THE TIMES

No 61,595 WEDNESDAY JULY 27 1983 20p

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Gulf access

Washington is determined to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf despite Iran's threat to close it to oil shipments, a State Department spokesman said Earlier report, page 6



Actor cleared

Mr Peter Adamson, the *Coronation Street* actor, was acquitted at Burnley Crown Court of indecently assaulting two girls aged eight at a swimming pool. The jury reached its verdict in 36 minutes Page 3

Piggott's treble

Lester Piggott rode three winners at Goodwood, with Autumn Sunset, ridden by Willie Carson, winning the main race of the day, the Stewards Cup Page 22

Stock prices

The Times daily listings of Stock Exchange, unit trust and Wall Street prices have been suspended because of a computer fault. We apologize for the temporary omission of these listings.

Government acts to take over London Transport

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

London's bus and Underground services could be offered for sale to private investors *within* two years; and British Rail's South-east commuter trains could follow within five.

A White Paper on public transport in London, published yesterday, proposes that London Transport should be taken *away from the Greater London* Council next year and put under a small holding company, answerable directly to the Government.

Buses and Tubes would be put in separate companies under the London Regional Transport (LRT) holding company, which would propose fare and subsidy levels *to* the Government and disperse grants to the subsidiaries.

There would also be a liaison committee with British Rail, aimed at better interchanges, more through-ticketing and avoidance of duplication.

The possibility of "eventually" extending its responsibilities to include British Rail's commuter services is covered with reserve powers to be taken by the Government. LRT would then have power to provide financial support for investment in and operation of *the services in and around* London provided by British Rail.

The bus and Tube companies could be further split into smaller concerns, any of which could be sold at the LRT's *discretion*, with the Secretary of State's consent. Independent services could be established either in partnership with LRT companies or in competition.

New financial arrangements are to be worked out in consultation with local authorities in London and the home counties over the next few months so that Londoners' *contributions to transport sub*sidies may be made through deductions from the Government's rate support grant.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, expects legislation to be ready in November and enacted by July, with the LRT established soon after.

Mr King's proposals go directly against the recommen*dation of the all-party Com*mons transport committee which recommended last year that London Transport should be run by a new metropolitan *transport authority with rep*resentatives from local authorities in the Greater London area.

The Government feels that with fifty *local* authorities in London and its commuter hinterland that would be too unwieldly a body to provide an effective service. But Government sources emphasized yesterday that London was regarded as unique and the measures proposed in the White Paper would not necessarily apply to *big provincial* areas.

Under the proposals, the *Secretary of State* would have the power to appoint the chairman and members (probably businessmen) of the LRT and would set its subsidy levels. The Government intends that London MPs should help to monitor the behaviour of the LRT and its services.

The White Paper is not specific on finance. As with British Rail, grants will come *directly from the Secretary of* State, and will replace the present system under which the GLC precepts London boroughs for ratepayers' contribution *towards the cost of London* Transport.

The White Paper says the Government accepts that the case for change in London Transport is compelling: "It believes new arrangements are needed *to* secure a cost-effective delivery of services from both the public and private sector".

Grants to London Transport have risen from £6.5m to £370m between 1970 and 1982; services have dropped by a half *on the Tubes, and two-thirds on* the buses, and fares have doubled, the White Paper says. Subsidies now total £650m a year.

Mr David Wetzel, the GLC transport chairman, described the proposals *last* night as "nonsense", a "negation of democracy", and "anothernail in the coffin of transport integration in London".



Mr Tom King: Urgent legislation.

Parliament, page 4
Leading article, page 11

37 die in Colombo prison attack

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

Up to 37 prisoners have been killed during a fight in Colombo's Welikada jail, making it the worst incident so far in the violence sweeping the country.

The men are all said to be Tamils, convicted or detained under the country's anti-terrorism legislation.

Official confirmation of the deaths came soon after *the* Government said the night curfew would be extended throughout the island after widespread rioting – described by some sources as the worst for 25 years.

Pillars of black smoke hung over the capital after clashes between Sinhalese and the Tamil minority. One unofficial estimate put the number of *dead at more than 100.* At least 20.000 Tamils are said to have been made homeless or to have fled.

Service chiefs of staff attend*ed a Cabinet meeting called by* President Jayewardine.

Reports leaving the capital depicted a largely shut-down city, heavily patrolled by security police on *the* lookout for rioting gangs and looters.

Hundreds of visitors stayed in their hotels in Colombo on *advice from* their embassies and high commissions while others waited anxiously at the airport for flights home.

Few flights were coming or *going, however. Public trans*port was at a standstill. Those who had to move out of doors fought for such taxis as were licensed to drive.

Among those who were forced to move were members of the Indian High Commission, who went to hotels after the house of the Deputy High Commissioner was burnt down and one of his staff killed.

Here in Britain *some of* the 25.000 Sri Lanka Tamils blamed the start of the fighting on an incident last week in which three teenage girls at a bus-stop near Jaffna in the north of Sri Lanka were allegedly abducted and raped by soldiers. One girl was later said to have committed suicide.

They also claim another atrocity in which six schoolboys *were shot and killed* by troops and police in the same area.

They blame these incidents for prompting the attack by Tamil guerrillas on a Sri Lankan Army vehicle on Saturday, in which 13 soldiers were killed.

The attack, by young separatists calling themselves the Tamil Tigers, has been cited by official sources as the cause of a *Sinhalese backlash against* the Tamils.

Until yesterday the curfew only applied to the capital and three other areas where rioting *has occurred. The* blanket curfew is intended to impede movement by rioting gangs from one district to another.

Island of terror, page 6

Arab students die in West Bank massacre

From Christopher Walker, Hebron

Three Palestinian students were killed here yesterday and 33 others wounded, some seriously, when four masked men drove up to the crowded Arab university and *launched* a random gun and grenade attack. Despite their Arabic headgear, the gunmen are widely suspected of having been extremist Jewish settlers.

The gravity of the incident *was demonstrated by the* decision of Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Israeli Chief of Staff, to fly to the scene by helicopter before reporting personally to *Mr Menachem* Begin, the Prime Minister. A new security crisis has been posed for the Israelis, who immediately ordered a special alert for all troops in the occupied territories.

Within hours, a young Palestinian girl was killed and another wounded when soldiers broke up an anti-Israeli demonstration in Nablus called in protest *at events in Hebron.* Israel Radio reported that the girl was killed by shots fired by Israeli soldiers after stones were thrown.

The attack was seen by many as revenge for the murder earlier this month of an 18-year-old *Jewish* religious *student* stabbed about two miles away.

Two students who escaped described to me the horror of a courtyard littered with bleeding bodies and echoing to the screams of the wounded after at least four minutes of automatic gunfire.

Mr Abraham Jamil, aged 18, a language student from Gaza, *was fleeing from Hebron when I* met him a the roadside shortly before the curfew, "I am trying to get home, I am afraid that the whole city will explode, there is so much anger at what was done. It was like a massacre," he said.

At that point, two other Arabs pulled up. Seeing that I was a reporter, the driver shouted in broken English: "Put this down in your book. It is the Israelis who are the terrorists now – not the Palestinians."

Another student, a 22-year-old girl from Halhoul, said: "There was smoke and noise everywhere. It was impossible to see the faces of the attackers because they were completely covered and some also wore dark glasses".

Rebels fought off, page 6

Marriage of princess recognized

By Robert Nowell

The Holy See has agreed to recognize the marriage of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent (above) for which it refused a dispensation in 1978 after which they were married in a civil ceremony *in Vienna*.

The Pope gave his sanction yesterday to a service of validation at which the couple will remenw vows and have their marriage blessed by the Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop Bruno Heim, the apostolic pro-nuncio to the *United Kingdom, will officiate* at the service, a time and place for which have yet to be fixed.

In 1978, the Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, whose 1971 marriage to Mr Thomas Troubridge, a merchant banker, was *dissolved in* 1977 *and* annulled by the Roman Catholic Church's marriage tribunals in 1978, applied for a dispensation for her marriage to Prince *Michael of Kent*.

It was understood then that Pope Paul VI refused his permission because of Prince Michael's stated intention to *have any children brought up* as members of the Church of England, as has happened.

Mother loses action on pill for children

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A mother of 10 children, five of them girls, yesterday lost her High Court action to prevent doctors from *prescribing the* contraceptive pill to girls under 16 without their parents' knowledge or consent.

However, the decision will not end the two-and-a-half year campaign by Mrs Victoria Gillick to have a Department of Health and Social Security circular on the *issue ruled* illegal.

Mrs Valerie Riches, secretary of the Responsible Society, an organization which aims to prevent exploitation of the young, said that a writ would be issued against the Attorney General as soon as the judgment had been studied.

It was ridiculous, she said, that parents were held legally responsible for fines incurred when their under *age children* committed criminal offences, but were not to be told when their children were subject to illegal acts that could have horrifying consequences.

Mrs Gillick, aged 36, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, had sought a court declaration *that her daughters* would not be given contraceptive advice or supplies without her prior knowledge or consent.

She claimed that the circular encouraged *doctors to put girls* on the pill and deprived parents of the right to look after the welfare of their children.

Mr Gerard Wright, QC, acting for her, had argued that doctors could be committing a criminal offence by aiding and abetting unlawful sexual intercourse.

But Mr Justice Woolf said that prescribing the pill was a palliative against the consequences of a crime, rather than an instrument for crime itself.

"I *accept* that a doctor who is misguided enough to provide a girl under 16 or a man with advice and assistance with regard to contraception with the *intention thereby* of encouraging them to have sexual intercourse is an accessory before the fact to an offence", the judge said.

"However, I assume this will not usually be the attitude of the doctor. *There will certainly* be some cases, and I hope the majority, where the doctor decides to give advice and prescribe contraceptives despite the fact that *he* was firmly against unlawful sexual intercourse taking place, but he felt nevertheless that he had to prescribe the contraceptives because, whether or not he did so, intercourse would in fact *take place.*"

Law Report, page 4
Leading article, page 11

Disappointed: Mrs Victoria Gillick and her husband Gordon after the High Court hearing in London

British Gas doubles its profits

By Jonathan Davis Energy Correspondent

Domestic gas prices could rise by 4 to 5 per cent in the autumn, despite yesterday's announcement of record *£665m in profits by the British* Gas Corporation.

The corporation's profit was more than double the previous year's figure of £311m, and means that it has outstripped British Telecom to become the largest single profitmaking industry in the public sector.

But while the corporation announced yesterday that industrial gas prices would be *frozen for a further three* months until the end of the year, it was unable to give any guarantee that domestic users would not face and increase.

Sir *Denis Rooke, the chair*man, said that final decisions would not be taken until the Government announced the corporation's financial target *for this year. This* announcement is several months overdue.

British Bas is understood however to be working on the basis of a price increase in October in line with the rate of inflation. This would be between 4 and 5 per cent.

The National Gas Consumers' Council immediately issued a statement saying that *it would fight any attempt to* increase domestic tariffs, in view of the dramatic profits increase.

The spectacular jump in profits was achieved despite a 2 per cent drop in gas sales, and the payment of £470m to the Government in the form of the recently introduced gas levy. The accounts were prepared on a current cost (inflation-adjusted) basis. On the conventional historic cost basis the profit would have been *£1,034m*.

British Gas attributed the profits rise to its success in keeping down costs, and the effect of the Government's three-year programme to raise gas prices annually by 10 per *cent more than* the inflation rate. This has now ended.

City Editor, page 17
Hands off, page 19

Overseas trade improves

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

A sharp improvement in Britain's overseas trade performance last month has helped to allay fears in government and City circles that Britain would plunge into the red this year for the first time since 1979.

Increased exports and lower imports transformed a £552m deficit on trade in goods in May into a £123m surplus in June. After adding an estimated £250m surplus on trade in invisibles, that is services such as insurance, banking and shipping, Britain ran a £373m current account surplus last month after a £302m deficit in May.

But it still looks highly unlikely that the Treasury's budget forecast for a £1,500m *current account surplus in* 1983 will be met. The surplus for the first six months of the year was only £406m and, until last month at least, Britain's trade performance has been *steadily* worsening.

Export growth has remained

Continued on back page, col 6

US steps up warnings about Cuba

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan was due to appear on nationwide television last night to try to convince Americans that he is not taking the United States towards another Vietnam by sharply increasing US military involvement in Central America.

Even so, senior Administration officials continued to use the bellicose language that in recent weeks has reached *rhetoric* proportions in warning of the dangers of Cuban and Russian influence on the American mainland.

More precise details of the planned extensive military operations due in Honduras *between August and January* emerged but it became increasingly apparent that the chiefs of staff are in something of a turmoil in trying to respond quickly to the White House.

In choosing Central America as the main theme of his press conference, Mr Reagan hoped to put the increasing militarization of American strategy into context with the peace efforts of Mr Richard Stone, his special envoy to the region, and of the *presidential* commission headed by Dr Henry Kissinger.

Although there is much talk of a naval "quarantine" of Nicaragua – the selective interdiction of shipping that might be carrying Cuban or Russian arms – there is a growing feeling that such a potentially dire action is unlikely, at least in the near future.

Dr Kissinger implicity expressed that view when he said that he did not expect any irreversible events to occur *before his commission reported* early next year.

Moscow attack, page 6
Leading article, page 11

Ulster sacrifices 80 jobs to the flag

From Richard Ford Belfast

Eighty workers at a Northern Ireland meat plant lost their jobs yesterday when the management closed a factory in a dispute over the flying of *the* Union Jack.

The management at the Moy meat plant in co Armagh have been in a dilemma since the beginning of the month because, up or down, the flag led to walkouts by either Protestants or Roman Catholics. *Ulster Farmers Investments* said, in a statement, it had no option but to close the plant and the decision had been regrettably reached because of differences between the workforce.

It added that the board had always adopted a non-sectarian attitude and that if at a future date the workforce agreed to work together the position would be reconsidered.

The dispute began with the hoisting of the flag *earlier this* month but the management agreed to take it down after protests from about forty Roman Catholic workers employed in the butchery department. Angry Protestants walked out, the flag went up again, the Roman Catholics walked out.

Work at *the plant, which* slaughters cattle each week, came to a standstill. When Roman Catholic workers returned from the annual July 12 holiday Monday they said that unless the flag was down they would leave their jobs.

A spokesman for the Protestant workers said that they had intended to fly it until the end of next month but a compromise to take it down at the end of this month was rejected by Roman *Catholics*.

The spokesman said that the flag had been flown each year until 1982 when, in the interest *of good relations, they agreed* with a former factory manager, who was later to die in an Inla ambush, not to put the Union Jack up.

He denied a claim made on behalf of Roman Catholic workers *that* there *was* written evidence prohibiting the flying of any emblem at the plant.

The Transport and General Workers Union, which represents many of the men, is understood to be attempting to get a compromise between the workers.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Nobody will remember the Penrith by-election unless it embarrasses the Government. A little embarrassment may be inevitable. No by-election is as easy as it seems for a governing party immediately after it has won a sweeping victory in a general election. It is harder to get the voters out again for the second time within two months, especially for the party that is not in evident need of further electoral support. Why should they bother, voters may irritably ask themselves, particularly when the Government has called the by-election by raising Mr William Whitelaw to the Lords?

The fear of allowing another party to slip into office no longer applies now the Conservatives have such a large majority, and there may be a natural instinct to correct the balance by voting for someone else.

The urge to do so might well be particularly strong in the present instance because of the interest that will focus on the performance of the Liberals. Having chosen last month the party best fitted to form the Government, some voters might well feel that they now have the chance to help to decide who should be the most serious opposition.

Chirpy confidence creates impression

It would be very surprising therefore, if the Conservatives won by the kind of massive majority that Mr Whitelaw used to achieve at election after election. His mantle has been passed to a Conservative of a very different stamp. In background, political style, manner and opinion, Mr David Maclean is no carbon copy of Lord Whitelaw. He is very much one of the new Conservatives: sharp, tough-minded, not just hard working but manifestly energetic. But how well will he fit into this rolling rural constituency of few towns and many villages?

It is easy around Penrith not to think of Lord Whitelaw's Scottish antecedents: nobody is likely to forget Mr Maclean's. Will that forever mark him as an outsider, the "visitor from Scotland", as the Liberal candidate, Mr Michael Young, likes to describe him? It is hard to be sure because this is a constituency of reserved and courteous people who would probably feel it impolite to parade such opinions in public. But watching Mr Maclean in action over the past few days, I have not noticed him experiencing difficulty with those he has met.

At an auction mart he spoke to farmers with the familiar assurance of a man with a farming background. On the doorstep he occasionally reveals his inexperience, but his chirpy confidence seems to create a good impression. On the platform he is always articulate and sometimes eloquent. He is, in effect, an effective populist. The two questions I have most frequently heard voters raise spontaneously in this campaign are capital punishment and MPs' pay; and Mr Maclean has taken every opportunity to explain that he is of the popular side on both.

Liberals within striking distance

But apart from the inevitable difficulties of a Conservative candidate in such a by-election, Mr Maclean faces a Liberal challenge of rising confidence. Mr Young is a man of easy charm, whose manner is much more in the Whitelaw tradition, dispensing friendly assurance without needing to say too much of substance on the doorstep. If the Liberal canvassing figures are to be believed, he might even be elected. Liberals were claiming yesterday that once they had eliminated those who did not intend to vote or were undecided, the Conservative candidate had the support of 46 per cent of the electorate, the Liberals 42 per cent and Labour 10 per cent. That would certainly put Mr Young within striking distance, but canvassing returns are notoriously unreliable because so many canvassers are more optimistic than rigorous.

If the Liberals were to overturn the Conservative majority of more than 15,000 at the general election it would be a remarkable achievement. If they were to reduce that majority to below 5,000 it would be enough to cause the Government quite a bit of embarrassment and to give the Alliance the shot in the arm it badly needs. A majority of between 5,000 and 10,000 would not be of much national consequence and a majority of 10,000 or more would be a moral triumph for the Government.

Clarke orders checks on GP deputizing services

By Richard Evans

Checks on doctors' deputizing services were ordered yesterday by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health.

His instruction, sent out to all family practitioner committees in England, comes after complaints by patients and MPs, and reports alleging serious deficiencies in the widely-used system.

The complaints have included: inefficient organization; inexperienced or inadequately qualified deputies; poor service to patients; and excessive use of deputizing services by individual doctors.

An inquiry is being held into the Southern Relief Service, the largest commercial deputizing firm in Britain, which operates throughout London and the Home Counties.

In the letter to committee chairmen, Mr Clarke said that it was clear from complaints brought to his attention that in some areas the code of practice covering deputizing services "is not being followed as closely as it is intended to be".

He said: "I regard the proper and effective discharge by FPCs of the duties and responsibilities laid on them ... to be of the utmost importance. A failure to discharge them properly can lead to an unacceptable reduction in the level of patient care."

Mr Clarke has urged all family practitioner committees to ensure that they follow the code of practice and has asked them thoroughly to review their arrangements and to write to him by September with an assurance that "good practice" is being followed.

Commercial services offering deputies to cover for GPs at night and weekends have developed rapidly in recent years and most GPs now use them.

Mr Clarke said that doctors could not work 24 hours a day, seven days a week and they were entitled to make use of a good deputizing service if their partners or local colleagues could not cover for them.

But he disclosed that MPs had told him of constituents who had "very worrying experiences" with doctors from deputizing services. "Recent press reports have highlighted complaints from other parts of the country."

Mr Clarke said: "I hope this 'tightening up' exercise will ensure that doctors do not make excessive use of deputizing services and will ensure the professional competence of deputies and their suitability for the work."



High honour: The husband and wife acting team of Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray, and a Chinese seaman who rescued eight fellow crewmen from a burning fleet auxiliary in the Falklands war were among those who received the insignia of their awards from the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Mr and Mrs Denison had been appointed CBE. Chin Yiu Nam, aged 34, who speaks no English, had flown with his mother from Hongkong to receive the George Medal for his action in the Sir Galahad after she was hit at Fitzroy Bay. Forty-eight men died in the Argentine attack on the ship.

Englishman loses race bias claim

A museum custodian who claimed that he was dismissed from a job in Porteadoc, Wales, last year because he is English and cannot speak Welsh lost his case yesterday that he was a victim of racial discrimination.

Mr Harold Day, chairman of an industrial tribunal in Colwyn Bay said that they accepted the Gwynedd Maritime Museum's case that ability to speak Welsh was desirable but not a condition of the summer job, which was advertised in English.

He added that Mr Anthony Sweeting, aged 47, from Pwllheli, Gwynedd, had not been promised that he would keep the job in 1982.

However, Mr Sweeting had created an unfavourable impression with the trustees by laying down improved terms and conditions which he expected.

Penalty against bankrupt Best

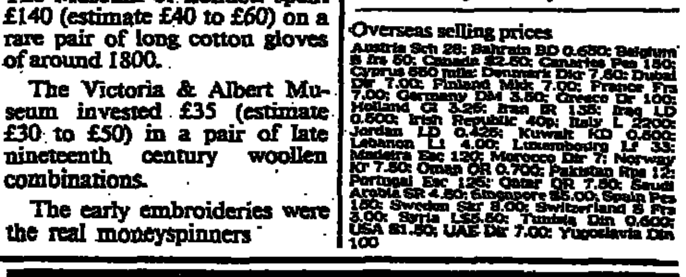
Mr George Best, aged 36, the former international footballer, who has admitted that fast cars, alcohol and gambling has caused his downfall, failed to attend a resumed hearing of his public examination at the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday.

Mr Registrar Hunt adjourned the hearing *sine die* saying that no good reason had been shown for his absence. That could mean that Mr Best, whose debts total £115,418, could remain bankrupt for the rest of his life.

Ban on calls to faithful

Birmingham's planners recommended yesterday that an application to use four loudspeakers to call the faithful to the city's central mosque in Balsall Heath should be rejected. Mr Graham Shaylor, the city's planning officer, said the predicted high noise level of 90 decibels at 220 yards would be likely to constitute a nuisance to residents. The social services department also objected.

Disc-jockey for the Falklands



WRAPPED UP: Tina Thackstone, aged 22, is to be a disc-jockey to the British troops in the Falklands.

She goes to Port Stanley as a Foreign Office secretary, but one of her duties will be to present a radio request show. Miss Thackstone, of Devon Road, Salcombe, in Devon, said: "It sounds like a lot of fun."

Government 'in the dark' on charities

By Lorna Bourke

Taxpayers give charities an estimated £1,200m a year in taxrelief and direct grants, yet the Government seems to have little idea how the money is being spent.

"The Government is full of goodwill towards voluntary groups, but we think they are a bit molelike in their attitude towards them", Mr Michael Brophy, director of the Charities Aid Foundation, said.

The foundation published a statistical analisis of charities' income and Mr Brophy said he had been surprised to find how little information was available to ministers and how little discussion took place.

Charities are growing, Mr Brophy said. The latest edition of *Charity Statistics* disclosed that charities' income in 1981-82 was nearly £5,000m – almost 50 per cent higher than the net inflow into National Savings.

Of that, £612, is direct grants from central and local government and £954m is investment income on which no tax is paid. The Inland Revenue estimates that a further £270m in tax relief goes to individuals covenanting gifts to charity.

The public's overriding concern seems to be to find a cure for cancer, with cancer charities by far the biggest single beneficiary receiving nearly £50m a year compared with less than £5m for mental health.

Animal protection pulls in £25m a year with childrens' charities only just ahead at £30m. Charities dealing with medicine and health account for 30 per cent of all voluntary contributions compared with only 8 per cent for childrens' charities.

Charity Statistics reveals for the first time all sources of charities' funding. Company gifts to charity have increased by 7 per cent in real value in spite of a drop in pre-tax profits. *Charity Statistics* (Charities Aid Foundation, £9).

FT union seeks new TUC intervention

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC will be urged today to make a fresh intervention in the two-month *Financial Times* strike rather than discipline the strikers' union, the National Graphical Association (NGA).

Leading officials of the NGA who have been summoned to appear before the TUC general council to explain their conduct, will argue for a resumption of direct negotiations on a "no commitment" basis.

Mr George Jerrom, the union's national officer responsible for Fleet Street, said last night: "The NGA would welcome the TUC's involvement in persuading FT management to re-enter negotiations with the union at an early stage."

Privately, the NGA has indicated that the TUC's authority should be directed towards reopening negotiations with the company – which the union insists were close to a settlement in discussions under auspices of the Advisory, Consiliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

The alternative, it is argued, could be a long and potentially damaging conflict within the Labour movement at a time when newspaper managements are seeking substantial job cuts.

NGA leaders have been asked to attend today's TUC general council meeting to explain why they have refused to accept a mediation award that has the personal support of Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, who set up the peace process.

The 22 machine room managers at St Clement's Press, the newspaper's publishing plant, have been on strike for two months over a wage claim of £322 a week. The management's final offer is £304 a week.

At today's hearing, NGA officials are expected to argue that the emphasis has been misdirected towards Mr Len Murray's personal authority and away from the issues of the dispute.

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the *Financial Times*, said that despite speculation that the management had perceptibly softened its hard line on the mediator's report, he would not shift from the £304 offer.

Leaders of the National Union of Journalists have told the management that they are not prepared in principle to discuss the republishing of the Frankfurt edition.

Parliament derided by Adams

By John Witherow

Mr Jerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast West, yesterday strode into the House of Commons saying he would never take up his seat in a "foreign parliament".

The contrast with his last visit to London was stark. Eleven years ago he was part of a republican delegation that held secret talks with the government at a private house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. His meetings farther down river yesterday with a few Labour MPs, Greater London councillors and Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former Labour MP, could hardly have been more publicized.

Mr Adams, aged 34, a former barman who was interned during the 1970s, said he had come at the invitation of Mr Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader, to "open up a dialogue with the British people".

He told a press conference he was trying to "penetrate the wall of disinformation that the British Government had tried to throw up around our country".

He likened the republican struggle in Northern Ireland to "the patriotic duty that any Englishman would have felt if invaded by the Nazis", and said Mrs Margaret Thatcher had condoned the right of people to defend themselves against invasion by sending a task force to the Falklands.

"If I was not in Sinn Fein I would find myself in the IRA", he said, although denying he had ever held a senior position in the organization.

Of a total of 209 Labour MPs, those who attended Mr Adams's meeting were Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington, North) who arranged the meeting, Mr Bob Clay (Sunderland, North), Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood), Mr Ernest Roberts (Hackney, North and Stoke Newington), Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton) and Mr Tony Banks (Newham, North-west).

Airlines win latest round in Laker fight

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways and British Caledonian won the latest round of their battle with Laker liquidators yesterday when the Court of Appeal granted an injunction preventing the case against them proceeding in the US courts.

That reverses a ruling by Mr Justice Parker in May. But it could be reversed if, as expected, Laker interests take the case to the House of Lords.

But for the present the shadow of a $1,000m damages claim is lifted, on the primary ground, the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, made clear in a reserved judgment yesterday, that orders made by the British Government under the Protection of Trading Interests Act since Mr Justice Parker gave judgment had "rendered the issues raised by Laker in the district court action wholly untriable as between Lakers and the appellants. "To allow Lakers to proceed with its claim in these circumstances would amount to a total denial of justice to the appellants."

The judgment refers to the civil case being brought by Laker liquidators and does not affect the criminal grand jury case being rought by the US Dept of Justice largely on the strength of evidence provided by the civil case. However, the airlines already have a degree of protection against that by the British Government orders requiring them not to collaborate.

Sir John said that it was so far as was known the first occasion on which an English court had prevented further prosecution or proceedings before a foreign court when there was no alternative forum in England of elsewhere. But he emphasized that it was not suggested that the US court was without jurisdiction, nor was there any criticism of its procedures.

"The days are long past when the English courts and judges thought there was only one way of administering justice and that was the English way." The two nations were "cousins-in-law" and there was no hostility on the part of English courts or judges towards the US anti-trust or any other US laws.

Profit after loss

The Civil Aviation Authority made a £13.3m profit in the last financial year, compared with a £8m loss in 1981-82.

But its chairman, Mr John Dent, said yesterday that the operating profit of £48.7m was boosted by £21.5m exchange earnings from aviation charges paid in strong dollars, £10m of which had been repaid to airlines in lower charges. More would follow.

The authority is responsible for fare regulation, air traffic control and safety standards.

British Airways' shuttle service suffered another blow yesterday when British Midland Airways was granted a licence to operate between London and Belfast from October.

British Midland has won a 32 per cent share of the Glasgow and Edinburgh routes in recent months. Its Belfast service will have reserved seats and full meals and be £3.50 cheaper.

Law Report, page 4

London peacemakers

By a Staff Reporter

London's role as a leading international centre for private arbitration of mulit-million-pound commercial disputes has increased significantly in recent years, according to a booklet published yesterday.

The booklet, *Arbitration in London*, is described as the first definitive statement of the rules and procedures governing arbitration in London. It is published by the London International Arbitration Trust, formed in 1981 as an umbrella body for arbitration organizations.

The trust estimates that about 50,000 arbitrators are appointed in London each year and 10,000 awards are made, in fields including commodities, shipping and construction. The first international arbitration counsellor was appointed last year.

Among the reasons for the growth in arbitration business in London, according to the trust, is the passage of the Arbitration Act, 1979, which abolished the "special case" procedure under which the courts could intervene significantly in arbitrations.

Although a limited right of appeal to the courts still exists, that is confined to questions of law. In most cases the award of the arbitrators is final and binding, with no appeal possible, the document adds.

Labour has thirst for unity, Kinnock says

From Philip Webster
Political Reporter, Penrith

Mr Neil Kinnock, front runner in the Labour leadership contest, spoke yesterday of a thirst for unity in the party and said it must never again make the mistakes of its last period in opposition.

British voters were concerned about divisions in their political parties but he said they had no reason to worry on that score about the Labour Party "now or in the future".

Speaking in support of Mr Lindsay Williams, the Labour candidate in the Penrith and the Border by-election, Mr Kinnock admitted that the way the party had conducted itself in a substantial period of opposition had contributed to the Conservatives election victory. Labour had been left with little time to convey its case accurately and to present it in an appealing way.

He said the clash last week between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Roy Hattersley was "unfortunate, but added: "That has now cleared and it demonstrates the thirst in the Labour Party for unity."

Yet people were rightly worried about divisions in the Conservative and Alliance parties, he said. The Conservatives were whining and whingeing over the cuts, there was the prospect of a backbench rebellion, and the Prime Minister had been brushed aside in important votes. In the Alliance Dr David Owen was trying to replace Mr David Steel in his absence as the effective leader.

Mr Kinnock agreed with Dr Owen that tomorrow's poll, which follows Mr William Whitelaw's elevation to the Lords, would give the voters a chance to take revenge for the Government's alleged broken election promises.

Mr Kinnock said that people had voted Conservative on the basis that an upturn was coming but all they had seen since was Mrs Thatcher demonstrating her determination to continue with policies that had brought industrial ruination and social decay and to go on "pouring more of the poison into the wounds".

Dr Owen, who last night shared an election platform with Mr David Steel for the first time, said the by-election could best serve the interests of Britain by signalling that voters were not pawns to be sacrificed at the whim of the Tory party.

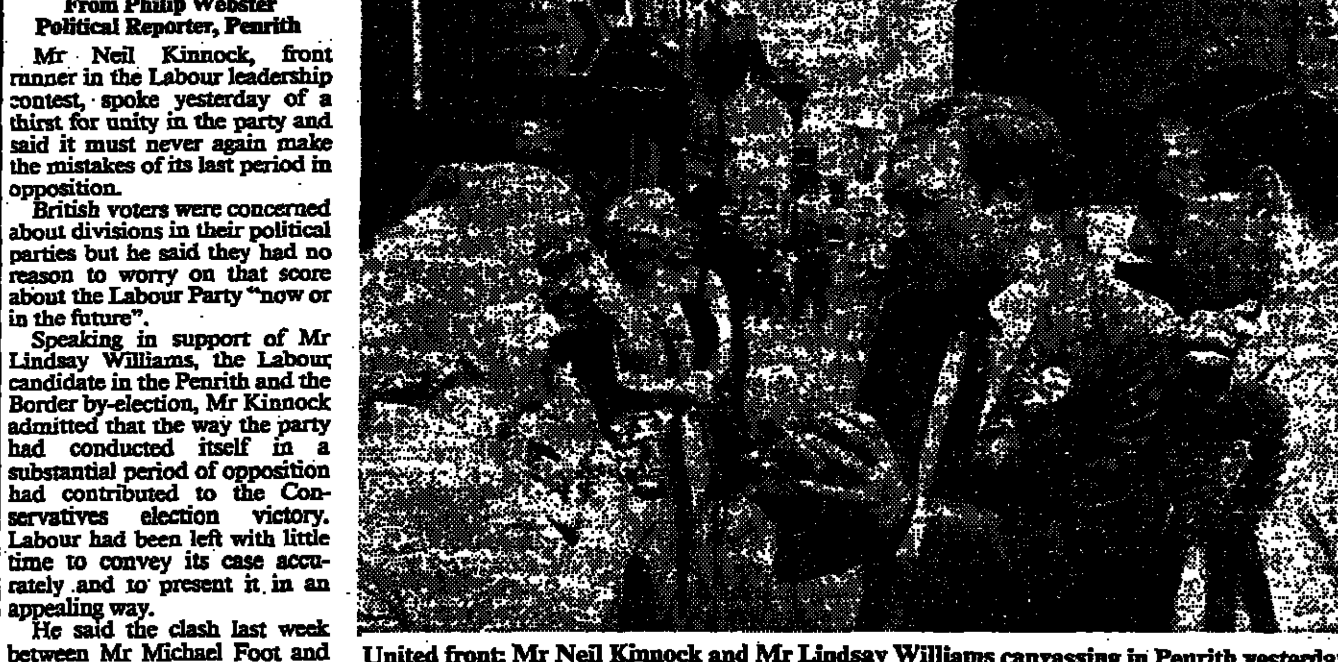
The electors of Penrith and the Border had an opportunity to give a much-needed come-uppance to the present Government which was daily demonstrating all the predictable dangers of a landslide victory. It was throwing aside its election promises like confetti.

Mr Steel said that he had detected an air of excitement in the constituency. "Michael Young is poised for victory. Everything now depends on the next 48 hours, but it is going to be close." He said that the contrast between Lord Whitelaw and Mr David Maclean, the Conservative candidate, illustrated the continuing drift to the right in the Tory party. Labour and the Thatcherite Conservative party were driven by the same demon: the belief that the only thing that mattered was money.

Mr Young angered the Conservatives by deriding the failure of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, to speak in the constituency as planned on Monday night and claimed that Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, who spoke in the constituency last night, was also not coming. Mr Young said that proved that they could smell a loser".

But the Conservatives retaliated, accusing the Alliance of desperation tactics. Their canvas figures bore little relation to reality, Mr John Watson, MP for Skipton and Ripon and one of the campaign team said. Mr Heseltine had been unable to attend because of pressure of work at Westminster but 370 people had gone to hear his replacement, Mr Winston Churchill. Mr Walker had accepted and invitation long ago and there had never been any indication he would not come.

General election: Whitelaw, W (C) 26,304; Young, M L (L/All) 11,001 (?); Williams, L (Lab) 4,512 (?); Conservative majority 15,421



United front: Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Lindsay Williams canvassing in Penrith yesterday.

Sale room

Mittens for a royal baby

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

The Manchester City Art Gallery spent £580 (estimate £600 to £800) on a pair of gloves at Christie's, South Kensington, yesterday. They date from the seventeenth century, and have silk cuffs embroidered with birds and flowers and trimmed with sequins.

Gloves were well represented in the sale of embroidery and costume with a pair of baby's mittens said to have been made for little Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent's one legitimate daughter, among the most touching items. They are made of pink muslin embroidered with pink silk and the tips with blue flowers. The sale price was £300 (estimate £100 to £150).

A late seventeenth century single kid glove embroidered in pink silk and silver thread with a trimming of rosettes went to Manchester City Art Gallery at £150 (estimate £150 to £250). The Museum of London spent £140 (estimate £40 to £60) on a rare pair of long cotton gloves of around 1800.

The Victoria & Albert Museum invested £35 (estimate £30 to £50) in a pair of late nineteenth century woollen combinations.

The early embroideries were the real moneyspinners

£30m van plant

Vauxhall is to invest about £30m in a project to build a new light van at its Ellesmere Port plant. The factory will also make parts for Vauxhall's new medium-size car which is to be introduced in August next year.

Band returns

Twenty-five members of Gwent youth brass band who were in a coach crash on a West German autobahn in which several people were hurt returned to Heathrow yesterday.

Overseas selling prices

[illegible]

Man shot dead by police after post office raid

From Richard Ford
Belfast

A man was shot dead in a gun battle with the police in Northern Ireland yesterday when a patrol surprised two men escaping after a post office robbery.

Anthony O'Hare, aged 25, of Craigavon, co Armagh, was killed in Lurgan. The police said he had failed to stop when challenged and had fired a sawn-off shotgun at an officer. A mask and a sawn-off shotgun were found near his body.

Mr O'Hare had close links with the Provisional IRA and had been released from jail last year after serving part of an eight-year sentence imposed in 1978 for robbery, arson and hijacking.

Last night a ma[n] ... questioned by the p[olice]

Jury takes 36 minutes to acquit Adamson of assaulting two girls

Peter Adamson, the *Coronation Street* actor, was cleared yesterday of indecently assaulting two girls aged eight. He said afterwards that he was "relieved that this ordeal is over".

He stared straight ahead and showed no signs of emotion as the jury foreman announced the verdicts to a packed Burnley Crown Court after a retirement lasting only 36 minutes.

But outside the court Mr Adamson, aged 53, said: "I am very relieved for my family and myself that this ordeal is over.

"I would also like very much to thank the members of the public who have supported me in their messages and kindness. At this moment I would very much like to get back to the privacy and love of my family." Mr Adamson of old Road, Bury, Greater Manchester, was then bundled into the back of a black Mercedes, accompanied by at least four staff of The Sun newspaper, which has bought his story for a figure estimated at £70,000.

As the car pulled away, dozens of members of the public who had been waiting outside the court were shouting: Well done, Len", and: "All the best".

But for Mr Adamson, who has starred as Len Fairclough in *Coronation Street* for 20 years, there will be no early return to the series, in which he has not appeared pending or during the trial.

Granada Television, makers of the series, said: "Coronation Street story lines are written three months in advance, and there is no question of him being in the programme next week. Peter Adamson continues to be under contract to Granada and receiving his contractual fees."

Judge Lockett told the jurors: "I thank you for your attention in this case and the way you have obviously considered it in depth."

"You have during the course of seven working days listened most intently and most carefully to the evidence in this case."

The judge made an order for Mr Adamson's costs and the prosecution's costs to be paid from central funds.

Press and public surged towards the dock after the judge left the court. Mr Adamson's son, Michael, aged 29, held his hands up and motioned the press to keep away from his father who was still in the dock.

Accompanied by Mr George Carman, his defending barrister, Mr Adamson walked through the crowded entrance to the courtroom. He wiped a tear from his cheek, and as the press and public surged forward, he and his lawyers retreated to an anteroom.

Mr Adamson was alleged to have assaulted one girl aged eight at Haslingden swimming baths on April 16 and another on April 23.

The Crown had alleged that Mr Adamson indecently assaulted the two girls by touching them under their swimming costumes.

Two police officers claimed they saw him through an underwater porthole at the pool using his thumbs to assault one of the girls as he was playing with them.

Mr Adamson maintained throughout that if he had touched them it was merely by accident and inadvertently. In his defence he told the jury that he found the suggestions "repulsive and repugnant". He said: "I am sickened by it."

After Mr Adamson's acquittal Judge Lockett accepted apologies by the *Daily Mirror* and Independent Television News for breaches of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

The judge said he had made an order at the start of the trial that no proceedings taken in the absence of the jury should be reported until the end of the trial.

But the *Daily Mirror* of July 20 contained a photograph of the porthole through which the two police officers alleged they saw Mr Adamson indecently assault a girl.

An ITN bulletin had carried a report about the admissibility of evidence which had been heard in the absence of the jury. ITN's reporter explained that he was out of court at the time and was unaware the jury was absent.



Mr Peter Adamson after his acquittal yesterday.

ACTOR MIRRORS MAN: In real life Mr Peter Adamson is as blunt and straightforward as his Coronation Street character Len Fairclough, the builder and plumber who has propped up the bar of the Rover's Return for the past 20 years.

He was born in a Liverpool chip shop, left school at 14 and worked in a solicitor's office until he was dismissed for persistently drumming with pens on a desk.

A grant from Liverpool corporation allowed him to go to the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art to take up his real love, acting, but after five months he was asked to leave.

Mr Adamson became actor and stage manager with Bury repertory at £5 a week and later joined *Coronation Street* as the builder with an image of punch-ups and pints. Then in real life he developed an alcohol problem.

He stopped drinking in 1969

Aspinall 'not happy' with zoo safety after tiger killings

Mr John Aspinall allegedly admitted to a safety inspector that he was not entirely happy about safety at his zoo, where two keepers were mauled to death by a tigress, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Ernest Bishop, a senior inspector with the Health and Safety Executive, told Canterbury Crown Court that when he asked Mr Aspinall whether he had enough staff and keepers to ensure safety, the zoo owner said he was not entirely happy, but could not afford more staff.

Mr Aspinall's zoo company, Howletts and Port Lympne Estates, denies two summonses alleging failure to ensure the safety of employees.

A prosecution brought by the Health and Safety Executive alleges that "risks and corner-cutting" at Howletts Zoo, near Canterbury, led to the deaths of Mr Robert Wilson and Mr Brian Stocks.

Mr Bishop said Mr Aspinall told him his company had no written safety policy for the zoo. His zoo manager had been told to produce a document but "was finding it hard". This was in spite of letters from the executive.

Mr Aspinall had said there were no written safety instructions to keepers who might enter big cats' enclosures.

Mr Bishop said Mr Aspinall encouraged what was termed an organic relationship between keepers and the animals.

"He explained this as a bond between keeper and animal." He had said he would allow keepers to enter animals' enclosures alone "if the keeper was confident".

Mr John Reide, for the prosecution, has alleged that the zoo broke safety regulations by allowing keepers to enter the enclosures of big cats alone. Mr Stocks had been alone when Zeya the Siberian tigress mauled him to death in August 1980.

The death of the second keeper five weeks later was blamed yesterday on a decision to separate the tigress and her cub.

Zeya was moved to an adjoining enclosure, leaving her cub, when Mr Wilson and two other keepers went to clean her enclosure. It was the "key to the attack" in which Zeya leapt a separating fence and snapped Mr Wilson's neck, Mr Leslie Flewin, a former London Zoo keeper told the court.

"The big mistake had been made in leaving the cub in that enclosure. The cub should never have been left there.

"Big cats are lethal and powerful animals. Another mother would defend its young even if it does not want them. It might attack them itself but it would not let you attack them."

Mr Flewin said it would have been well within Zeya's capabilities to leap the fence, which the prosecution alleges was too low for safety.

Mrs Mary Branker told the court that Zeya would have been irritable while she was weaning her cub. "It is always unwise to separate a cub from its mother," she said.

"The natural instinct for the cub is to wish to be with the mother

Zeya should have been shot after the first killing and not allowed to kill again.

"Once a tiger has realized how easy it is to kill a human it would lose its respect and be much more likely to strike again", Mrs Branker said.

The hearing continues today.

● The tiger in the photograph on page 1 of *The Times* yesterday, showing the two keepers who were killed, was not Zeya.

Christmas pudding plea fails

The European Community has ignored protests from British consumers and food manufacturers and decided to prolong a levy on imports of dried fruit which could put up the price of this year's Christmas puddings by 10 per cent.

The EEC Commission is arranging to extend for one year a minimum import price on sultanas and raisins from outside the Community, designed to protect Greek producers, Brussels officials said.

British consumers and manufacturers have argued that the system results in a "sultana mountain" of inferior quality produce while increasing the price of American, Australian, Turkish and other sultanas which the British public – the biggest dried fruit consumers in the Community – want to buy.

Composer's wife gains decree

Mrs Sarah Lloyd Webber, who was awarded a special procedure decree nisi by Judge Slot in London yesterday because of her husband's adultery. She named Miss Sarah Brightman, a former Hot Gossip dancer and singer.

Andrew Lloyd Webber who has composed several successful musicals has said he wants to marry Miss Brightman, who once danced in his hit show *Cats*.

Name of farm 'branded' on hill

A farmer who used paraquat to brand more than 1,000ft of a hillside area near Church Stretton with 60ft letters advertising his fruit farm was fined £200 and ordered to pay £121 costs by Shrewsbury magistrates yesterday.

Mr Timothy Corbett, aged 47, a county councillor, of the Dower House, Longnor, near Shrewsbury, admitted contravening advertisement control planning requlations.

Council housing asbestos alert

Motherwell council is to examine all of its homes after the discovery of blue asbestos in a council house wall.

The house is one of two hundred built in Lanarkshire in the late 1950s. The blue asbestos was discovered when Mr Joseph McPhillips began sanding a bathroom wall.

£1m pier plan

Southend Pier, the largest in the world, is to be restored, at a cost of £1m, made up of £200,000 from the Department of the Environment and £800,000 from the local council.

French plaque

A blue plaque to commemorate General de Gaulle and the Free French is to be placed at their Second World War headquarters in Carlton Gardens, Westminster.

Driving instructors want harder tests

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A group of West Country driving instructors launched a new organization yesterday to campaign for tougher Department of Transport tests for instructors.

Whithin minutes of its formation in Bristol, the Association of Professional Driving Instructors attacked proposed legislation on instructor training as "too little and too late".

Mr Richard Campbell, its vice-chairman, said: "These steps will only affect new applicants and do nothing to improve the standards of 26,000 approved instructors and 2,500 trainee instructors already on the road".

Mr John Wilson, its chairman, said that the low qualification standards required by the department had allowed too many people to join the profession. There was now fierce competition over prices and "ridiculously long hours were worked". A tired driver was a danger to pupils and other road users. Good instructors were leaving and being replaced by less competent ones.

The association, which plans to become a national group, has drawn up a code of conduct for members which sets a maximum of 40 hours instruction a week. The association insists that members take the advanced driving course of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

The association says that only 50 per cent of learner drivers pass their tests, despite the majority having had professional tuition.

Mr Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Transport, announced last Wednesday that a private member's Bill would be introduced by Mrs Elizabeth Peacock, Conservative MP for Batley and Spen, to improve the calibre of new driving instructors.

At present, instructors must pass a written test, a driving test, and a practical one in instruction. Mrs Peacock's Bill would seek to raise the standards of all three.

Graffiti strike threat

Workers at a Greater Manchester compnay are threatening to strike after a man was dismissed for allegedly writing graffiti on a lavatory wall.

A Transport and General Workers' Union official at SPD, of Golborne, near Wigan, claimed that the management dismantled the cubicle and sent it lff for "expert" examination, along with handwriting specimens and a list of suspects, after the company's own efforts had failed to find the culprit.

The dismissed man, Aiden Cotterell, a warehouseman aged 21 protests his innocence. The company has refused to comment.

Demanding Mr Cotterell's reinstatement, Mr Frank Dooley, a union official, said: "In the joint agreement between management and union there is a disciplinary procedure and unless they follow it, I shall recommend a full-time dispute with official backing".

At his home in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Mr Cotterell said: "If it had not cost me my job I might laugh about it".

Plea by mistress rejected

A woman who claimed a share in the home in which she and her lover lived for nearly 20 years is entitled to nothing, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

Had she and her lover married, the position would have been different. But, the judges said, it was for Parliament, not the courts, the make the law fairer to mistresses.

They ruled that Mrs Valerie Burns, aged 40, was not entitled to any share of the house in Osidge Lane, Southgate, London, where her former lover, Patrick Burns, a businessman, aged 57, remained after their relationship ended.

She had two sons by him, but moved out of their bedroom after he went on an overseas trip with a female personal assistant.

Her appeal, against a High Court ruling last year in which Mr Justice Dillon also refused to give her anything, was dismissed.

Mrs Burns acted as a wife and changed her name to Burns by deed poll.

But in cases where an unmarried couple had shared a home bought only in the name of one of them, such as that of Mrs Burns and her lover, then it was the financial contributions of the couple towards the purchase which had to be considered.

Of Mrs Burns, the judge said: "When one compares the ultimate results with what it would have been had she married and taken the appropriate steps unde the 1973 Matrimonial Causes Act, I think that she can justifiably say that fate has not been kind to her".

Union protests at crew's treatment

By Richard Evans

Seven merchant seaman who were moved to Army barracks for 48 hours while their gas tanker was taken over by Kent police and the Special Air Service Regiment for an anti-hijacking exercise, will return to the vessel this morning amid a growing controversy over their treatment.

The National Union of Seamen said the crew of the 1,500-ton Tankerman were given one hour to leave the vessel after it docked at Chatham on Monday. They were then taken in Army vehicles to the Royal School of Military Engineering's sergeant's mess at Chatteden Barracks near Rochester where they stayed as "guests". The union said yesterday: "They were given shirts and ties to make them look respectable for the mess".

The union discovered what had happened after a local official, who responded to a telex from a crew member about pay, went to Chatham.

An official complaint has been lodged with the Ministry of Defence and the ship's owner by Mr James Slater, general secretary of the union, over the crew's treatment.

A union official will meet the crew today. The union said: "We want to know if, being civilians, they were allowed the liberty to which they are entitled. To get virtually arrested by the authorities, like they were, is not on".

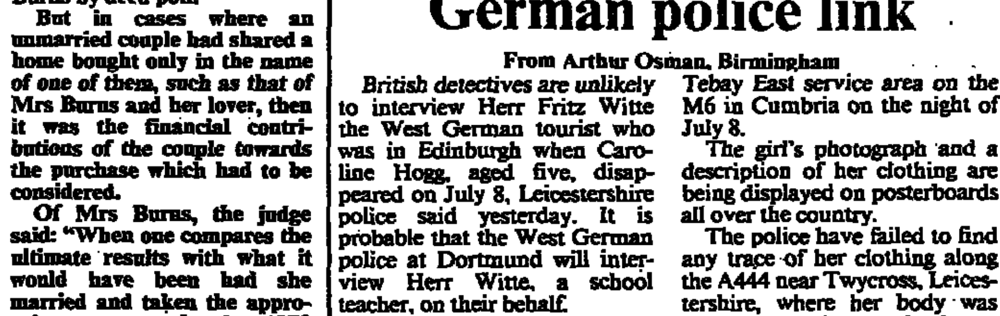
Mr Gerald Lever, assistant managing director of Rowbotham Tanking, the ship's owners, said yesterday: "The men were most certainly not arrested. Those who wanted to go home were allowed to do so".

Kent police said yesterday that the crew members had been told of the exercise in advance.

As the dispute continued the SAS, the Special Boat Squadron and Kent police carried on with what had become a much publicized security exercise in Chatham dockyard.

German police link

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham



British detectives are unlikely to interview Herr Fritz Witte the West German tourist who was in Edinburgh when Caroline Hogg, aged five, disappeared on July 8, Leicestershire police said yesterday. It is probable that the West German police at Dortmund will interview Herr Witte, a school teacher, on their behalf.

Another line of inquiry appeared to have ended when a man approached Scottish police and said he was probably the person seen with a young girl at Tebay East service area on the M6 in Cumbria on the night of July 8.

The girl's photograph and a description of her clothing are being displayed on posterboards all over the country.

The police have failed to find any trace of her clothing along the A444 near Twycross, Leicestershire, where her body was found dumped near a lay-by on July 8. A senior officer said: "There is a limit to the area we can search and we are really relying on the public."

Parachute casualties fill wards

A spate of casualties from weekend charity parachute drops has led to a surgeon suspending his routine operating schedue.

Four amateur parachutists from a club in Thruxton, Hampshire, suffered fractures on Sunday, bringing to 13 the club casualty list in the past month.

Mr Francis Moynihan and orthopaedic consultant at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, said yesterday "We can not go on like this. All the beds are full. Some parachutists have major fractures, and one has lost a leg. It is appalling ansomething must be done to halt this alarming list of casualties."

The hospital authorities are to ask the British Parachute Association to "bring pressure to bear" on the Thruxton club to review its weekend training methods.

Mr Barry Bias, a training instructor with the Thruxton club, said: "I don't think the number of casualties is such a high statistic. Fine Weather had encouraged people to come out parachuting and many of them were doing sponsored charity jumps."

Some 2,300 jumps had been made in June and July compared with 1,800 in June, July and August last year.

There was no question of people being unprepared for jumping.

Church says 'No' to bells and £19,000

By Craig Seton

Mr Joseph Seaman, aged 92, wanted to leave something to his local church so that he could be remembered after his death. Now, after a disagreement over his wishes, the church has lost most of its bellringers, one of its oldest worshippers, and the prospect of bequests totalling £19,000.

Mr Seaman, a widower, decided to give £9,000 to St George's church at Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somerset, for two new bells and to leave another £10,000 in his will for the church authorities to spend as they wished. However, the parochial church council decided that the £9,000 could be better spent.

When Mr Seaman was told he withdrew the offer of the money for the bells, decided to change his will to cut out the £10,000 bequest, and told the Rev Peter Bannister, the vicar, that he would have nothing more to do with the church.

Six of St George's bellringers, who had been delighted at the prospect of increasing the number of bells from six to eight, have resigned.

Mr Seaman, a retired decorator and undertaker, said: "It was an insult. The idea was that it would have been in my memory for years to come and we had even started getting estimates and had the church tower tested."





Table talk: Mr Hugh Roberts, furniture director of Christie's (left) and Mr John Floyd, chairman examining the desk of the Tsaritsa (right) (Photograph by Bill Warhurst).

Tsaritsa's desk may set £1m record

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

In May 1784 the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, later Tsar Paul I, and his wife Maria Feodorovana, paid an incognito visit to Paris. Posing as the "Comte et Comtesse du Nord", they dropped in on Daguerre, the leading furniture supplier of the day, and spent a small fortune. Someone had presumably alerted him to their creditworthiness in advance.

The exquisite tulipwood desk, encrusted with Sèvres porcelain plaques which they bought for their bedroom, is to be sold at Christie's on December 1, and could well prove the first piece of furniture to top the £1m mark at auction.

The auction record for any piece of furniture stands at £990,000 and this table is certainly in the top class. It is thought to have been made by Martin Carlin, one of the greatest neoclassical cabinet-makers of Paris. He has created a very feminine piece, with bouquets of flowers cascading over the white Sèvres porcelain plaques, set off by the golden sparkle of finely chiselled gilt bronze mounts.

Christie's will not disclose the name of the present owner. But it is an open secret that it belongs to Mr Habib Sabet, and Iranian businessman.

He built a replica of the Petit Trianon in the residential suburbs of Tehran and furnished his Paris apartment with the finest French furniture. He bought the Tsaritsa's desk at Christie's in London in 1971 for £173,250, then the highest price for a piece of furniture by almost £100,000. He outbid the Detroit Museum which had been anxious to acquire the piece.

It had belonged to Mrs Anna Thompson Dodge of the motor manufacturing family. In her will she left the Detroit Museum the furnishings of her music room and money for further purchases. This explains its determination to buy the star of her collection.

Woman hid lover's body under stairs

From Tim Jones Swansea



A young mother who killed her lover with an axe and kept his body in a home-made coffin beneath the stairs for four months walked free yesterday after Swansea Crown Court was told how she had been brutalized, hit and humiliated.

Miss Llinos Marian Evans, aged 27, denied murder but admitted the manslaughter of Mr Robert John Ellis, aged 35, at their council home in Silian, Dyfed.

Mr Justice Leonard put her on probation for three years, saying: "You clearly suffered greatly, not only in body but in spirit by physical cruelty and by conduct designed to reduce you to a state of total humiliation."

Mr Gareth Williams, QC, for Evans, said that Mr Ellis had abused and brutalized her. "He made her strip naked in front of the children and forced her to eat from the floor: made her eat her own vomit and made her lick his boots. There is no one who cannot feel the deepest pity for this woman."

He said that apart from his brutality, Mr Ellis would wait until her two young children were asleep and then punch them awake.

Evans told the police: "I was petrified. I just did not want him to hit me again and again." She said she went upstairs while he slept and hit him on the head with a frying pan. "He turned around and looked at me. I had never seen so much hatred and evil in those eyes. He started to get up. I ran downstairs into the kitchen and got an axe. I went back upstairs and hit him on the head."

PARLIAMENT July 26 1983

New body to take over Tube and buses in London

TRANSPORT

Transport in London is to be reorganized and run by a new body to be called London Regional Transport, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons in a statement on his White Paper on transport in the capital, published today. (Tuesday)

He said the present system had served the travelling public and transport operators badly. Since 1970 costs had risen well beyond inflation; public subsidy had risen thirteenfold, and fares had doubled in real terms.

The Government accepted the all-party transport committee recommendation that transport in London should be regarded as a matter of national priority and responsibility for it should be moved from the Greater London Council.

The new body would have a responsibility for securing efficient public transport for London and would be required to encourage other private or publicly owned operators to provide services where these could be offered more efficiently and cheaply.

Mr Robert Hughes, Opposition spokesman on (Aberdeen North) said the Select Committee on Transport report of July last year recommended that the authority should be composed of members from the GLC, London borough councils, shire counties, district councils and the Secretary of State's nominees. How would it be directed? would there simply be the Secretary of State's nominees?

This removes all democratic control (he said) from the running of London Transport. Pensioners' concessionary fares will be adversely affected. This White Paper is simply an exercies in privatization of what profitable parts may be extracted from London Transport and in encouraging local private operators to cream off the profitable services.

Mr King: The select committee was unable to reach any agreement or final proposal on what the membership would be.

The more you list the membership, the more you move away from the alternative strategy – I think the only one that can do the work – of an efficient management board actually capable of running the transpoort undertaking. I would not pre-judge the concessionary fares issue.

Mr John Hunt (Ravensbourne C): The proposals will be welcomed in the borough of Bromley and Greater London, whose ratepayers have had to pay dearly for the politically motivated fare experiments carried out by LT under the control of the GLC.

Is he confident that this new authority will signal a return of sanity and responsibility to the financing of transport in London?

Mr King: He knows more than anyone the distress caused to so many of his constituents and the local authority by the behaviour of the GLC, including the variations in policy. I hope the new proposals will lead to more stable relationship and an improvement in the cost-effectiveness of services.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Tottenham,



Hunt: Politically-motivated face experiments.

Lab): Most Londoners will be opposed to these suggestions because Mr King has thrown out of the window all commonsense and replaced it by sheer political ideology.

How can he talk about accountability if he sets up a centralized holding company to which there would be linked a labyrinth of public limited companies in which accountability will be confined to the board room?

Mr King: His remarks are a savage attack on the select committee which was unanimous in its proposals.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, L): Will he not rule out some democratic participation in the authority?

Mr King: He raises an aspect worth considering. We are discussing a wide area. People commute from Bristol and Leicester and their view should also be considered.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North East, Lab): How can he not give guarantees on fare levels or travel concessions for the retired?

Mr King: Those answers will depend upon the performance of the authority and on the decisions of the boroughs. It is for local authorities to determine what will happen over concessionary fares.

Government reviewing regional policy

PM's QUESTIONS

The Government is having a review of regional policy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said after Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove, C) had referred to the unanimity of opinion that present regional industrial development grants were defective in that they did not promote employment in black spots but discriminated against companies which were already established and trying to stand on their own feet.

Would she therefore see (he asked) that when the department is ready with its proposals a White Paper will be published so that we may all take part in the very serious and necessary debate on this subject?

Mrs Thatcher: I know that a number of firms outside the regional areas feel that when we are trying to secure inward investment to regional areas with heavy subsidies, those who come in often compete with firms outside the areas who are standing on their own feet.

We are having a look at regional poicy with a view to making it more effective in the creation of jobs.

Retirement

A motion asking the Speaker Mr Bernard Weatherill) to convey to Sir Charles Gordon, on his retirement from the office of Clerk of the House, its deep gratitude for all his devoted work in the service of the House throughout a long and distinguished career, was carried without dissent.

Time for others to cut back

STEEL QUOTA

The British steel industry's output quota under arrangements of the European Steel and Coal Community is to be increased by 380,000 tonnes per year. MPs on both sides welcomed the increase announced by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in a statement on yesterday's meeting of the European Community Steel Council

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry, however, pointed out that the 380,000 tonnes represented only 4 per cent of the output lost by British Steel since May 1979.

Mr Parkinson (Hartsmere) said ministers were agreed that in order to provide the EEC with market stability, it was desirable to prolong the quota arrangements to the end of 1985.

The Italian minister, however, representing a caretaker government, felt unable to impose such a long-term legally binding obligation of future governments. Because of that, the council's formal decision was to prolong the arrangements to January 31 1984, with a unanimous declaration of political intent to agree a further renewal to the end of 1985.

The decisions recognized the British argument that we had made the major contribution to reducing European steel capacity, and that it was now the turn of others to match those achievements.

The new production quotas also recognized what the British steel industry had already achieved. The UK quota was to be increased by 380,000 tonnes of steel per year, and that would benefit both the British Steel Corporation and the private steel companies.

Ministers also agreed to greater flexibility for private producers who faced difficulties as a result of severe quotas. That should help the wire rod sector particularly. They also agreed to more effective monitoring and policing of the quota system.

While in Brussels (he went on) I raised the Port Talbot investment project with Vice-President Davignon, and he gave me a categorical assurance that approval for it would be given at the end of this week.

Mr Orme: What about quota changes for other EEC countries? Will he guarantee that there will be no more closures or run-downs in British Steel?

Mr Parkinson: The quota increase of 380.000 tonnes is not as big as some of the othr countries obtained, but it is substantial. It is bigger than the industry itself had been expecting.

There has been substantial capacity loss in this country but other countries are now going to have go through that painful process. A commitment was obtained from all the member states for substantial capacity reductions, which will be enforced

Tight control of council spending

Local authorities should have no doubt of the strength of the Government's commitment to control their expenditure, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in the Commons. The commitment had been endorsed in the general election when their manifesto stated clearly that they would maintain firm control of public spending and borrowing.

Mr Jenkin moving that two English state support grant supplementary reports for 1983-84 and 1981-2 be approved.

In 1981-82 local authorities were budgeting above the expenditure targets laid down by Government and it was decided to hold back Government grants worth £201m. In the event, some authorities spent below their budgets and so the hold-back had been reduced to £124m. One report implemented that reduction.

The other report implemented the Government's grant hold-back of £280m for authorities which had budgeted over their 1983-84 targets.

The Opposition's chief spokesman, Mr Gerald Kaufman, had written an article, full of the most astonishing rubbish in Monday's edition of *The Times*. In it he had said: "As for rate-borne expenditure, it is of course balanced exactly by the rates levied on local taxpayers and so adds precisely nothing in net terms to public expenditure". That was nonsense.

Expenditure by local authorities was public expenditure and had been so defined by successive governments for many decades. Whether financed by borrowing or rate support grant or rates, it was still public expenditure. Mr Kaufman had displayed a woeful ignorance.

Mr Gerald Kaufman (Manchester, Gorton, Lab) said that what was counted as public expenditure and what was not, was simply a convention decided by the Government of the day. His argument was that he no longer accepted that

Mr Jenkin said local authority budgets for the current year showed there would be a total overshoot of £770m. The GLC, ILEA and six metropolitan counties accounted for £470m, or 61 per cent of the total. All eight of these authorities were Labour-controlled.

Early next week he would be announcing the expenditure targets for 1984-85 so that once again local authorities would have more than six months before they had to finalize their rates.

£14m for six more urban development schemes

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, announced during a debate on the third reading of the Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill in the House of Lords, that the Government had approved in principle a further six schemes for urban development grant, representing a total investment of over £14m, secured, he said, by just £2m of public expenditure.

The projects announced brought the total number of schemes so far to 99, representing £45m of public expenditure, generating about £185m of private investment and about £230m of capital investment in all.

The new schemes are in Newcastle, Dudley, Walsall, Lambeth, Wakefield and Bradford.

Lord Bellwin criticized what he described as a minority of extreme left wing dominated councils who were bringing much of local government into disrepute in ways that appalled most people in local government of all political complexions.

If they do not stop doing this (he said) the challenge to Government to take action becomes unanswerable in the end.

The minister was answering a debate on an amendment moved by **Lord Harris of Greenwich** (SDP) to prevent local authorities from using the powers under the Bill to spend public money on the publishing of give-away newspapers.

Lord Harris, citing what was happening in Islington as an example, said that no one was seriously pretending that the publicly financed newspaper to be published in that borough was other than a newspaper created to support the present majority on Islington Council.

Lord Bellwin said it was an appalling attitude by an authority whose antics were bringing local government into ever growing disrepute. But the purpose of the Bill was technical and limited and the Government believed that this matter required a careful and comprehensive approach.

The amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 57 – Government majority, 48.

New peer

Lord King of Wartnaby, formerly Sir John King, chairman of British Airways, was introduced.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on social security benefits and pensioners' lump sum payments. Lords (2.30): Tributes to Sir Peter Henderson, Clerk of the Parliaments and declaration of Mr John Sainty as Clerk of the Parliaments. Motions on social security benefits.

Drug firms to cut bill to NHS

HEALTH SERVICE

The annual total involved in the drugs industry agreement to reduce the National Health Service drugs bill was £50m and not £25m, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said during Commons questions.

Mr Fowler said he had secured the industry's agreement to a reduction of £25m in the NHS drugs bill in the current financial year. The cost of NHS drugs dispensed in the three years to 1981-82 increased by about 15 per cent, 21 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

Pharmaceutical industry profits from the NHS were being examined in the current review of the pharmaceutical price regulation scheme. The drugs bill reduction was one measure to contain public spending.

Mr Sean Hughes (Knowsley South, Lab): The £25m is less than the total amount of excess profits the drugs companies have made since Mr Fowler became Secretary of State.

Mr Fowler: No. The £25m we are seeking from the drugs industry is a six-month total. It follows that the annual total we are talking about would be a £50m contribution.

If other industries had been asked to make that kind of contribution, nobody could seriously say it was an unnecessarily small contribution.

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Moorlands, C): Is he satisfied that the cost of drugs is tightly under control?

Mr Fowler: With the family practitioner service, we wish to do more to be totally satisfied on that. We are making progress with the price regulation scheme and expect savings from it.

Mrs Edwina Currie (Derbyshire South, C): I welcome his determination to get value for money from the pharmaceutical industry. But the current arrangements for August and September will cause the main brunt to fall on dispensing chemists. It will take six to eight weeks to clear higher-priced stocks.

Mr Fowler: The main economies will not fall on the retail chemists, but it will have some impact on them. We will consider that with representatives of the pharmacists and I hope one of my ministers will meet them in the next few days.

Mr Laurie Pavitt (Brent South, Lab): Will he revise the voluntary regulations scheme which has been shown to be a shambles? Will he implement the Greenfield report on generic prescribing? If he cannot do that, when a company has been holding the health service to ransom over a patented drug, will he use his powers under the Patents Act and purchase the patent for the Crown?

Mr Fowler: We are reviewing that scheme and will review the return on capital, the Greenfield report and promotional expenses.

Talks on the transfer of pensions

The problem of occupational pension schemes hindering mobility of labour is to be the subject of a conference in September, Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security, announced during Commons questions.

He explained that if the problem could not be dealt with on a voluntary basis, the Government would have to take legislative action.

Mr John Ward (Poole, C) asked what progress had been made in ensuring occupational pension schemes did not prevent mobility of labour.

Dr Boyson: This is an important matter. We have called a conference in September with all the interests concerned to see if we can progress on this with voluntary action. If we cannot, we will have to take other action.

Mr Brynmor John (Pontypridd, Lab) for the Opposition: This has been a problem for many years. The CBI calculates that nine out of 10 people change their job during their lifetime. A system that subsidizes the few by penalizing the many cannot last. How many more conferences does the Government intend to hold before that truth is rammed home?

Dr Boyson: I do not remember the Labour Party doing anything about this when it was in power. We have a report from the Occupational Pensions Board; we have called a conference. We would hope to deal with this problem on a voluntary basis and if not, we would take legislative action.

When a GP employs his wife

Representatives of general practitioners are to have further discussions with the Department of Health and Social Security in the near future about the rule whereby a GP could not obtain reimbursement for the cost of employing his wife on his ancillary staff, Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said.

He told Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C), who said there was an anomaly if, for example, a GP wanted to employ his wife for clerical work, that the possibility of abuse was a problem which must be watched closely.

Anger over subsidy for Danish shipyard

The circumstances surrounding the placing of an order for a trawler by a British company with a Danish shipbuilding yard helped by a 25 per cent Government grant, were being carefully looked at Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said in answer to a request by Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C) for an investigation.

Mr Younger, who said he had joint responsibility for the Fishing Vessel Improvement Grant Scheme, said the order had already been approved by the Sea Fishing Industry Authority and the grant has been made so there was no question of it being withheld.

The grant was designed for the benefit of fishermen to enable them to buy vessels at competitive prices. It was a sad fact that even without the subsidy, the tender by the Cambletown shipyard would have still been higher than that of the Danish yard.

Mr Maxwell-Hyslop: Is this not another example of unfair competition within the EEC and ought we not to penalize this by things which are within our power, such as the subsidy paid to fishermen when they order equipment from foreign firms?

Mr Younger: I do understand his concern but this scheme is to help fishermen with the cost of vessels they want to buy. I will be drawing the attention of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Mr Cecil Parkinson) to what he has said.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Govan, Lab): The lower tender, apart from the general principles of the scheme, should be looked at again. The allegation is that this particular order has been placed in Denmark because there are hidden subsidies available to the Danish shipyards. Is he going to look into it or accept it?

Mr Younger: We are of course looking very hard and carefully into that.

Court of Appeal — Law Report July 27 1983 — Queen's Bench Division

Laker's US action against British airlines untriable

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others
British Caledonian Airways Ltd v Same
Laker Airways Ltd and Another v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered July 26]

The effect of the Protection of Trading Interests (US Anti-Trust Measures) Order (SI 1983 No 900) and General Directions of June 23 and July 1, 1983 made by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under the Protection of Trading Interests Act 1980 rendered the issues raised by Laker Airways Ltd in a civil action in the United States against the British Airways Board and British Caledonian Airways Ltd wholly untriable. To allow Laker to proceed with its claim in the circumstances would amount to a total denial of justice to British Airways and British Caledonian.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed appeals by British Airways Board and British Caledonian Airways against Mr Justice Parker's refusal on May 20 (*The Times*, May 21) to grant them declarations that they were under no liability to Laker Airways in, and injunctions to restrain Laker from continuing an anti-trust action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The court gave reasons for its refusal on July 19 (*The Times*, July 20) of an application by Laker and Mr Christopher Morris, of Little New Street, London, EC4, liquidator of Laker, for a declaration that the Order and general directions made by the secretary of state under the 1980 Act were *ultra vires*, null, void and of no effect.

The form of the relief to be granted in consequence of the judgment was to be decided later.

Mr Richard Scott, QC and Mr Jonathan Sumption for British Airways; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Mr David Donaldson for British Caledonian; Mr David Johnson, QC, Mr Michael Crystal and Mr Richard Hacker for Laker Airways; Mr Peter Scott, QC and Mr Christopher Clarke for the Attorney General; Mr Peter Scott, QC, Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Timothy Walker for the secretary of state on Laker's application.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, giving the judgment of the court, said that since Mr Justice Parker gave his judgment the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry had made the 1983 Order.

The court did not have to decide whether the judge was right in the circumstances which then existed. The effects of the legislative and executive intervention of which the court had to take account had produced a different situation.

During the hearing of the appeal Laker indicated that they wanted to challenge the validity of the order and the directions. Mr Justice Woolf had refused leave to apply for judicial review which was followed, as he intended, by a renewal of that application to the Court of Appeal.

In the exceptional circumstances (see *Practice Direction (Judicial Review: Appeals)* ([1982] 1 WLR 1375)) it was ordered that the substantive application be heard before the Court of Appeal.

Laker had challenged the jurisdiction of the High Court and the Court of Appeal to grant the relief sought. Judge Harold H. Greene of the Columbia District had expressed strong views on the propriety of the English courts granting the relief sought.

Whatever the ultimate conclusion in the litigation (it seemed likely that it would be wished to take the matter to the House of Lords) the court and all other English judges would deeply regret any misunderstanding on the part of their brethren in the United States of what exactly the court was doing and why.

No one had ever suggested that the United States District Court was without jurisdiction to try Laker's complaint under both the Sherman and Clayton Acts and in respect of the commission of an intentional tort.

Neither the English courts nor the English judges entertained any feelings of hostility towards the American anti-trust laws or would ever wish to denigrate those or any other American law.

Judge Greene's opinion said that a US court had power to enjoin a party over whom it had personal jurisdiction from pursuing litigation before a foreign tribunal but it was a jurisdiction which was only exercised in "unusual very narrow circumstances".

Precisely the same situation obtained under English law. The jurisdiction existed, but it was exercised with extreme caution.

An injunction could only exist in support of a legal or equitable right or interest justiciable in the English courts: *The Siskina* ([1979] AC 210). If the submission that regardless of any other circumstance, the court should not exercise the jurisdiction unless there was an alternative English forum available to Laker was accepted it would dispose of the appeal.

Fortunately the recent decision of the House of Lords in *Castanho v Brown & Root (UK) Ltd* ([1981] AC 557) was decisive in establishing that the absence of an alternative English forum was not, of itself, fatal to the claims to relief.

But the absence of such a forum was without doubt a major obstacle which powerfully reinforced the caution which, as a matter of English law, English judges were bidden to display when considering the exercise of the jurisdiction.

In *Castanho*, Lord Scarman had spoken (p 575) of the "critical equation" between advantage to the plaintiff and disadvantage to the defendants and (p 573) of the "width and flexibility of equity".

Lord Scarman's speech confirmed the existence of the jurisdiction which the court was asked to exercise and posed the question which the court had to ask: In all the circumstances was it appropriate to grant the relief sought in order to avoid injustice?

The avoidance of injustice to all parties might not be possible: would the grant or refusal of the relief sought create the lesser injustice Lord Scarman's "critical equation" had to be resolved.

Sir Freddie Laker conceived the idea of creating an airline which would provide low cost scheduled air services across the Atlantic and elsewhere. He founded Laker Airways in 1966 and entered the air charter business. In 1971 he applied for permission to operate a "Skytrain" scheduled service between London and New York.

It was not until 1977 that Laker obtained permission to operate that Skytrain service. For the reasons for the delay, see *Laker Airways Ltd v Department of Trade* ([1977] QB 643).

In the second half of 1981 Laker encountered financial difficulties, and was forced to cease trading early in February 1982.

In November 1982 Laker instituted civil action No 82-3362 in the Columbia District Court. KLM and Sabena were added as defendants.

The action alleged a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and to monopolize in violation of the US Sherman Act causing damage to Laker in excess of US $350m. An allegation of intentional tort was made.

The relief claimed was US $350m compensatory damages in respect of both causes of action and US $700m as punitive damages in respect of the cause of action under the Sherman Act together with interest, costs and attorney's fees.

The complaint was accompanied by extensive requests for the production of documents and answers to interrogatories.

British Airways and British Caledonian responded in the US action to such extent as was necessary to avoid being in contempt of the District Court or having a default judgment signed, but no more.

In January 1983 they began the present action to restrain Laker from prosecuting the US action against them.

Section 1 of the Sherman Act, enacted in 1890 rendered every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, illegal with penal penalties.

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, enacted in 1914, provided that any person injured in his business or property by anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws (the Sherman Act) might sue in any district court in the US in which the defendant resided and recover threefold damages, the cost of suit and reasonable attorney's fee.

Since the second world war, UK airlines had been subject to control by the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The corresponding body for US aircraft was the United States Civil Aviation Board (CAB). The CAA regulated fares chargeable by British airlines.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

As a matter of English law, treaties were not part of the domestic laws of the United Kingdom and gave rise to no private rights under English law. They were agreements between states. In so far as they involved an obligation that domestic law conformed with the Treaty, that was a matter for the states concerned.

The essence of the Treaty was that each country had the right to designate airlines of its own nationality to fly particular routes, but each country had the right to refuse to accept the other's designation of an airline. The two national authorities were at one on issues such as safety. Where they differed was on the acceptability of fare structures and similar commercial considerations in terms of their respective national interests.

Both the CAA and the CAB when asked to approve tariffs gave every opportunity to all who might be affected to make representations.

Laker had the opportunity of objecting to the fares now characterized as "predatory" both before the CAA and CAB and availed themselves of that opportunity.

The CAB applied the same criteria as those prescribed by the Sherman Act described by Judge Greene as "the charter of economic freedom", comparing its role to that of the Bill of Rights in respect of personal freedom.

It was reasonably clear that throughout the currency of Bermuda 1 and Bermuda 2, the application of United States anti-trust laws to UK designated airlines was a potential source of disagreement between the two countries. However all concerned avoided anything like a confrontation between the two governments until Laker sought to avail themselves of the Sherman and Clayton Acts in a suit against British Airways and British Caledonian and Pan-American and Trans-World in 1974, which was speedily settled, and in the present US litigation.

It was a matter of considerable constitutional importance that the courts should be wholly independent of the Executive. They were.

While the judges as private citizens would be aware of the policy of the Government of the day, in the sense of its political purpose, aspirations and programme, those were not matters which were in any way relevant to the courts' decisions and were wholly ignored.

In matters of home policy, the courts had regard only to the will of Parliament as expressed in its statutes and subordinate legislation authorized by Parliament.

The position was different in relation to foreign affairs which were not the subject of direct parliamentary action but were a matter for her Majesty acting on the advice of her Government. In reality the foreign policy which was adopted was that of the nation.

In that field the courts and the executive should not speak with different voices: see the *Westinghouse* case ([1978] A C 547, 617, 650-651).

British Airways and British Caledonian carried on business in a number of different countries including the United States. The UK Government accepted that it followed that each of those countries would have *in personam* jurisdiction over the British airlines.

Reference had been made to the recent dispute concerning British companies who carried on business in the US and had contracted outside the US, to deliver goods, also outside the US, to contractors working on the Russia to Western Europe gas pipe line.

On the basis of the US *in personam* jurisdiction over those companies, the US Government had claimed the right to issue executive orders to those companies not to deliver. That right was disputed by the UK Government which took action to prevent the companies complying with the US executive order.

The making of the 1983 Order and the General Directions fundamentally altered the "critical equation".

By the Order, section 1 of the 1980 Act applied to sections 1 and 2 of the US Sherman Act and sections 4 and 4A of the US Clayton Act in so far as any UK-designed airline was involved.

Mr Johnson, for Laker, submitted that that Order was *ultra vires* first because the word "measures" used in section 1 (1)(a) of the 1980 Act could only mean things done under the statute and not to the statute itself. Their Lordships rejected that submission because the word "measures" as used in the section was a wide enough description to include statutes.

Mr Johnson's second objection was that the measures to which section 1 could be applied had to restrict international trade, whereas the two US Acts did the opposite. Their Lordships rejected that submission as disingenuous. A statute was no less restrictive because it sought to prevent cooperative agreements designed to minimise competition.

Of the two directions, the first, dated June 23, had been made under section 1(3) of the 1980 Act, to prohibit compliance with "requirements" imposed or threatened to be imposed pursuant to the "measures" to which the 1983 Order applied.

Mr Johnson objected that there was no power to make that direction unless a direction had first been made under section 1(2), requiring persons on whom such "requirements" might have been imposed to give notice of them to the secretary of state.

But in their Lordships' view the two subsections were independent. The secretary of state's prohibitory power under section 1(3) extended to the "requirements" whether he knew of them or not. If he wished, he could, under section 1(2), obtain information as to what "requirements" were being made.

The second direction, dated July 1, had been made under section 2 of the 1980 Act. It recited that the US Department of Justice had begun an investigation into various allegations of breaches of the US Sherman Act and that "requirements" might be imposed on persons in the UK to produce documents or information for that investigation.

Also, that such "requirements" might be imposed in relation to Laker's civil anti-trust action which related to similar matters, and that anything produced to the District Court might be used in the US Department of Justice investigation. In either case, the direction stated, such "requirements" were "inadmissible" within the meaning of section 2(2) and (3) of the 1980 Act.

Apart from any of the grounds set out in section 2(2) and (3) many of which applied, it was clear from correspondence between Laker's liquidator, the CAA and the Department of Trade and Industry that there was a link between the US District Court proceedings and the US investigation, and that the US Department of Justice sought to use the liquidator as its agent to obtain discovery from the British airlines. That abundantly justified the secretary of state's view.

Returning to the "critical equation", the British airlines had a heavy burden to discharge in seeking to prevent the further prosecution of proceedings before a foreign court when there was no alternative forum to which Laker could go.

The starting point was what Laker would lose. The British airlines were only two of 10 defendants in Laker's US action. The court would assume that the grant of relief sought might have adverse effects on Laker's prospects of success in its action.

That was so despite the fact that, if successful, Laker could levy execution on any or all the defendants, any of whom could afford it, there being no right of contribution amongst them, because a reduction in the number of defendants reduced the chances of a satisfactory settlement. Alternatively, if the case proceeded, it made discovery harder.

On the other side of the equation, what the British airlines would lose included the great burden in terms of time, expense and disruption to business, which the action would cause, and which would not be made good by Laker.

Next, contrary to the views of Mr Justice Parker, British Airways and British Caledonian were entitled to rely indirectly on Bermuda 2 in the sense that US acceptance of the UK view of the effect of Bermuda 2 on the US would render Laker's claim unsustainable. That was a public policy consideration. Added to that was the fact that Laker sought triple damages under foreign penal legislation.

Finally, British Airways and British Caledonian could rely on the 1983 Order and the two Directions made under the 1980 Act. The section 1 Direction prevented the British airlines complying with any judgment of the district court in so far as it was given pursuant to the Sherman and Clayton Acts. Execution would therefore have to be levied on their aircraft.

The section 2 Direction created a wholly impossible situation. By preventing discovery it damaged not only Laker's claim, but also British Airway's and British Caledonian's ability to defend it and since Laker could always obtain discovery from other parties, the effect was to damage the British airlines more.

Accordingly, irrespective of other factors in the critical equation, by rendering the issues raised by Laker in the District Court action wholly untriable as against British Airways and British Caledonian the Order and the Directions were decisive, and it would be unjust to allow Laker to proceed.

Solicitors: Richards Butler & Co; Herbert Smith & Co; Durrant Piesse; Treasury Solicitor.

Doctors can give Pill to under-16s

Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered July 25]

Advice given by the Department of Health and Social Security to area health authorities in December 1980 that contraceptive advice and treatment might be provided for children under 16, at a doctor's clinical discretion and without parental knowledge and consent, was not unlawful.

Mr Justice Woolf, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so held in a reserved judgment dismissing a claim by Mrs Victoria Gillick (the mother of five girls under the age of 16), against the West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority (formerly the Norfolk Area Health Authority) and the Department of Health and Social Security, for declarations (i) as against both defendants, that the advice contained in Health Notice, HN (80) 44, was unlawful; and (ii) as against the area health authority, that no doctor or other professional person employed by them might give any contraceptive and/or abortion advice and/or treatment to any child of the plaintiff below the age of 16 without the prior knowledge and consent of the child's parent or guardian.

Mr Gerard Wright, QC and Mr David Poole for the plaintiff; Mr Simon D. Brown for the department.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that there were two limbs to the argument on behalf of the plaintiff. First, that the guidance advised doctors either to commit offences as principals of causing or encouraging unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16, contrary to section 28 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956, or offences of being accessory to unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16, contrary to section 6 of the act.

The second limb was that the guidance authorized doctors to give advice and treatment to children under 16 without their parents' consent which, if it was not an offence under the above provisions, was inconsistent with the rights of parents and their ability properly and effectively to discharge their duties of supervising the physical and moral welfare of their children.

The plaintiff would not be entitled to declarations unless the commission of a criminal offence by a doctor, or unlawful conduct by a doctor was the necessary result of following the department's advice.

With regard to an offence under section 6 of the 1956 Act, a doctor who was misguided enough to provide a girl under 16 or a man with advice and assistance with regard to contraceptive measures with the intention of thereby encouraging them to have sexual intercourse, was an accessory to an offence under the section. That would not normally be the attitude of the doctor.

But was a doctor an accessory if he decided to give advice and prescribe contraceptives although firmly against unlawful sexual intercourse taking place, because intercourse would in any event take place and, in his view, the provision of contraceptives was in the girl's best interests in protecting her from an unwanted pregnancy and the risk of a sexually transmitted disease?

It was necessary to distinguish between motive and intent. While a person's motives might be unimpeachable, if he in fact assisted in the commission of an offence he was an accessory. But contraceptives in themselves did not directly assist in the commission of the crime of unlawful sexual intercourse.

There would be situations where a doctor would prescribe long-term contraceptive measures as a safeguard against the risk that future casual relationships would be entered into when sexual intercourse would take place. The doctor would know no more than that there was a risk of intercourse taking place at an unidentified place and time with an unidentified man. That was hardly the state of knowledge normally associated with an accessory before the fact, who was normally required to know the material circumstances.

Thus, while a doctor could, in following the department guidance, so encourage unlawful sexual intercourse as to render his conduct criminal, in the majority of situations the probability was that a doctor would be able to follow the advice without rendering himself liable to criminal proceedings.

Under the first limb, if a doctor's conduct was criminal without the parents' consent, it would be equally criminal with their consent.

Was the giving of advice or the prescribing of contraceptives without parental consent unlawful? The department guidance envisaged that contraception advice and treatment would usually take place with parental consent.

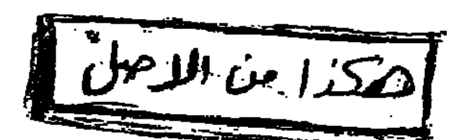
The second limb of the plaintiff's case only applied to what were described in the guidelines as the "exceptional cases", where the doctor did some physical act to the child without consent which would amount to a defence for the purpose of the law of trespass.

There was no previous authority of the English courts as to whether a child under 16 could consent to medical treatment. In the absence of binding authority, and adopting *Johnson v Wellesley Hospital* ((1970) 17 DLR (3d) 139, 143-145), the position was that the fact that a child was under 16 did not automatically mean that she could not give any consent to any treatment. Whether a child was capable of giving the necessary consent would depend on the child's maturity and understanding and the nature of the consent required.

The quality of the child's consent would be critical where the parents had not consented, and the conduct of the doctor in the absence of consent would be a trespass. That would not apply in the majority of methods of contraception.

Accordingly, the plaintiff was not entitled to either of the declarations sought.

Solicitors: Berrymans; Treasury Solicitor.



Britain and China will resume Hongkong discussion next week

Peking (Reuter) – British and Chinese officials described their latest round of talks yesterday on the future of Hongkong as useful and agreed to meet again next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The discussions began last September when China announced that it intended to regain sovereignty over the territory, most of which is ruled by Britain under a 99-year lease which expires in 1997.

A British Embassy spokesman said Sir Percy Cradock, the Ambassador who is leader of the British team, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, would visit London next month for consultation.

He said they were likely to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, Junior Minister of Staff at the Foreign Office, who has special responsibility for the colony, and possibly Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Both British and Chinese officials said no change was expected in their negotiating teams for next week's talks, which would be their last meeting until September.

Mr Qi Huaiyuan, head of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said: "The two sides have had two more useful days of talks.

"They will meet again to resume these talks on August 2 and 3 in Peking, after which there will be a recess of some weeks. Talks will recommence in September."

Sir Edward took part in the talks this week and last month as part of the British delegation and not as a representative of Hongkong. Peking does not recognize his right to speak for the colony's population of 5.2 million people, about 95 per cent of whom are Chinese.

Hongkong Island, the business heart of the colony, and the tip of Kowloon peninsula were ceded to Britain in perpetuity; but these areas are not considered viable without the leased New Territories.

China, in any case, does not recognize the validity of any of the treaties, which it says were signed under duress by the crumbling Manchu empire.

Chinese leaders have frequently said they plan to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hongkong. But many Hongkong residents are sceptical, saying Peking has given little indication of how it plans to achieve this.

The present phase of talks is officially described as more detailed than those which started last September, informed Hongkong sources in Peking said the earlier round was deadlocked at one stage in over the highly sensitive issue of sovereignty.

But the two sides had since set this aside and agreed to discuss technical issues concerning the future administration of the territory.

Uncertainty over the future of Hongkong has caused serious jitters on the colony's stock markets and in June the Hongkong dollar sank to a record 7.73 against the US dollar.

It has since recovered and traded yesterday at 7.19 to the US dollar and stocks rose on a wave of speculative buying.



Crash aftermath: Scene near Avignon after the Nice-Paris express was derailed

Falklands offensive by junta at UN

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentine Foreign Ministry officials are preparing a new diplomatic offensive over the Falkland Islands, focused on the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, due in September.

They hope to repeat and possibly harden last year's UN resolution, which called on Britain and Argentina to enter peaceful negotiations on sovereignty.

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, sent Notes to both governments last week asking them to set out their positions in the light of last year's resolution. The officials said that Argentina would reply in the next few days.

Señor Juan Aguirre Lanari, the Foreign Minister, was due back yesterday from Caracas, where he attended celebrations to mark the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

During his stay in V.nezuela, he commented that last years resolution "has not yielded fruit", but added: "We are committed, with the support of our brother Latin American countries, and the favourable vote of other members of the international community, to arrive at a negotiated solution to this dispute over sovereignty".

Admiral Ruben Franco, the Argentine Navy commander, who was also in Caracas for the Bolivar bicentenary, said: "Let no one doubt that we will return to the Malvinas (Falklands). There in now no room in America, or in the world, for usurpation and colonialism".

As part of its strategy, the Argentine Foreign Ministry is inviting representatives of the opposition political parties to attend the nest UN General Assembly.

Last year, the vote on the resolution was taken in early November. If this timetable is repeated, the vote this year will come after Argentina's general election, which due on October 30.

The intention is to show that the Argentine Government's position is shared by victors at the polls. The Foreign Ministry hopes that representatives of the two main parties, the Peronists and the radicals, will be present at the UN.

Glut strengthens Soviet hand in grain talks

Vienna (Reuter) – The United States and the Soviet Union opened two days of talks in Vienna yesterday on US grain supplies to the Soviet Union, with a world glut putting the latter in a strong position.

American officials have said negotiations are likely to be long and hard, with little prospect of early agreement at this session, the third round of talks on renewing the accord.

Mr Boris Gordeev, the Soviet Deputy Trade Minister, a veteran of grain negotiations who is again leading his country's delegation, expressed hope that the two sides would reach agreement at this round.

"I hope this will be the last time. We will do our best," he told reporters as he arrived at the Soviet trade mission, where the talks are taking place.

● MOSCOW: American negotiators may find that they have overestimated the Soviet demand for imported grain this year, according to Western economic experts in Moscow (Richard Owen writes).

The current agreement expires at the end of September. At the last round of talks in Moscow a month ago the United States tried to persuade the Russians to increase their import commitments. At present the Soviet Union is obliged to purchase six million tonnes of American grain a year.

Experts say that despite the endemic problems of Soviet agriculture, including badly maintained machinery, inadequate storage and fertilizer shortages, this year's harvest should be better than expected thanks to almost ideal weather conditions. Following a series of bad harvests Moscow stopped publishing statistics, but Western estimates put this year's crop at more than 200 million tonnes.

This still leaves a shortfall of about 34 million tonnes, but with a world glut and the expected good harvest at home the Soviet Union can afford to cut back on imports, experts say.

Last week Soviet officials told a visiting Argentine trade delegation that Russia would not need to buy more than the 4.5 million tonnes to which it is committed

Warning to Japan on defence role

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said in Tokyo yesterday that his Government does not favour a stepping-up of Japan's defence role.

"Australia would be concerned if – either as a result of external pressure or internal decision – there were a shift in Japan's basic defence posture, or a dramatic acceleration of defence spending", he said at the end of two days of talks.

Mr Hayden appears to have chosen a deliberately moderate view of how Japan's defence capabilities should develop.

"Australia would also be concerned if Japan were to attempt to develop a regional security role. This would have a destabilizing effect on the Asia-Pacific region", he declared.

He did say, however, that his statement on defence did not mean that he thought Japan was about to take actions which would worry Australia.

Teenagers die in rail crash

Barbentane, France (AP) – A broken axle was the apparent cause of a train derailment early yesterday in southern France that killed four Canadian teenagers and injured 24 other passengers on board an overnight Nice-Paris express.

The train, carrying about 500 passengers, was travelling at 85 mph when two carriages derailed at the small Barbentane train station, seven miles south east of Avignon in the Provence countryside.

A scene of panic followed. Blood-stained pillows, sleeping bags and suitcases flew through the air when two sleeping carriages flipped over. About 66ft of rail was twisted in the air to a height of 13ft by the force of the shock, while the last two carriages battered the station platform.

"It was an apocalyptic scene," one rescue worker said. "Many of the injured were taken off the train while they were in the midst of receiving blood transfusions."

Authorities rushed 150 rescue workers, 20 doctors and 15 ambulances to the scene to care for the injured and help evacuate the passengers, most of whom were sleeping when the accident occured at 1.15am, four hours after the train had left Nice.

"I was shaken awake by the vibrations that got stronger and stronger, then the brutal stop," a passenger who escaped serious injury said: "We were then showered with falling suitcases."

The Canadian Embassy in Paris identified the four dead as Patricia Paquin, Marie Basile, Lian Jones and Carole Powell, all women aged between 17 and 20.

Embassy officials said the four, and 25 other Canadian students, were in the carriage that suffered the most damage. Another group of Canadians had tickets for the train, but arrived at Nice after it had pulled out.

● PARIS: Storms which have swept France over the past ten days, have left ten people dead, injured dozens and caused tens of millions of pounds of damage to crops and livestock. (Diana Geddes writes).

Camp-sites on the west coast have been particularly hard hit. North-west of La Rochelle, three campers were killed by falling trees and six injured as storms ripped apart their tents.

Rain brings some relief to S Africa

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Drought-stricken South Africa is rejoicing after a weekend of widespread heavy rain. In some areas, more rain fell than in the past 18 months.

The rain, accompanied by falling temperatures and gale-force winds on the south coast, failed to end the drought, which is considered to be the worst this century.

It has devastated the maize crop, the staple food of thousands of blacks in impoverished rural areas and the country's main farm export.

Deaths related to malnutrition have increased sharply, and about two million tonnes of maize will have to be imported.

The rain has come too late to save the maize crop, but agricultural experts said it should prevent further deterioration in sugar and wheat crops.

The southern coast industrial town of East London was one of the wettest places in the country over the weekend. Winds gusting up to 70 mph tore off roofs and uprooted trees

The rain brought little comfort to Durban residents, who have suffered stringent water rationing.

Portuguese army chief faces sack

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon

President Eanes of Portugal has been asked by the Government to dismiss General Amadeu Garcia Dos Santos the Army Chief of Staff, whom he appointed two years ago. The request seems likely to widen the breach between the President and the government of Dr Mario Soares.

No official reason for the dismissal has been made public, but after a meeting yesterday of top army generals, including General Garcia Dos Santos, with Dr Soares said that he had been told by government members that the decision had been a political one.

Senhor Mota Pinto said that the dismissal, had been by a unamimous decision based exclusively on the officer's qualifications. Four other generals were confirmed in their posts.

General Garcia Dos Santos, who is 47 and a former professor in Lisbon's military academy, played a prominent role in the Army coup that restored democracy to Portugal on April 25, 1974.

Moscow says Reagan plans to send forces into Central America

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union has accused Washington of planning *direct* military operations in Central America involving United States troops.

Tass said the United States wanted to bring down the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, and help the "gory right-wing regime" in El Salvador to "drown the patriotic movement of the popular masses in blood".

Central America is being presented by Soviet propaganda as proof of the "ugly face" of the Reagan Administration. Officials here assert the Soviet Union's right to support "freedom fighters" in the region, but are more cautious about whether Russia will increase arms supplies to leftist forces.

The Russians do not accept the theory that the United States is entitled to interfere in its own backyard in the same way that Moscow influences events in Eastern Europe. On the contrary, the Soviet press has lambasted "American imperialism" for helping dictatorial regimes to suppress national liberation movements in El Salvador and elsewhere, and for allegedly preparing an incursion into "democratic" Nicaragua. "No wonder Americans see the ghost of Vietnam", one Moscow paper commented.

Tass said this week that the scope and duration of planned American military manoeuvres in Central America and the Caribbean next month suggested they were actually *preparations for military operations* in the region.

Moscow strongly supports the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, and is reported to have channelled arms supplies to Managua through Havana. Cuba remains the main Soviet base of operations in the area, and Moscow this week sent Mr Mikhail Solomtsev, a senior Kremlin leader, to Havana for the celebrations marking Cuban national day, the anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks which marked the beginning of Castro's sucessful bid for power.

The formation of a bi-partisan committee on Central America chaired by Dr Henry Kissinger is viewed in Moscow as an attempt by Mr Reagan to gain general support for an attack on the leftist regime in Nicaragua and suppression of the rebels in El Salvador. Tass said the Kissinger committee was "a clear deception".

Dr Kissinger, who once enjoyed favour in Soviet eyes as the architect of the Nixon détente policy, is being described as the "tool of Rockefeller and other monopolists", and the Great Destabilizer for his "disgraceful role" in the overthrow of the Allende regime in Chile.

The Russians have also attacked Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, the American delegate to the United Nations, for allegedly trying to blackmail Nicaragua, "a country smaller than Kansas", and for supporting repressive anti-communist regimes in Chile, Honduras and El Salvador.

Reagan officials talk of democracy in Central America and blame unrest in the region on communism, Tass commented. In fact, it said, the crisis in Central America was not the result of "Marxist Leninist intrigues" invented by Mr Reagan but "the tragic position of the broad masses".



A shady spot: Chad Government troops in the strategic town of Abéché shelter from the sun beside a military lorry equipped with anti-aircraft guns captured from the rebel forces of Mr Goukonni Oueddel.

Salvador civilian deaths rise

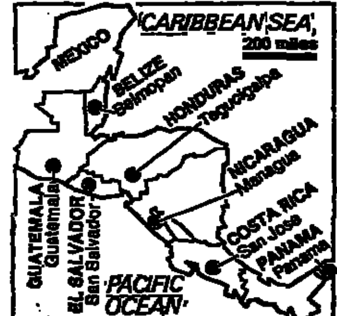
San Salvador (Reuter)–Statistics compiled by the United States Embassy here show that the number of civilians killed in El Salvador has risen despite official US reports that the Salvadorean Government has kept trying to improve the human rights situation.

The Embassy figures, largely based on local press reports, show that the number of deaths caused by political violence rose 9 per cent to 1,054 in the first six months of this year. It was 961 in the second half of 1982.

Human rights groups say the figures cast doubts on the validity of the process by which the Reagan Administration certifies progress in the country's human rights record before approving military and economic aid.

By law, the Reagan Administration must certify every six months that the Salvadorean Government is "working to increase respect for human rights and reduce abuses by security forces".

In the text of the last certification report, issued last week, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said there was less evidence of progress towards ending violence against *non*-combatants and controlling all elements of the armed forces. But he added that the Government was persisting in its efforts to improve the human rights situation.



Meanwhile, Salvadorean military officials said leftist guerrillas had stepped up attacks to undermine a national military campaign and killed at least six Government troops in a raid on an eastern province of San Miguel, some 100 miles east of the capital. They had been repulsed after a 17-hour gun battle.

The Salvadorean Army said yesterday that at least 80 rebels had been killed and 12 of their camps destroyed in an 11-day anti-guerrilla sweep. The operation was said to have driven most insurgents out of the province of Cuscatlan, north of the capital.

● MANAGUA: Nicargua is willing to discuss its alleged arms shipment to Salvadorean guerrillas at a peace conference this week in Panama City Señor Tomas Borge, the Interior Minister, said in a speech here.

He said Nicaragua will include weapons traffic to El Salvador on its agenda for the July 28-30 talks. Despite the lack of proof of such traffic, Nicaragua planned to discuss the issue "because this supposedly is what most irriates the US Government."

● TEGUCIGALPA: President Belisario Betancur of Colombia will visit Honduras on Wednesday to discuss a Central American peace plan, Señor Edgardo Paz Barnica, the Honduran Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

President Betancur will have *talks* with President Roberto Suazo Cordova of Honduras on the plan drawn up by the Contradora group, which groups Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama, the Foreign Minister said.

A principal subject of discussion will be the peace conference in Panama later this week between the foreign minister of the Central American Nation and the Contadora nations, he said. The conference will analyse there recent Contadora peace plan which called for the removal of foreign military advisers and bases from Central America.

Western diplomats say this refers directly to the Nicaraguan rebels using US-baked Honduras as a base to attack Nicaragua.

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast arrived at Heathrow Airport for an oficial visit which will include talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher today.

● A photograph that appeared in Monday's issue of *The Times* captioned as Mr Houphouet-Boigny was not in fact of him, but had been wrongly supplied to us by an agency.



Iraqi President visits the Gulf war front

Baghdad (Reuter) – President Saddam Husain of Iraq visited the northern sector of the Gulf war yesterday as Iraq said it had foiled a fresh Iranian attack in the Haj Omran area of the front.

The Iraqi news agency INA said President Husain visited the First Army Corps in the mountainous Kurdestan province, where Iran launched an attack across the border on Saturday, to "express appreciation of the great heroism of our brave fighters".

The agency also quoted the corps commander as saying Iraqi forces early yesterday had beaten back an Iranian attack on what he called "an important mountain in the Haj Omran area".

The commander, a major-general who was not named, said Iranian forces gained a toehold on the mountain before being thrown off in a counter-attack, which involved jets and helicopter gunships.

● Nicosia: Iran has issued a fresh warning that it will block the Gulf to all shipping and stop oil shipments if Iraq tries to prevent Iranian oil exports, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported yesterday (AP reports).

The latest warning came from Hojatoleslam Akbar Hashemi Refsanfani, Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, following a meeting of the Supreme Defence Council on Monday night, IRNA reported.

Knesset 'deceit' on Bill

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Mr Menachem Savidor, the Knesset Speaker, in an unprecedented action yesterday alleged that a private members' Bill restricting archaeological digs had cleared the House the night before through deceit and conspiracy and he declared the vote null and void.

Amid howls of protest from the benches of his own party, Likud, Mr Savidor acknowledged that legal experts had unanimously told him that the Speaker had no authority to invalidate a Knesset decision, but that he was doing so anyhow out of a sense of "natural justice", and logic.

The Bill, requiring archaeologists to subject digs to rabbinical review if they encountered suspected grave sites, was scheduled for debate yesterday, but Mr Meir Cohan-Avidor, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the chair, suddenly added it to the agenda a few minutes before midnight on Monday when most of the opposition members had left thinking that the day's business was completed.

Mr Cohen-Avidor, a Likud deputy, had been one of the *sponsors of the controversial* Bill.

صكذا من الاجل

Arafat men fight off PLO rebels

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Palestinian guerrillas loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat fought off a four-hour machine-gun and rocket attack by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) rebels on the western side of the Bekaa Valley yesterday in the most serious outbreak of fighting within the PLO for many weeks.

Rocket-propelled grenades fired by Palestinians belonging to Colonel Abu Moussa's rebel units exploded not just around the Arafat men, but in the nearby village of Jdita, killing several civilians.

At least 14 people–10 of the guerillas–died as the Palestinian rebels made 10 separate attacks down a hillside above the village on to two compounds held by Mr Arafat's men.

By midday the streets of Jdita were strewn with sandbags, hastily-built earth wall defences and broken power lines. But the village, together with the PLO base to the east of it, remained firmly in the hands of the loyalists.

Jdita lies just west of Chtaura and forms the last pro-Arafat guerilla base along the Syrian-Israeli front lines in the Bekaa.

The Syrian Army surrounde part of the village more than a month ago although Colonel Abu Ahmed Ismail, the local pro-Arafat PLO commander, said yesterday that no Syrian troops took part in the fighting on the rebels' side. The Colonel spent part of the morning talking to the Syrian commandr in Chtaura by telephone.

He claimed that the rebels were assisted by the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PFLP-GC), together with a number of guerrilas whom he said came from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Several hundred Pakistanis and Bangladeshis have been fighting alongside the PLO for the past three years but this is the first evidence that they may have joined the rebellion against Mr Arafat's rule.

The Arafat guerrillas at Jdita are usually teenagers, some no more than 15 years old, but yesterday they were joined by older men and were hastily digging new foxholes

"In God's name", Colonel Ismail said, "if the PFLP-GC and Abu Moussa want to start fighting again, this will be their funeral."

The Arafat men have clearly been instructed to fight hard for their last outpost in the central Bekka and there was evidence that PLO loyalists are trying to encourage Lebanese civilians to support them.

After the fighting subsided yesterday, more than 1,000 local residents from Jdita and parts of Chtaura held a demonstration, demanding an end to the fighting and threatening to *use guns on both groups of* PLO combattants if they started shooting again.

Sri Lanka: Island of terror

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The violence engulfing Sri Lanka is being described as the worst for a quarter of a century and could lead to fundamental changes in the country's constitution.

The Tamils with their own religion and language represent a small minority of 12.5 per cent out of the population of some 15 million ruled by the overwhelming Sinhalese majority.

Despite their minority status the Tamils for years held top jobs in business and administration under the British, jobs they have mostly since lost under Sinhalese rule. The cause of the present violence must therefore be seen in part economic terms.

Tamils come from south India here there are about 30 million of them: but they also live throughout the Far East and Africa.

Most are Hindus, althouth there are also Christian and Muslim Tamils. In Sri Lanka, Tamil men and women dress differently from the Buddhist Sinhalese, the women in the long bright saris of southern India instead of the blouse and short sari worn by the Sinhalese.

More than half of those in Sri Lanka are known as Ceylon Tamils who have been there as long as the Sinhalese themselves and who inhabit largely the north and *east of the island with* Jaffna, centre of much of the present trouble, as their unofficial capital.

The others are Indian Tamils, poor workers imported from the sub-continent by the British in the days of empire, to work on the tea estates up country. Large numbers of these have fled to their Indian homelands in recent years, according to London sources.

These mostly involved in the present troubles are the Ceylon Tamils, a highly educated, superior minority, who feel victimized by the Sinhalese.

Not only are there fewer industrial opportunities for them in the north but Tamil boys have been discriminated against in winning places at University, according to their elders – who are bitter in their condemnation of President Jayewardene. His part in an anti-Tamil march as a young politician, has not been forgotten.

These elders have found political expression through the Tamil Liberation Front (TULF), largest of the opposition parties whose objectives *is a fair deal for their people* and more respect for human rights by the authorities. Only about 3 per cent of the armed forces and about 6 per cent of those in the police are said to be Tamil).

The growing call for a separate Tamil state in the north has risen with the Tamil Tigers, a well armed, educated band of militants who were behind last Saturday's attck on an army lorry in which 13 soldiers died.

Sporadic attacks on police and servicemen since the late 1970s lay behind emergeny legislation under the Anti-Terrorism Act and to accusations by the Tamils of repressive measurs taken against suspects.

These would seem to have been largely upheld by an Amnesty International report earlier this month, which referred to long periods of solitary confinement and torture.

Andropov's cautious reform deal

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet leadership yesterday announced a limited economic reform package which disappointed some but encouraged those who expect President Andropov to reform the Soviet economy gradually and cautiously rather than at a stroke.

Mr Andropov has hinted since coming to power last November that he wants to invigorate Soviet industry through decentralization and material incentives, with the Hungarian reforms as a possible model.

The measures announced on the front pages of all newspapers yesterday, however, are confined to factories which come under the ministries of heavy industry and the electrotechnical industry, and to selected plants in Ukrainian, Byelo-Russian and Latvian light industries.

Described as an experiment, the measures are intended to increase productivity, improve quality and encourage technological innovation. Wages and bonuses will be more closely linked to production, marketing and sales, and factory managers in the experimental plants will have greater control over allocation of resources, decisions on production, and the distribution of profits.

The reform measures, which come into effect next January fall some way short of East European practices, however. The precise nature of the powers granted to local man*agers is left deliberately vague*, enabling Moscow to retain strict central control.

US Air Force knocks out missiles with laser

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Laser beams experimenttally fired from a *US* Air Force aircraft have been used successfully for the first time to knock down five air-to-air missiles.

An Air Force official here said that five heat-seeking Sidewinder missiles were diverted from their target – the laser-armed aircraft during two weeks of experiments in May at the Naval Weapons Centre, China Lake, California.

Lasers destroy by directing concentrated beams of thermal energy on to a target. In the case of an air-to-air missile, lasers can destroy the missile's guidance system and make it crash.

The experimental laser was mounted in an airborne laser laboratory on board a specially fitted Air Force KC 135, which is a military version of the Boeing 707.

The technological base established by these experiments will be applied to further laser development efforts.

The Air Force failed in its last anti-missile laser tests two years ago. The Army has already been successful in knocking down missiles, but with lasers fired from ground positions.

The tests are part of the high-energy laser research programme conducted by the Air Force systems command's Weapons Laboratory at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.

The US military has been carrying out extensive research looking toward development of weapons, *including possible* space-based lasers to intercept attacking intercontinental ballistic millilles.

These move about six times as fast as the sidewinder, which travels at 2,000 mph. President Reagan, in a recent "Star Wars" Defence speech, hoped that *lasers and other* particle beam technology could be employed by the end of this century to render strategic nuclear weapons obsolete.

● The success of the American tests is seen as an important step towards the ultimate development of airborne laser weapons systems (our Defence Correspondent writes). It particularly suggests that progress has been made in overcoming problems of accurately aiming the laser.

EEC fish bargaining ends in deadlock

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Two days of hard bargaining by EEC fisheries ministers in Brussels ended yesterday evening in complete deadlock. The total failure of the meeting means that catch quotas for this year are still not fixed, that promised financial aid to help restructure EEC fishing fleets is blocked and that there is a risk of a fishing war with Norway.

The talks broke down because there was no possibility of agreeing figures for the shareout of North Sea herring – the one species left out in the common fisheries policy which was eventually signed at the start of this year.

Every country except West Germany objected to a new set of figures for dividing up the herring catch which was produced yesterday morning. This would have given Britain only about four-fifths of the tonnage it is looking for and would have given Denmark less than half of what it wants.

For Mr Michael Jopling, the British Minister, these figures were "totally unnacceptable."

In the end the council was forced to hand over further argument on the question to a group of experts who are due to report back to the next Fisheries Council, which is not scheduled until early October.

Navy docking agreement near in Seychelles

From Leslie Plommer, Victoria, Seychelles

The Seychelles, whose army is equipped by the Soviet Union, is about to reach agreement on allowing British and American naval ships in the Indian Ocean to dock in the islands for shore leave.

While Soviet ships have been calling at the Seychelles under the Socialist Government of President Albert René, British and American vessels have been barred. The reason given has been that both navies refused as a matter of policy to sign docking papers declaring that no nuclear weapons or nuclear-powered equipment is carried on board their ships.

According to diplomatic sources here, however, the Seychelles Government – desperate for visitors' foreign currency and seeking to present an image of non-alignment – has produced a new docking declaration which gets round the nuclear problem.

The new document simply notes that it is Seychelles policy to refuse entry to ships carrying nuclear arms. No declaration is required one way or the other from the captain.

The British and US governments are on the point of agreeing to the new wording and diplomats expect to see ships from both navies stopping here before the end of this year.

Seychelles officials believe that Soviet ships carrying nuclear arms do stop at the Seychelles by untruthfully answering "no" to the nuclear question, while the British and American navies have a long-time policy of refusing to declare their weapons.

Tourism, the mainstay of the Seychelles economy, has dropped sharply since 1979 and the Government is more eager than ever for the currency of sailors from Western long-range task forces in the Indian Ocean.

At the same time, it is trying to repair its leftist image among Western aid donors, of which Britain is the biggest bilateral provider.

British women leading in bridge

From Keith Stanley, Wiesbaden

In the women's series of the European bridge championships, the British have moved into the lead at the end of the fifth round with good wins over Poland and Israel.

In the Open series, the British team continued their improvement with a fifth consecutive win over a leading team. However, France appear to have an unassailable lead and Italy are making a strong challenge for second place that carries entry into the world championships in Sweden later this year.

Results (Open series) round 15: Romania 4, Germany 16; Finland 6, Hungary 14; Netherlands 20, Belgium 0; Switzerland 2, Norway 17½; Britain 18, Sweden 2; Lebanon 13, Israel 7; Turkey 19½, Portugal minus 1, Austria 13, Spain 7; Italy 19, Poland 1; Luxembourg 2, Iceland 18; France 20, Ireland 0; Denmark 14, Yugoslavia 6.

Results round 16: Yugoslavia 0, Romania 20; Norway 20, Lebanon minus 4; Belgium 5, Britain 15; Finland 14, Switzerland 6; Hungary 19, Netherlands 1; Iceland minus 2, Denmark 20; Poland minus 2, France 20; Spain 9, Luxembourg 11; Portugal 1, Italy 19; Israel 8, Austria 12; Sweden 17, Turkey 3; Ireland 10, Germany 10.

Standings after 16 rounds: 1 France 259, 2, Italy 206, 3 Norway 197½, 4 Hungary 196½, 5 Germany 194, 6 Belgium 190½, 7 Sweden 186, 8 Austria 182, 9 Netherlands 181½, 10 Denmark 168, 11 Poland 165½, 12 Britain 164, 13 Ireland 159, 14 Romania 155, 15 Lebanon 151, 16 Israel 149, 17 Switzerland 136½, 18 Luxembourg 125½, 19 Turkey 125, 20 Iceland 110½, 21 Spain 97, 22 Portugal 90, Finland 90, 24 Yugoslavia 86½.

Results (women's series) round 4: Switzerland 5, Finland 16; Italy 20, Israel minus 1; Netherlands 13, Sweden 7; Britain 13, Poland 7; Spain 11, Ireland 9; France 16, Germany 4.

Results (women's series) round 5: Sweden 7, Spain 13; Israel 0, Britain 20; Switzerland 7, Netherlands 13; France 4, Italy 16; Poland 3, Ireland 17; Germany 10, Finland 10.

Women's standings after five rounds: 1 Britain 77, 2 Netherlands 67, 3 France 64, 4 Germany 61, 5 Italy 52, 6 Spain 50, 7 Poland 48, 8 Ireland 47, 9 Sweden 45, 10 Finland 43, 11 Switzerland 35, 12 Israel 5.

Shark kills two off Barrier Reef

Melbourne – The skipper of a prawn trawler, wrecked off the North Queensland coast near the Barrier Reef on Sunday night, is recovering in hospital after a 36-hour ordeal during which his two-member crew, one a woman, were taken by a shark as the three clung to wreckage (Tony Duboudin writes).

Mr Ray Boundy, aged 33, skipper of the New Venture, said that after the shark attacked Dennis Murphy, aged 24, taking off his leg, Mr Murphy swam clear to draw the shark away. He was not seen again. Also killed was Linda Horton, aged 21.

Economic crime wave in China

Peking (Reuter) – China uncovered 192,000 case of economic crimes since starting a drive against corruption 16 months ago, according to the *People's Daily*.

It quoted Mr Han Guang, secretary of the party's central disciplinary commission, as saying that a rotten core of party members was responsible. About 30,000 offenders had been sentenced and 8,500 people were thrown out of the party.

Jakarta plea to end killings

Jakarta – Indonesia's Legal Aid Society has asked the Government to end mysterious shootings which have left hundreds of hardened criminals dead in main cities in the past few months (our Correspondent writes).

It also deplored statements by government officials condoning the killings as "damaging the values and principles of the constitutional state."

The killings started early this year in Java and press reports put the number of dead at more than 500.

Four Britons die in crash

Dubai (AP) – Four Britons were killed and one was seriously injured in a car accident at the gateway of the Sharjah emirate, police reported.

The five, all long distance lorry drivers, were driving a small car when they smashed into a railing across a roundabout between Dubai and Sharjah. The injured Briton was identified as Alan Jackson, while those killed were named as Albert James Lawden, T. S. Irvine, Wilford Griffiths and Roy Battie.

60 jailed in terrorism trial

Turin (Reuter) – Twelve people were sentenced to *life* imprisonment and 48 received lesser terms after a mass trial of left-wing terrorists charged with murder and other offences.

Those accused in the three-month trial were members of the Red Brigades and groups allied with it. Only one of the 61 people charged was acquitted.

Sound of music

New York (Reuter) – Mr Henry Stern, the commissioner of New York City's parks, vowed to continue holding free pop concerts in Central Park despite a mugging rampage after a *Diana* Ross concert last Friday. "We will not surrender Central Park to hoodlums", he said.

Footbridge toll

Manila (AP) – A crowded wooden footbridge collapsed into a river near the city of Cebu, killing at least 26 people and injuring 25 others, rescue workers said. Up to 50 were missing.

Russian freed

Rome (Reuter) – Mr Viktor Pronin, a Soviet airline official arrested on spying charges last February, has been given bail. Judicial sources said he could leave jail provided he remained in Italy.

Love pains

Frankfurt (Reuter) – Firemen freed a persistent lover from the chimney of his girl friend's house. Police found the suitor clambering on the roof of his beloved one's house and as they gave chase he fell 75ft down the chimney and broke his leg. He had to be freed by firemen.

THE ARTS

Theatre

An idiom joyously relished



Cassie McFarlane: a life of gossip and disconnexion

Smile Orange

Tricycle

For the average London spectator, the Tricycle's latest attraction offers as much entertainment as a production in Plattdeutsch to the average Hamburger. It is close enough to Home Counties English for anybody to get the slow bits; but as soon as the company start having fun then you are left out in the cold- unless you are at home with West Indian patois.

Trevor Rhone's piece may have been a smash hit at Jamaica's Barn Theatre in 1970, and may rank as a classic farce with its own public. But all I can safely claim for *Smile Orange* is that it points the way to *Fawlty Towers*. Set in a matchwood tourist hotel adjoining the island's airstrip, it spends two action-packed hours itemizing all the ills hoteliers are heir to.

Miss Brandon (Cassie McFarlane) on the front desk devotes her life to telephone gossip and cutting off incoming calls. The under-manager lives in a perpetual sweat of officious panic. Cyril, the kitchen boy, obediently obeys everybody in sight and makes a mess of everything he touches. And two waiters, led by the system-beating Ringo, run the place for their own advantage and profit.

Also on stage are a group of puffy, Hawaiian-shirted dolls representing the tourists. It strains credibility in Rufus Collins's production to see these white effigies slumped immobile in the lobby with the staff going berserk all round them. But at least they make the point that the gags are not supposed to be understood by Whites.

Ringo (Malcolm Frederick) can relapse into standard English when he wants, as when he conducts a telephone intrigue with the manager's wife. But, on the whole, if you are looking for laughs you have to rely on pantomime scenes: such as Cyril's lesson in how to serve dinner without getting your armpit under the client's nose, or Ringo's assiduous stripping of the manager's office under the pretext of cleaning it.

As the cast is small, comic climaxes are apt to happen offstage and reach us only through description. Even so, the production could have done with more routine work as a springboard for the anarchy. What comes through most strongly is the sight of an able company joyously relishing their own idiom; and demonstrating a mischievous pecking order in which the lower the status the louder the ensuing raspberry.

Irving Wardle

Awesomely moral

Beau Brummell

St James's, Piccadilly

This year's Piccadilly Festival offers, in addition to lunchtime and evening concerts in St James's Church, this entertaining little one-man show staged in the church's Wren Coffee House by its south entrance in Jermyn Street. With the audience at candlelit café tables so close that I hoped we might be offered a pinch of the Brummell snuff, the interior's severe modernity and harsh lighting do not help Paul Alexander, but his confidence and style quickly conquer the environment.

Like a Restoration comedy hero, he enters in *déshabillé*, with a "blue devils" hangover and gout so acute that his toe cannot bear the touch of talc. We then have the fascination of watching this creature wash, splash itself with cologne and dress itself, winding the snowy cravat round the specially designed superstarched collar, gradually shuddering the head into it to produce a natural pattern of creases.

Meanwhile he chats of his military career, abandoned in disgust on being posted to Manchester, and the principles of good dress: cleanliness, harmony and lack of ostentation. Then comes Nemesis – gambling debts forcing him to permanent exile in France, a brief renaissance as British consul in Caen, a debtor's prison and a squalid, senile end.

If the effect is depressing rather than moving, it is because, all along, the play has consciously combined affection with detachment, balancing Brummell's determination, natural social mastery and aesthetic finesse with implicit criticism of him as idler and parasite. The spectacle of his decline gives no sense of waste: the waste was a life-long choice, born of a belief in the ephemeral. The writer of flowing prose so pleasingly reproduced in Mr Alexander's script left only letters, not his promised memoirs (suppressed out of fondness for a sister-in-law of the Prince Regent) or a gentleman's clutch of comedies.

Mr Alexander's easy, witty performance has the underlying toughness of a moral man affronted by the pettiness and ingratitude of the Prince whose public image he felt he had helped to create. His degeneration into a piteous parody of mad George III, alone in a cheap French hotel, is technically impressive and as awsomely moral as any churchman could desire. Patience Collier's direction and Peter Rice's exquisite costumes add to his youthful flair the distinction of long experience.

Anthony Masters

Dance

Light in the dark

Giselle

Festival Hall

Festival Ballet opened its South Bank summer season on Monday with Mary Skeaping's production of *Giselle*. The general view is that this staging is an exemplar of romantic period style, so I must manfully try to suppress my heretical thoughts that it is long-winded, with many irrelevant added details that obscure the main plot, while vital issues such as how Hilarion dies are skipped over.

I hope that before the next performance someone will have found time to put the execrable lighting to rights. A cut-out gauze cloth that should be invisible was ingeniously emphasized all through Act I, and in Act II the dawn passed unnoticed after a night when the alternation of light and dark had been as frequent as it was purposeless.

Several casts are to play the leading roles during the week. Elisabetta Terabust, the first of the Giselles, acted with a touching sincerity and, perhaps more important, an obvious awareness of why things were happening. Some of her footwork was smudgy but her dancing is nicely presented.

Jay Jolley, in his last few weeks with Festival before joining the Royal Ballet, made an apt partner for her: clear and sympathetic in his acting, and his dancing carefully phrased, although, like his ballerina, his strength lies in expressiveness rather than virtuosity. They make a good match, both with dark good looks, both romantic in style, and Jolley will not necessarily find himself better partnered in his new job.

It is unusual, and not unwelcome, to see the Prince of Courland so affable as Terry Hayworth makes him. Casting Ben van Cauwenbergh (who usually plays romantic leads) as Giselle's unsuccessful village suitor Hilarion ought to be a good idea, and could yet be so with more work on the detail and motivation of his role.

Virginie Alberti danced her harvest solo prettily; Matz Skoog started his well but did not sustain his strength. Manola Asensio made the ghostly Queen of the Wilis unnecessarily arid, and there was some unconvincing acting from most of her victims. Incidentally, when Giselle's mother is pattering through her traditional and largely uncomprehended mime about the Wili legend, it looks crazy to point at her own front door in indicating their accustomed haunts.

John Percival

Clare Colvin meets Nigel Hawthorne, who opens in *Tartuffe* at the Pit tomorrow

The reality of humour

Nigel Hawthorne has just completed his final stint as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Administrative Affairs in the BBC television series *Yes Minister*. Now he is not sure he enjoys the feeling the Royal Shakespeare Company's Barbican headquarters seems to engender in some of its actors of being a "glorified civil servant". He has joined the company to play Orgon in Christopher Hampton's new translation of Molière's *Tartuffe*, directed by Bill Alexander, which opens at the Pit tomorrow. It will not be farcical.

"In the past, audiences have been very suspicious about French plays, and the translators truncated Molière's long and complicated speeches to make them acceptable to English ears", says Hawthorne. "We were concerned that the production should be a genuine version, rather than taking the original idea and turning it into a funny play. It is not in rhyming couplets but blank verse, in order to keep it as near as possible to Molière's words.

"The basis of good comedy is truth, so the more real the situation is, the funnier. You don't need arbitrary business and jokes. Underneath there is an extraordinary emotional situation, in which Orgon, an ordinary middle-class family man, has invited into his house a religious nut, who is also a con-man. The more he is warned, the more obstinate he becomes that the man should remain in their lives. When the moment of realization does arrive, it is almost too painful to watch."

Tartuffe ia designed to run in repertoire with Bulgakov's *Molière*, which is transferring from the Other Place at Stratford. The Bulgakov play shows *Tartuffe* as a contributory factor in Molière's own downfall, and draws parallels to the artist in any repressive society. Antony Sher, who plays the title roles in both plays, is a compatriot of Hawthorne from South Africa. They lived within four miles of each other in Cape Town, though they rarely talk about it, because they feel estranged from the



country. Hawthorne recently returned there to find, despite window-dressing, the feeling of hopelessness worse than ever.

It was not the political situation, so much as the need to be an actor, which first brought Hawthorne to England. He worked with Joan Littlewood in the latter days of her time at Stratford East when she was beginning to get disenchanted. Although the magic was there, so was "the other side, which was depressingly careless and recklessly bad, yet the way she worked and thought remained with me". He became involved in Royal Court productions, as Prince Albert in *Early Morning*, the last Edward Bond play to be banned by the Lord Chamberlain, in other Bond plays, Christopher Hampton's *Total Eclipse* and John Osborne's *A Sense of Detachment*.

However, acclaim really arrived in the Seventies for performances in Michael Frayn's *Clouds*, in which he was a supposedly hard-nosed reporter on a facility trip to Cuba, and Peter Nichols's *Privates on Parade* as Major Flack, the bone-headed commander who lectures the troops on godliness while the Japanese advance on Singapore. He was not in the film of the play – an understandable decision, he says, as at the time of casting it was John Cleese's name that raised the money. But it would have been nice to have been told before it was actually announced in the newspapers.

After *Tartuffe*, plans are undecided. There will only be another *Yes Minister* if the writers, Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn, feel that they can find a new way of approaching the series, bearing in mind that they have made all the jokes they can about the present situation. It has been a critical and popular success, but neither author wants to go over old ground again.

Now in his mid-fifties, Hawthorne is beginning to question whether he wants to remain in the theatre, which he finds less to his taste than filming. "I keep asking what I am doing dressing up every night, and it all seems a bit silly. I enjoy working for the camera because you are not stuck with it night after night. You don't have to have constant loyalty to it. You can do it once and you don't even have to watch it. I used to love my theatre days, the magic and make-up and pretending, but suddenly these things seem a little empty, and you wonder what you are doing it for. It is like waking up after a nice dream and thinking, now it's daylight I can see through it."

Promenade Concert

Imposing success

BBCSO/Pritchard

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Whether because of the Prommers' traditional adventurousness of spirit, or whether because of the prospect of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony after the interval, there was a very good house on Monday night for the first Prom performance of Alexander Goehr's large-scale choral work *Babylon the great is fallen*. It had been due for a hearing at the Proms in 1980, in the part of the season that was cancelled because of the Musicians' Union dispute.

Perhaps the BBC Symphony Chorus, for whose fiftieth anniversary it was written, has grown in familiarity with the work and confidence in its idiom since the first performance; I found it much more imposing and successful than muted reports of the première had suggested.

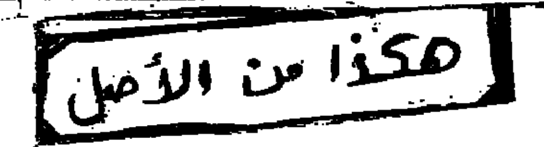
Goehr's style of choral writing is monumental, but it is also beautifully precise, recalling the scrupulousness of Stravinsky's neo-classical music – a connexion which the Bachian working of the counterpoint makes explicit. Since the premiere, Goehr has added a racy little chorale prelude on "In Gott allein" between the third and fourth movements which gives a much-needed lift after the 17-minute seriousness of "Ecce ascendimus": with its perky high clarinet, chattering strings and sober trombone chorale, it presents a newly vigorous Goehr.

Elsewhere, the slow tread of the music was calmly, rather effectively projected by Sir John Pritchard's unfussy direction, though some problems of balance, notably the emergence of the choir's "ecce" in the third movement under a blaring brass chord, had not been solved. There are some refreshingly clear, transparent sonorities in the orchestral interludes, though I still feel (as with Goehr's recently performed Psalm 4 trilogy) that the rhythmic profile is not very strong.

Apart from some problems with the machine-gun declamation of "cecidit, cecidit" in the first movement, the Symphony Chorus sang with splendid unanimity – the cries of "sciam" in the second movement, which trail whining high woodwind and strings behind them, were vivid.

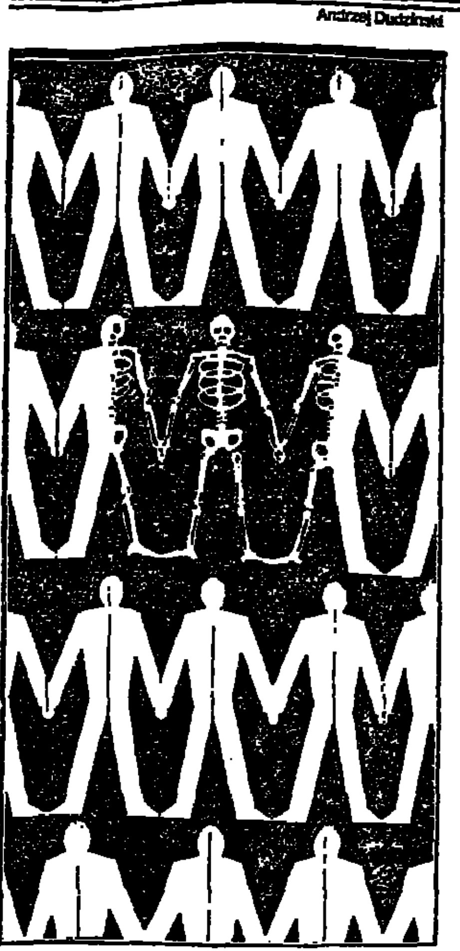
The most affecting moment, however, was the end, 51 minutes in: from a particularly dense section of choral writing there is a yearning climax on "usque ad summum caeli", a whispered "orate" and a densely chromatic orchestral postlude which fades to an F minor close.

Nicholas Kenyon



SPECTRUM

Andrzej Dudzinski



'You get infected. There is a period of six months when nothing happens at all. There is then a period of a year or so when you get swollen lymph nodes, feel a bit ill, run a temperature, perhaps night sweats, diarrhoea, weight loss. At the end of that period your swollen lymph nodes melt away and you start feeling better, but what you don't know is that your immune system has been completely wiped out.'

AIDS is here

by Duncan Fallowell

Significant outbreaks of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) were first noted in 1979 in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles, although a case was identified in Cologne in 1976 which is little mentioned. Diagnosis came in 1981 – most AIDS observations are in hindsight, because the disease is still moving ahead of the ability to understand it. The US presently reports 1,831 cases, approximately half diagnosed in the last six months, 684 of them dead. The take-off is exponential: the rate of increase is itself increasing.

The most alarming aspect is mortality, which breaks down as follows: diagnosed for 1979, mortality is 100 per cent; diagnosed for 1980, mortality 78 per cent; for 1981, mortality 70 per cent; for 1982, mortality 30 per cent. This is not to conclude that all cases diagnosed this year will be dead by 1987, which would presuppose that human attention is not growing as fast as the malady itself. But there has been no breakthrough in any area of inquiry.

The high risk categories (homosexuals / bisexuals, intravenous drug abusers, haemophiliacs, Haitians, female partners of any of these, infants of such females) maintain their historical percentages. Homosexuals/bisexuals are way ahead at 71 per cent of all notified cases, followed by intravenous drug abusers at 17 per cent. However, the infection, if that is what it is, is not confined to these groups. Maverick infections count for 5.8 per cent of the total. There is no absolutely risk-free category of the population, unless it be someone in isolation for the past five years (not advisable – animal tests demonstrate that isolation from bacterial onslaught itself encourages immune deficiency).

The world picture is less clear. The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre at Colindale has figures for the UK and the US, but not for anywhere else. The World Health Organization at Geneva has up-to-date figures for Europe but not for the world as a whole. The Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, has a set of world figures but these are much too low. (The CDC computer requires complete particulars for each case before it can be incorporated into the statistics, and these are frequently incomplete in cases reported to it from overseas.) The CDC figure for France is 13 cases including six dead, whereas the French themselves report to the WHO 59 cases including 19 dead. The WHO figures for Europe in order of severity after France are: Germany – 24 (six dead); Belgium – 21 (11 dead); UK 14 (five dead); Switzerland – 13 (one dead); Denmark – 10 (four dead). Cases distributed through other coungries bring the European total towards 200.

The French and Belgian figures are high because of France's traditional link with Haiti and Belgium's with Zaire, both pools of infection. Of the 11 Belgian deaths, 10 came from Zaire and one from Chad. In the world figures, those from central Africa cannot yet be properly included because an AID-like syndrome has long been endemic there and there are problems of correct registration in a tribal region.

Outside Europe, the US, central Africa: Haiti (36 cases, including 20 dead) and Canada (27 cases and 15 dead) present the only dramatic statistics. Where, in a short time span, the number of deaths exceeds the number of living victims, this suggests that an epidemic is abating. But too much uncertainty surrounds AIDS for any conclusion to be drawn here. Curiously, Mexico reports no current cases, although two deaths have occurred there. Figures for the Philippines, a popular holiday destination for North American homosexuals and bisexuals in recent years, do not exist – theoretically there should be a noticeable outbreak there. The same goes for Australia because of the link between Sydney and San Francisco. Only one case has been reported for Australia, an American resident in Sydney.

To the 14 UK cases should be added at least four more highly suspected. Of the 14, 12 were homosexual/bisexual (not five as stated in a letter to *The Lancet*). Of that 12: one was transferred from Ireland, one was a German resident here, seven had recent connexion with the US. The two "others" of the 14: one is a haemophiliac in Cardiff, the other a farmer in Northwest England belonging, apparently, to none of the risk categories. The first UK death was in the Brompton Hospital at the end of 1981, the most recent in Oxford at the beginning of this year. To date no AIDS victim anywhere has recovered normal immune function.

The CDSC at Colindale has UK observation well in hand, but its inability to produce even tentative figures for anywhere else in the world except the US, is extraordinary for a unit whose job is to study disease patterns. This is typical of the well-meaning sloppiness so far governing the AIDS response in Britain. None of the seven UK doctors involved with the AIDS problem interviewed had a crack, up-to-date command of the subject.

Dr Richard Tedder, consultant virologist at the Middlesex Hospital, is particularly interested in AIDS: "I cannot believe it's not going to be a really major problem here." For every case of AIDS there are a dozen or so homosexuals attending London clinics with swollen lymph nodes persisting for more than three months. Genito-urinary doctors say they have never seen this lymph node swelling before in such profusion. This does *not* mean that these men will all go on to develop a complete syndrome, but they do have one of the early symptoms.

Dr Tedder postulates AIDS thus: "You get infected. There is a period of six months when nothing happens at all. There is then a period of a year or so when you get swollen lymph nodes, feel a bit ill, run a temperature, perhaps night sweats, diarrhoea, weight loss. At the end of that period your swollen lymph nodes melt away and you start feeling better, but what you don't know is that your immune system has been completely wiped out. At any time from then on you can come down with this unpleasant skin cancer – Kaposi's sarcoma – or any of the opportunistic infections like these bizarre pneumonias or strange infections which attack the brain. Death follows. Meanwhile you've infected a lot of other people. It's scary."

Two of the seven doctors used the word "scary", two used "terrified", all at some point used "frightened" or "frightening". There is no precedent for the spontaneous collapse of immunity in previously healthy persons. "Medically it's a completely new concept," says Dr Tom McManus (consultant venereologist at King's College Hospital). "Young men just shouldn't be dying of these previously very rare conditions."

All doctors agree that the AIDS agent is behaving like a slow, blood-borne virus. The parallels with hepatitis B were emphasized as illuminating. One of the serious difficulties in control, even if the agent were identified, is the long incubation period, one to three years, especially if, like hepatitis B, AIDS turns out to have a carrier state. The connexions with homosexuals/bisexuals and with certain black populations are pronounced.

● **The homosexual/bisexual connexion.** At present a network of promiscuous urban homosexuality, constantly folding back on itself, provides an ideal diffusion field for any infection getting into it. Recent tests on a group of promiscuous but quite fit New York homosexuals revealed that 80 per cent were suffering some kind of immune disturbance. Immunologists were astonished by this. But has there been a comparative study of the immunity of a group of promiscuous heterosexuals? No. Or female prostitutes? No. But it is true that, although no infections are unique to homosexuality, some are characteristic.

Certain viruses, such as hepatitis B, pass well between men and from men to women, but badly from women to men or between women. Perhaps this is because men can implant infected seminal discharges but women cannot. This facility is further increased where anal intercourse takes place: the rectal wall is only one cell thick and designed for absorption, whereas the vaginal wall is very thick and of high acidity.

But a blood-borne virus is spread by any blood-exposed activity: haemophiliacs using contaminated blood products, drug abusers using infected needles (tattoo and acupuncture needles become risk factors), mingled skin abrasions, any kind of heterosexual or homosexual sado-masochistic love-making, indeed all forms of group sex. AIDS does not pass through proximity. Dr William Harris (Praed Street Clinic): "Not one person working on AIDS or treating the patients has contracted it." You cannot get it walking about in the streets, and it is thought not to pass significantly through kissing, normal body contact, mutual masturbation. Can AIDS be contracted by the active partner from the infected orifice of the passive? Not known. Promiscuous homosexuality has been around for thousands of years – so why now? Not known, but this does argue for the presence of a novel agent. While AIDS is at present most noticeable among homosexuals, bisexuals, and drug addicts, it may, like hepatitis B, demonstrate an ability to spread effectively in general population.

● **The black connexion.** The AIDS link with Haiti and Central Africa is mysterious but real. The failure to describe AIDS in Haiti and Zaire hitherto reflects the lack of high-focus techno-medicine in these areas, plus their poor health background generally in which a complex syndrome might pass undetected. Is there any connexion between Haiti and Zaire? Only historical – the French populated Haiti with Africans from the Zaire region (perhaps some social interplay survives: no evidence). There is no significant incidence of AIDS elsewhere in the Caribbean, but another statistic: Kaposi's sarcoma makes up 9.1 per cent of all malignant cancers diagnosed in Uganda.

● **The animal connexion.** The connexion of an AIDS virus with animal sacrifice and the drinking of animal blood during voodoo ritual has been discredited in its sensational aspects. However, the onset of AIDS in humans and the resurgence of the versatile African Swine Fever virus in pigs took place in Haiti about the same time. They are analagous diseases. Dr Jane Teas (Harvard School of Public Health) has written: "Perhaps an infected pig was killed and eaten either as uncooked or undercooked meat. One of the people eating the meat who was both immunocompromised and homosexual would be the pivotal point, allowing for the disease to spread to the vacationing gay tourists in Haiti." Dr Teas is too modest. If a serendipitous jump did take place it is more likely to have happened as a result of sexual relations with a pig, not a very rare activity in some places.

Animal viruses do not pass well in humans but in this case someone immunocompromised from multiple infections could have passed the virus to similarly low-resistant partners. Soon the virus would have passed sufficiently in humans to have adapted to humans not previously immunocompromised. There is constant viral and bacterial interplay between animals and humans – rabies, TB, salmonella, for example. A syndrome virtually indistinguishable from AIDS has recently decimated two colonies of monkeys, one at the Primate Research Centre, Davis, California, and another at Harvard's Primate Research Centre.

● **Other theories.** The virus came in on a meteorite or returning spaceship. Or was deliberately introduced into the population by a crank. Not long ago there was an American fad for putting lethal poisons in sweets and supermarket foods. A crank act cannot be excluded. Where would he find his virus? Immune-attack viruses have been explored at Porton Down for possible use in germ warfare, so presumably the Americans have been looking at them, too. Dr Michael Gottlieb (UCLA School of Medicine): "The more we look at this the more it looks like science fiction." But it should be remembered that in the past nature has never had any problem doing her own dirty work. The Immune Overload Theory – that the immunity of repeatedly infected ravers simply gives up – does not of itself make much sense, although such a state of affairs abets transmission.

Immunology is a relatively new branch of medicine, with special application to transplant surgery in which the immune system has to be suppressed totally to prevent rejection of the new part. For a long time Kaposis's sarcoma and pneumocystis have been a problem with these patients. Symptoms of clinical paranoia are sometimes observed in these patients also: they are vulnerable, they feel vulnerable.

One immunologist said: "I'm sure there is a psychological aspect to immunity, but it's completely unstudied and very hard to define. There is evidence that if you tone up your lifestyle, you can improve your immune system."

● **The cure.** There is none. But if AIDS is a virus, the solution could be a vaccine prepared from the blood of infected patients just as the hepatitis B vaccine was. The problem now with the hepatitis B vaccine, which was widely used in the UK, is that it was prepared from the blood of New York homosexuals, the highest AIDS risk group. There is no evidence at all that AIDS is transmissible in hepatitis B vaccine, but there is an understandable reluctance to continue using it; last weekend it was reported from Holland that a genetically engineered "safe" substitute has been developed.

This subject is spooky, elusive and lethal. In the US it has started to catch prisons, originally through convicted drug addicts. Homosexuality is standard behaviour in prisons. Should infection generalize, how does the judiciary sentence a man to six months when he protests he might contract a fatal disease in there?

AIDS victims suffer chronic depression and one assumes suicides take place, although there are no figures. Even when they are dead some undertakers in the US are refusing to touch the corpses. When you are diagnozed with AIDS, what happens then? You just go home and sit it out, until hospitalization becomes necessary for one of the terminal afflictions. On the other hand, the presence of death is the most potent aphrodisiac there is. Already in New York there are stories of people going on death jags.

All the seven UK doctors agree that AIDS is currently spreading in Britain, especially in London, and that the surge of visibility will come in 12 to 18 months' time. There was a lag of roughly two years before the American hepatitis, a pattern repeated here. Possibly it won't happen with AIDS but this would not be an intelligent assumption at present. A precaution is being taken of asking homosexual or other high-risk group blood donors to identify themselves and not to give. This poses the problem of what happens when a blood donor van pulls up outside a factory. Will the man who has been very private about any homosexual experience now come forward and declare it, or will he give blood to avoid humiliation before his colleagues?

Are there any hopeful signs? Professor Adler, of the Middlesex Hospital, who holds the only chair in genito-urinary medicine (now the proper name for venereology) in Britain: "I can't believe we're going to have an unsolved problem for more than two years. The research breakthrough could well be made in the UK. The Americans just didn't know what hit them. They are still reeling, but we are forewarned. We can carry out some very effective research during this lead-in phase. I'm optimistic even though I'm terrified." Is there real fear around? " Of course. Something unknown is killing people."

"If the government gave you £5m for AIDS, how would you spend it?"

"I'd set up a multi-disciplinary research unit, I'd put in an epidemiologist to carry out aggressive surveillance so that we'd have a much better handle to what's going on. Clinicians to identify and treat patients, virologists and immunologists who would, I think, make the most significant contribution towards identifying an aetiological agent. You need a broad front for this. It's too important, too acute for competitive research." (There is already a degree of tetchiness between relevant departments and organizations, including the homosexual organizations, which is the by-product of anxiety.)

The best that Professor Adler has been able to do so far is to call, in a letter to the *British Medical Journal*, for an informal discussion group of interested doctors limited to questions of treatment. They meet for the first time next week.

moreover... Miles Kington

Cornered in foreign fields

I have just heard a report on the radio about the pitched battle between 50 Iraqis who were collecting money for the Iraqi war effort and 50 other Iraqis who objected strenuously to what the first 50 were doing. The radio didn't explain the ideological differences; the important thing about the whole affair was that it took place in Cardiff.

At first I took this to be proof that not even the Iraqis are immune to the Welsh tradition of fighting among themselves. Then it occurred to me that it might be the beginning of the silly season. But, because it comes hard on the heels of another report to the effect that Armenians have been blowing up Turkish offices in Paris, I finally realized that here we have a glimmering of what might be the most hopeful development in international politics for many a year.

This sort of violence is not, on the face of it, openly hopeful. Claims that *homo sapiens* is the most advanced form of life on the planet do not go well with reports that people are blowing each other up, or collecting money for that purpose. The hopefulness lies in the fact that all these encounters took place on neutral territory. Whatever the peace movement says, war will always be with us, but the least we can do is try to ensure that when war comes it takes place somewhere else.

That is why the Falklands war was such a breakthrough. Although it was a full-blooded military encounter between two medium-sized powers, the homeland of neither side was ever threatened. Argentine bombs did not fall on Coventry; there was no blackout in Buenos Aires. The whole thing took place in and around the cold, windy, nearly uninhabited, nearly unwanted islands in the middle of nowhere. It was the most neutral fixture since the British faced the Germans away from home in the deserts of North Africa.

The post-mortem on the war has unfortunately been diverted from this aspect and people are still arguing about the General Belgrano, the control of the media and the control of Max Hastings. It is about time we got down to the big question, namely: when are we going to start hiring out the Falkland Islands for other people to fight their wars in?

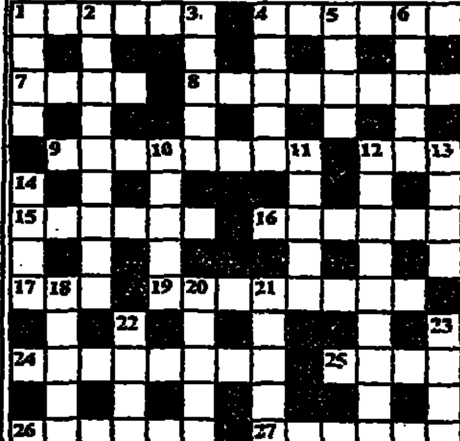
The advantages are obvious and endless. One of the main criticisms of war has always been that the innocent bystander suffers, and that his property is either destroyed or taken over by the military; opinions differ on which is the worse fate. There is very little that can be damaged on the Falkland Islands, and even fewer bystanders than on a Sunday evening in South Wales. Again, most wars lead to an occupation of one country by another, with consequent disruption to the postal services, tourist industry and cartography – there is nothing a map-maker hates more than going to press with a country marked the wrong colour.

Above all such an arrangement would be a moneyspinner for Britain. All those millions of pounds we are spending on the place could be recouped if we leased parts of the islands for international wars. Short-term leases, preferably; as landlords, we could specify that a war must be terminated within the year. To put it in Mrs Thatcher's terms, the Falklands must be privatized and made to make money.

The war between Iraq and Iran, which has been dragging on indecisively for years, could easily be transferred there for a start and fought to a finish within an agreed time span, just as cricket has made the painless transition from five-day draws to one-day results. Wars which have not yet started could be booked ahead; Peru has been looking for a return match with Chile for a hundred years now, while I believe that Chile has always been itching to have a small set-to with Argentina. Where better than the Falklands? And could not Mrs Thatcher bring her influence to bear on Mr Reagan to stage his Central American caper in the Falklands Islands?

I offer this idea free to the British Government, subject of course to the usual royalties, consultancy fees, etc.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 112)



ACROSS
1 Meal (6)
4 Spacecraft unit (6)
7 Reserve (4)
8 Final (8)
9 Inebriate (8)
12 Place (3)
15 Large barge (6)
16 Exit (3,3)
17 Howl (3)
19 Female gathering (3,5)
24 Immature (8)
25 Cat's cry (4)
26 Polecat (6)
27 Yield (6)

DOWN:
1 Dressing gown(4)
2 Suitability (9)
3 Lorry (5)
4 Measuring device (5)
5 Pantomime woman (4)
6 Wood-shaping machine (5)
10 Compass point (5)
11 Play (5)
12 Not long-lived (5,4)
13 Picture gallery (4)
14 Wound cleanser (4)
18 Entertain (5)
20 Thrust out (5)
21 Newspapers (5)
22 Hoofed mammal (4)
23 Cram (4)

SOLUTION TO No 111
ACROSS: 1 Spigot 5 Deaf 8 Rerun 9 Misdeed 11 Transfer 13 Fair 15 Rigmarole 18 Aims 19 Jettison 22 Parquet 23 Donor 24 Keep 25 Lumber
DOWN: 2 Parka 3 Gin 4 Temperamental 5 Desk 6 Acetate 7 Froth 10 Dirt 12 Sign 14 Bout 15 Remorse 16 Warp 17 Snare 20 Singe 21 Hump 23 Dim

Unearthing a new world doomed to die

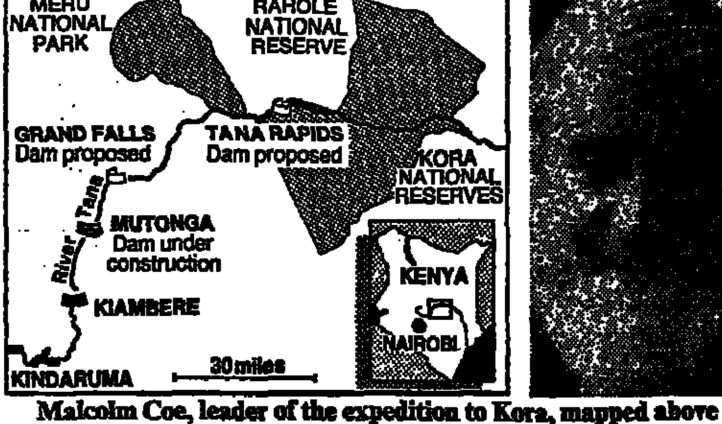
The last Royal Geographical Society expedition was to Karakoram and Tibet; the next will be to the Venezuelan rain forest. Glamorous locations, remote or unexplored, are the society's natural setting. The current expedition, however, is different: it has set off to the Kora National Reserve in central Kenya, just 800 square kilometers of quite accessible scrubland, a far cry from the great East African safari parks such as Tsavo or the Serengeti.

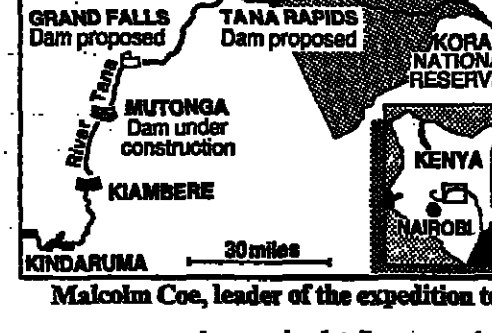
Kora is one of 33 national parks and reserves that cover 11 per cent of Kenya's land. They were set up in 1945, mainly to protect wildlife. Since then the country's population has doubled and they are all, in one way and another, under pressure. At Alke Nakuru, famous for its flamingoes, a new motorway will soon cover the park's best grassland; in the south, at Masai Mara, farmers are encroaching on the last refuge of the country's great herds of buffalo, wildebeest and giraffe.

The need to allocate more land to settlement means the loss of parts of reserves. Kora, which can claim no special status either for its wildlife or its scenery, will be among the first to go. The threat comes from two sources: first the Tana River Development Board, with plans for a new series of hydro-electric dams and reservoirs along the river which forms the reserve's northern border, and second from the semi-nomadic farmers who are moving east, burning trees and eroding soil at a steady rate of a few kilometres a year. The TRDB is still two dams and 10 years away, but the farmers are closer.

According to the leader of the expedition, Malcolm Coe, of the Oxford Dept of Zoology, it is no longer a case of discussing *if* the reserve will be developed, just *when*. It has been chosen for intensive research because "it is still clean", by which he means that it is one of the last bits of East African scrub bush that remains the way it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. This gives the project two main purposes: to accomplish long overdue research into what the East African bush was like, and to make a study of how it can be settled now without eroding the soil.

The aim of the expedition is not, primarily, to discover, says Coe. "It is to make an inventory of everything that exists, for at the moment no one knows, in detail, what grows and what lives in the reserve." The objective of the Royal Geographical Society, and the co-organizers, the National Museums of Kenya, is to hand the Government comprehensive baseline information.







Malcolm Coe, leader of the expedition to Kora, mapped above

From now until October about 50 scientists will be researching in Kora, and about 30 of them will be flown in from England. Based at a camp on the banks of the Tana, they will be attempting intensive research at a depth never thought necessary before.

The Tana river is 100 metres wide by the time it has drained the highlands. It was the Tana rapids, site of the TRDB's projected dam, that stopped further exploration of the interior by the paddlesteamer SS Kenya in 1894.

Upstream at Kiambere and Kindaruma the dams have slowed the river's current, and erosion has filled its water with topsoil to an extent that fish stocks are diminishing fast. There is a vast amount of information that needs to be gathered about the effects of both. A United Nations report on the Kenyan environment in 1972 estimated that 200 million tons of topsoil were disappearing every year; the figure may be quite a lot greater now.

Across the bush, rocky outcrops rise hundreds of feet from the plain. "These," says Coe "have never been properly researched at all." They may discover a new mammal, and almost certainly new insects and flora.

The plan for the bush is to divide the reserve into a grid and to take 10 sample hectares in which to attempt experiments: what grasses grow best, which trees could be used economically, and which flora support the reserve's wildlife. Nigel Winser, the Expeditions Officer at the RGS, is keen that the expedition should be seen to be for the benefit of Kenya, and not of the scientists.

From an attic room of the society's building beside the Albert Hall, he has spent the last year organizing the back-up to the scientists. That has meant fundraising. The RGS is in the unenviable position of being £60,000 short of their financial target as the expedition begins its tasks. As a private institution they have to raise all their own funds, and it costs a minimum of £1,500 per head to put a scientist in the field.

Malcolm Coe is optimistic about the usefulness of the research. On a visit to the reserve last October he took 20 unusual-looking flora back to Nairobi for identification – four of them were new species. "Starting from that level of ignorance," he says, "this has got to be useful." The wider aims, of providing a guide for development, certainly could be useful. Kora, though unusual in that it is still virtually untouched, shares a level of rainfall and the soil structure of four fifths of the country. That four fifths at the moment supports only 10 per cent of the population, now 15 million to 16 million but expected to be more than 20 million by the year 2,000. "Using that land is essential to Kenya," Coe concludes. "We can at least provide ideas, backed by research of leading scientists, as to how it might be done."

Rupert Scott

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

Le hot club de Londres

Maxim's opened its London doors with a flourish on a sweltering Tuesday evening. Gareth Hunt and I, the last two Avengers, tricked up to the nines, park without ceremony round the corner and press through the crowds and police on foot.

At the door we are handed buttenholes, teeth flashing, cameras clicking, and we stop in. Wham! Denser than a Brasilian jungle, hotter than a Madras vindaloo, darker than a storm: the air conditioning has packed up with first night nerves, and the glamerous glitterati are thrashing about in the most expensive sauna in town. Shoulder to shoulder, our silks and pique wilt and crease, our newly applied make-up slates down our china in droplets like butter. More people are pouring in and we are eased further into the scalding interior, where the noise is that of an engine room.

Three people are grouped strangely on the dance floor, eyes closed, a slight breeze playing on their damp skulls: they have found the only air vent in the building and though they sway like reeds in a river, jostled by the dripping and desperate guests, they will not give up their coveted position. As a privileged person, I am allowed upstairs to view the large half-finished private dining-rooms. I have eaten in the Paris Maxim's only once, but it appears that this one is an exact copy. On the walls, languid nymphs smile in lily ponds. Moisture is the order of the day.



We have two days to film an interview with Dame Flora Robson in Brighton. (At the station, we give the taxi driver the address: "Oh, you're going to see Dame Flora", he says). After the first day, I lean on the window sill of my hotel room and look out on the pier, the second of Brighton's great prizes. Two boys are stacking up the green and white striped deckchairs lining the promenade. They are shirtless and their backs are a Mediterranean bronze.

They have worked out a foolproof, labour-saving method of collapsing the chairs: kick, splat, lift, till they have six, which they pole neatly on to a low wooden platform before going back for the next lot. They are working swiftly from the ends of a long line of chairs, deserted but for the middle two. As they race inwards, two elderly women rise with thinly controlled terror and scramble for safety. By the time they reach the pavement's edge, all the deck-chairs have gone.

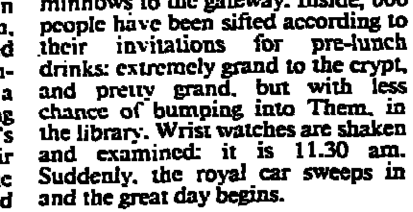
Twice to Brighton in one week – how funny. Usually I don't manage to get there more than once in three years. The second time is a train ride commemorating 50 years of electrification of the Brighton Line. We board the train at London Bridge: giant Disney figures, 40 children invited by British Rail and the Variety Club, a happy horde of journalists and a film crew. We leave exactly on time, and arrive in Brighton 41 minutes later, having broken the record for crisp-eating, balloon-bursting and covering the distance.

A brass band is playing on the platform: the Mayor and the Town Crier assist us on to open air buses and we trundle down to the Fun Fair. We have free rides on everything (but I dare to go only on the Big Wheel, and even that knocks it out of me). Then on a tiny train along the sea front to the Aquarium, where three dolphins leap and balance and dive for our entertainment. I am asked to be kissed by a dolphin for a photograph. Having watched carefully, I know how it's done: slap the water to get their attention, kneel leaning over the pool and point to your lips, and suddenly whoosh! a great shape hurtles out of the deep and gently bumps your mouth with its snout. Then a reward of half a mackerel tossed into the smiling jaws: the big head turns sideways as the wise eye appraises you. We board the open air buses to travel to the Civic Centre for lunch. Disaster strikes. As we travel round the one-way system past a multi-storey car park, some of the children are hit by eggs thrown from the fourth floor. There is weeping: some of the children are hurt and all are shocked. Looking up, I see three or four boys leaning over the parapet. Now, there are voices who will say that society has compelled these lads to cast eggs from great heights on to unsuspecting children. I am not one of them, and if Marie the photographer and I had been on foot, we should have given chase and given them a bit of a thrashing to show them the error of their ways.

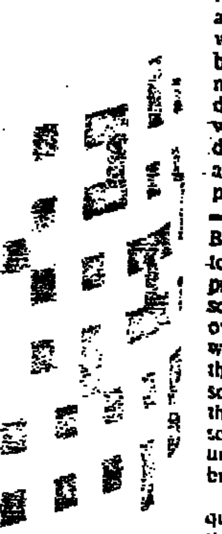
The bottom of my last bikini remained floating placidly on the surface of the swimming-pool as I dived neatly into the water and out of it. Upon inspection, the elastic had perished in the fierce Malindi sun. With Crete beckoning this week, it is time for new togs.

In the large department store where I nosed some out like truffles, I found I had to try them on furtively in a large crowded chamber. The first one was just a series of coloured strings and eye-patches: the second grasped my chest like a deadly black tourniquet, rendering my torso breathless and unappealing. I have now borrowed Sarah's instead.

By 10.30 am, at Guildhall, fantastically decorated Sunshine Coaches stand around the forecourt; clowns and roller-skaters gambol, small children in wigs and false noses, like escapees from an overstaffed circus, line the route to the dais where the Prince and Princess of Wales will give out prizes. Inside, the effigies of Gog and Magog, like sheep in wolves' clothing, stare down as the 700 place settings are arranged and rearranged in the cool dim hall. In the sunny courtyard, the soldiers of the Scots Guards prepare bangers, beans and mash on trestle tables for 300 children. A thousand secret, silent questions: will They talk to me? Eyes shaded, peering for the royal car – have They arrived yet? and



what will the princess wear? The band plays on, the excitement grows. Children in wheelchairs are propped up, costumes adjusted, hats clamped on firmly; the press photographers check their cameras, organizers check their lists, women check their make-up ("what if I had lipstick on my teeth and They stopped to talk to ME?"). We strike up nonchalant conversations, eyes darting like minnows to the gateway. Inside, 600 people have been sifted according to their invitations for pre-lunch drinks: extremely grand to the crypt, and pretty grand, but with less chance of bumping into Them, in the library. Wrist watches are shaken and examined: it is 11.30 am. Suddenly, the royal car sweeps in and the great day begins.



Rusheen Wynn-Jones was once described as 'A bunch of flowers on top of a volcano'. She talks to Penny Perrick

The lady is a champ

Rusheen, Lady Wynne-Jones's first name, lends itself to some ghastly puns – 'fools Rusheen', 'always Rusheen about' – that sort of thing. In fact, Rusheen is the anglicised version of *Resulka*, the Russian word for water nymph. And since, as a result of Rusheen treading where angels fear to, London's waterside is in much better shape than it would otherwise have been, she is perfectly named.

On the back of the lavatory door of her Chelsea flat is a drawing of the Green Giant, the appalling office block that would now be blotting out the sunset at Vauxhall had Rusheen not put a stop to it. This was perhaps her greatest riverside victory, for the Green Giant project was organized on the sly, the public enquiry held at Brixton Town Hall over the Christmas recess. Rusheen heard about it only because, as a law student, she had helped people with eviction problems and some of the Vauxhall tenants appealed to her. "They kept on talking about something called the Green Giant and I thought they must be drunk because I didn't know what they were talking about." Once she found out what was going on, she swept into the inquiry, a wondrous sight with her shaggy blonde hair wound about with a thick plait and her lovely pink and white complexion.

Against her was George Dobry, QC, a brilliant lawyer who Rusheen the law student much admired but who, nonetheless, she insulted so roundly that the inquiry had, on occasion, to be tactfully adjourned for lunch. By chance, at a party, Rusheen heard that the Green Giant was going to be given the go-ahead. She leaked the news to *The Times*, which, she thinks, made Michael Heseltine, then Minister for the Environment, so cross that he reversed the decision.

It was after the Green Giant triumph that her late husband, Lord Wynne-Jones, said, "Rusheen, that's enough, you've got to have a qualification." They had married in 1972 when Rusheen was 24 and her husband over 70.



Lady Wynn-Jones against her least favourite building, the Chelsea Reach Tower estate on Chelsea Embankment.

"My flat had just burned down and I thought it might be someone out to get me because I'd done a lot of work helping political prisoners. My husband, who was the kindest man in the world, married me to keep me out of harm's way. He thought his title would give me protection."

Knowing that she would eventually have to fend for herself, he was anxious for her to qualify as a lawyer. Nothing would have pleased Rusheen more. She has wanted to be a barrister since the age of 15 but other things got in her way. Even so, she managed to pass two A-levels with A grades in six months and hopes to take her Bar finals next year.

Along the way, she failed the Revenue Law examinations because it coincided with what's become known as the Marjohn battle. This concerned the college of St Mark and St John, rich in historical and literary associations and straddling a pretty stretch of grassland between the King's and Fulham roads, this too was designated for office building until Rusheen, in her role as honorary secretary of the Friends of Chelsea took up permanent camp outside Michael Hesletine's door, taking as her role model the importunate widow in the Bible who got what she wanted as a result of pestering

The fact that the Pheasantry is still standing on its King's Road site is her work, too. "The plans to knock it down had all been passed and, as a last ditch effort, I took the developers to lunch. Sometimes, I believe I lead a charmed life for some instinct made me invite Margot Fonteyn along too. The developers turned out not only to be charming men but mad about the ballet and they tore up the plans there and then before our eyes. Without our association, I am convinced that Chelsea would now be a six-lane motorway, Croydon-type skyscraper suburb."

Her latest cause is to stop the desecration of Southwark, the London borough where Shakespeare wrote his greatest plays and which is now the proposed site for a huge Kuwaiti financed mirror-fronted office development. In its stead, she would like to see a permanent Shakespeare festival, providing jobs, profits and a source of pride for the people of London.

Before he died last year, Lord Wynne-Jones introduced a Bill in the House of Lords to make the heart of the capital a special conservation area, such as other capital cities are. There would be an environment council to regulate new developments along the Thames, that precious but unprotected lung of London.

Watching the Thames run sweetly by Rusheen's sitting room windows on a Saturday morning, we decided that London was so neglected and harmed by its administrators because so few, unlike out two selves, were *real* Londoners.

Come Friday evening, most leading politicians and top civil servants head for their country cottages. They have no love or appreciation for the quiet, beautiful city of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Dickens, the secret London known only to those of us who live as well as work here, seven days a week.

Knowing little and caring less, nd wonder they allow developers to do their worst. Rusheen's solution is for the chairman of the GLC to become Mayor of London and to oversee the special environment council which her husband envisaged. More immediately, she is preparing one of her husband envisaged.

My GP found it difficult to tell the truth

FIRST PERSON

By Gillian Thomas

"In my job I have to tell lies," I heard a doctor say on the radio the other day. I wonder what effect these lies have on the patients to whom they're told? My GP told me the truth and it completely altered my life.

For the past 13 years I have suffered from inflammatory bowel disease. I have never been free of symptoms for more than a few months during these years. Atacks flare up frequently and unexpectedly in spite of the best specialist care and consequently quite a lot of my life is spent feeling unwell.

When a gastro-enterologist made the initial diagnosis he told me I would have atacks followed by remissions. He emphasized the remissions. He also told me that I must not dwell on my sumptoms because that would make it worse. (At that time the diarrhoea was so bad I was rushing to the loo a dozen or more times a day.)

After a year of treatment I clearly wasn't progressing well, but the specialist was still insistent about the remissions. He made it obvious that he felt my problem was due to an over-anxious attitude and that in his opinion my symptoms were not all that bad. I was so confused by the discrepancy between what he was telling me and what was happening that I seriously began to wonder if I hadn't actually had a remission and somehow not recognized it. He almost managed to persuade me that it was all my fault. (I now know from other sufferers that this impression is frequently given to patients with intractable inflammatory bowel disease.) Nevertheless I wanted a second opinion. Encouraged by my doctor I presented myself at a specialist London hospital. To my great relief, their attitude was entirely different. They stabilized my condition and reassured me that I was not bringing it upon myself. I have remained in their enlighted care ever since.

Although I had two children in the next few years I still felt held back by my disease. I believed that the illness was a temporary interruption and that normal health would soon be resumed.

The crisis came after my second child was born. The disease had flared up during the pregnancy and I caught mumps three weeks after the birth. That, combined with a difficult colicky baby, caused the worst incidence yet. At that time I was being cared for by a trainee GP who became determined to cure me. Although he tried and I tried, our joint heroic efforts failed. For his sake I attempted to believe that I was getting better and better. The mental strain of trying to live up to his hopes began to tell.

At this point my doctor stepped in. He realized what was happening and that it had to stop. A large dose of undiluted truth had to be administered. He came to see me at home and sat down at the end of my bed.

"Look", he said. "As far as I can tell you're not going to get better. You've got to think of this disease as going on into the future."

After the initial shock I felt profound relief. I was being allowed to be ill, I had been given permission to see myself that way. I was no longer a healthy person who always felt ill, but an ill person who quite often felt well. From that moment on the focus of my life shifted. I began to value what I could do, not fret over what I could not do. At long last I was free.

I was free too to deal with some of the anger I felt inside. Anger with myself for having the disease and anger with the doctors for not curing me. I have finally come to see my situation as just plain bad luck and I am trying to make the best of it.

My GP told me later that he had found it difficult to tell me the truth. It had sounded to him so harsh a verdict (but it was in perfect accord with my own perceptions) and he hated to deliver it to someone he had known for so long (but I had appreciated having a friend to tell me such news). Also, he said, speaking as a doctor it was an admission of failure on his part. (A failure to cure maybe, but not a failure to care.)

Mine is a story where the most effective treatment was truth. I believe that lies are easier, sometimes for the patient, sometimes for the doctor. Luckily for me, my doctor had courage. The truth may be painful to prescribe and difficult to administer but it has given me hope and healing

COMMENT

We must stop this madness

'You would have a different attitude if you know your own child's life could be saved by a painful experiment on a living animal.' So goes the taunt. My answer is that if my own child's life could be saved by slowly torturing my best friend I might well tell them to go ahead. In other words, I would not be the right person to ask, in those circumstances, what is, or is not, legitimate practice in saving a human life. My judgment would be impaired.

Since happily I am not in that position, it is disgusting to me that animals are caged and then subjected to painful or frightening procedures so that humans may live longer, be more beautiful, smoke more safely or buy more convenient detergents. I have no objection to experiments which do not worry the animals – or even to those which end in humanely inflicted death.

Everyone knows the arguments for and against vivisection in general, so I won't remind them. But there is one class of experiment which is so different from the rest that it cries out for a specific and relentless campaign until it is ended. These are ones associated with psychological stress. For a number of reasons they are especially awful.

First, these experiments are precisely designed to inflict, and then examine, psychological processes like fear, anxiety, isolation, withdrawal, despair – the ingredients of madness. The animals' distress is not a by-product of the experiments – not simply a regrettable but unavoidable feature; it is integral to its purpose. Healthy animals are subjected to such processes as removal when very young from their mother, being kept in solitary confinement, being given electric shocks, being kept awake, being left in water from which they cannot escape, having their brains exposed and stimulated being tortured by extremes of temperatures.

Last year in Britain, more than 25,000 animals were given aversion stimuli, including electric shocks, to see how quickly they learnt to avoid them. Some, of course, never did – and so went painfully mad.

Since these experiments are designed to test distress of some kind, anasthaesia is out of the question.

Since mental illnesses and neuroses associated with stress, parental deprivation and so on are on the increase among humans, we can expect that this will be an expanding field for the behavioural scientists who use animals. Already they are demanding – if necessary breeding – millions of animals specifically for such experiments. If we put a stop to this now, they will be forced to the devise research which uses humans – the proper material for the study of human psychology – and cannot therefore involve cruelty. There is already a huge vested interested in this industry; we should seek to diminish it.

The animals most in demand for psychological research are those with highly developed nervous systems and thought processes. In practice this means dogs, cats and especially monkeys. The demand for these is based precisely on their capacity to feel a similar range of emotions to those of humans. Surely it is intolerable that we should subject them to distress on the grounds that their reactions are so like ours.

As a result of recent publicity starting with the "smoking beagles", there is at last a groundswell of public indignation about animal experiments. It is no longer focused only on painful *physical* experiments. Psychological experiments are a growing proportion of the total. The present Government should stop prevaricating about new legislation over the medical use of animals. The rest of us should make it clear that we regard experiments inflicting psychological stress–supposedly in our own interests–as morally intolerable, empirically useless and wholly unacceptable.

Margaret Legum

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Roll up for cheese

Big soufflés, enough for say six to eight, are not really a practical proposition. On this scale the outside in inevitably overdone before the middle is warm, let alone cooked. And the alternative, individual soufflés, can only be tackled by those who have enough small soufflé dishes and an oven with unusually even heat distribution.

A hot cheese roulade is not quite as puffy and unstable, but it is just as festive looking. Fillings can be varied to suit the occasion – cottage cheese and herbs for a light lunch, cream cheese and shellfish to begin a richer or posher meal.

Cheese and seafood roulade
Serves six to eight

30 g (1 oz) butter
30 g (1 oz) plain flour
300 ml (½ pint) milk
55 g (2 oz) freshly grated Parmesan
5 eggs, separated
Salt and cayenne pepper

For the filling
225 to 340 g (8 to 12 oz) cooked fish or shellfish
225 g (8 oz) cream cheese
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
1 tablespoon finely chopped dill
Salt and cayenne pepper
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 tablespoons freshly grated Parmesan

Generously oil or butter a swiss-roll tin about 30 cm by 35 cm (12 in by 14 in). Line it neatly with greaseproof paper or baking parchment and oil or butter that well too.

Melt the butter in a saucepan and stir in the flour. Cook the *roux* for a minute or two without allowing it to colour, then gradually add the milk, stirring constantly over a low heat to make a smooth sauce.

Stir in the grated cheese and cook the sauce until it has melted completely then remove it from the heat. Beat in the egg yolks one at a time and season the sauce generously with salt and cayenne pepper.

Whisk the egg whites until they hold stiff peaks and fold the meringue into the cheese sauce. Turn the mixture into the prepared tin and spread it evenly. Bake the mixture in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes, or until it is just firm.

As soon as it is out of the oven, cover the roulade with a clean tea cloth, then turn over the tin and cloth together, depositing the roulade on the cloth. Peel off the paper.

To prepare the filling, flake the fish, or break the shellfish into small pieces. Beat the cream cheese until it is smooth, adding a spoonful or two of cream or milk if it is too thick to spread on the delicate soufflé mixture. Spread the cream cheese on the roulade to within 1cm (½ inch) of each edge, sprinkle it with the chopped herbs and season it with salt and cayenne. Scatter the fish or shellfish evenly over the cream cheese.

Now using the cloth to help fold the roulade, roll it, swiss roll fashion, from one long side to the other.

Lay the roulade on an ovenproof serving dish and brush it with the melted butter. Sprinkle the grated Parmesan over it and bake for another 10 to 15 minutes at (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4). Serve in thick slices on warmed plates.

For a smoked salmon and avocado stuffing, mash the flesh of three ripe avocados and season it generously with lemon juice, cayenne and a little salt. Spread this mixture on the roulade and cover it with 225g (8oz) smoked salmon cut in slivers. Finish as in the previous recipe.

Or try simple cooked fillings like onion rings fried slowly until they are a dark golden brown and very tender, or slivers of apple fried in butter and mixed with toasted almonds. In either case begin with at least 450g (1lb) of onions or apples.

Cheese pudding is the simplest of old fashioned dishes. It is comforting food – light and tasty and just the thing for lunch or supper when a soufflé would be too much trouble. It is that handy kind of recipe which can as easily be made for one or two as for six. Just double or triple the quantities and increase the baking time. Any well flavoured cheese will do for cheese pudding which can be served on its own or with a crisp salad and crusty bread.

Cheese pudding
Serves two to three

110 g (4 oz) sharp cheddar, grated.
55 g (2 oz) fresh breadcrumbs, brown or white.
2 large eggs.
450 ml (¾ pint) milk.
Salt and pepper.
Freshly grated nutmeg to taste.

Combine all the ingredients, stir well and pour the mixture into a buttered ovenproof dish of about 900 ml (1½ pints) capacity. A small soufflé or pie dish is ideal. Bake the pudding in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 40 minutes, or until it is firm, golden and slightly puffed. Serve hot.

THE TIMES DIARY

All at sea

The most challenging election address of candidates in the Penrith by-election is that of Lieut-Commander Eric Morgan. It says of him: "He served in the Great Western Approaches. Battle, after which Doenitz admitted defeat and was awarded the DSC – by post. No party at the Palace!" I should think not, indeed. Another sentence says: Qualified as a master mariner from 1933, he served in submarines as a specialist until, because of age, he had to respecialize as an anti-submarine specialist". You must admit, it is difficult to unravel – and I have not even got to the policies yet.

Teeny talent

"Bop in and meet our new Teenage Talent when we are boogying at the Titanic Club (chink, chink), Berkeley Square, to launch the August Teenage Issue of *Harpers & Queen*. See you on board with the stars. Dress: glitzy." Teenagers were pretty thin on the ground, but I did manage to find one, an opalescent young lady sporting a pink jump suit and a Bucks Fizz, who told me she was 13 years old, a pupil at Bedales and had always wanted to be a journalist. She had contributed six lines about sex to the current issue ("I think I would like to stay a virgin until I am married") and wrote poetry between commissions. I tried and failed to talk her out of wanting to be a journalist. She didn't know what "glitzy" meant either.

Sinking in

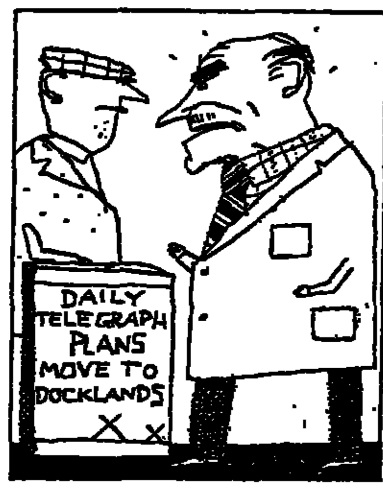
About 40 million Chinese, more than the population of Spain, live in caves, and the Government is running a campaign to encourage the practice. Architects and planners are beavering away to help peasants build and improve homes that are officially deemed low cost, energy efficient and consonant with "architectural tradition and ecological balance". There is even a dig-it-yourself scheme, and Jin Oubo, vice president of the Architectural Society of China, looks forward to the day when all mod cons will apply.

● *Finnish, according to the English-language magazine of the Finnish tourist board,* Look at Finland, *has "approximately a thousand words to denote intoxication". Do not mock. We could not pronounce most of them, even when sober.*

People's pitch

From Liège, Belgium, those litigious buskers Bongo Mike and Jeremy, who perform as "Gutter Music by the Dossers" and who have just passed the rapporteur stage in their efforts to bring the British Government before the European Court of Human Rights on the ground of unfair police harrassment, phone to chide me for my recent report of Don Crown and his accident-prone Busking Budgies in which I referred to Leicester Square as "his pitch". "Leicester Square belongs to everybody", they say.

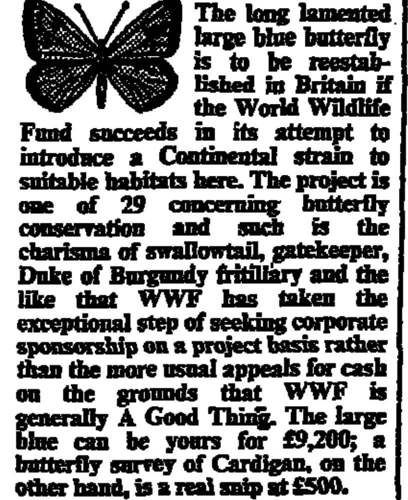
BARRY FANTONI



Country's goin' to the Isle of Dogs

Royal flush

Even the mind of PHS occasionally boggles at the sheer multiplicity of unrelated events to which this most inconsequential corner of the newspaper is privy. Yesterday, for example, I learned that Wilkinson has designed a "Celebration Sword" as a wedding present for the couple who have everything; that a "Slipping, Tripping and Falling Accidents" conference to be held in Guildford next year is actually the second such (my thanks to *Talkback*, the official magazine of the Back Pain Association); that the Market Research Society has mounted a campaign to stamp out "sugging", door-to-door salesmen posing as market researchers, and best of all that 250 miles of toilet rolls were used during the Royal Show at Stoneleigh ... that's 12,000 altogether, or one for every 16 people.



The long lamented large blue butterfly is to be reestablished in Britain if the World Wildlife Fund succeeds in its attempt to introduce a Continental strain to suitable habitats here. The project is one of 29 concerning butterfly conservation and such is the charisma of swallowtail, gatekeeper, Duke of Burgundy fritillary and the like that WWF has taken the exceptional step of seeking corporate sponsorship on a project basis rather than the more usual appeals for cash on the grounds that WWF is generally A Good Thing. The large blue can be yours for £9,200; a butterfly survey of Cardigan, on the other hand, is a real snip at £500.

PHS

Paul Routledge on the strike threatening the TUC's credibility

The FT dispute: a family crisis for the unions

Leaders of the National Graphical Association, the print union whose members have halted production of the *Financial Times* for the past eight weeks, will be in the dock this morning at the monthly meeting of the TUC general council. The charge: undermining the credibility of the TUC by refusing to accept a mediator's award that carries the personal imprimatur of Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary.

Today's hearing behind closed doors in the council chamber marks the start of a tortuous process of discipline within the labour movement that could end in the suspension or even expulsion of one of the TUC's strongest affiliates.

The 38 members of that most exclusive "club", the general council, will be asked to endorse a recommendation from their so-called "inner cabinet" that the NGA should be advised under the rules governing the conduct of affiliated organizations to accept the report of Mr Andrew Kerr, mediator of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), which gives no increase in the company's offer of £304 a week for the 22 striking machine minders at the *FT*.

How is it that the TUC, which exists "to promote the interests of its affiliates and their members", now finds itself in the position of seeking to compel a member union in conflict with an employer to accept a settlement which that union regards as unsatisfactory and contradictory to all previous pay bargaining in the industry?

This question lies at the heart of the constitutional crisis building up within the TUC as a result of Mr Murray's attempt to act as a peacemaker in the jungle of Fleet Street industrial relations. Not for the first time, a newspaper management fell back on the family persuasion skills of the TUC after despairing of solutions to the conflicting claims and counter-claims of manual and craft employees.

But for the first time in the memory of most of the combatants, family discipline has failed and the TUC is caught up in an imbroglio from which it will be difficult to emerge with approval on all sides. If the NGA persists in its recalcitrance, the logic of the disciplinary process will lead to expulsion, and a national stoppage of the newspaper industry could ensue if other unions seek to produce the *FT*.

If the TUC fails to impose its will on the NGA, however, who will trust its ability to deliver in the future? That is the burden of the argument underlying Mr Murray's position. It is unlikely to be spelled out in such brutal detail this morning, but the general council members are old hands at the game and will not need a chalk-and-blackboard presentation of the case.

They are also unlikely to be in as much a hurry as the *FT* management would wish. The TUC's mills may grind extremely small, but they also grind extremely slow. There is a long, drawn-out process to be followed before any union can be cast out of the family. Today the general council will content itself with giving formal "advice" to the NGA to accept the mediator's report.

This will be tendered to the union by letter, and the union will be expected to reply in the same way within a week or two saying whether it intends now to accept the TUC line. The NGA's national council, which would take such a decision, is not due to meet until August 10-11, though it could be called into emergency session before that date.

Continuing defiance by the NGA would land its leaders back in the dock at a further meeting of the general council, either at the routine monthly session on August 24, or at a special session before that date. The formal "advice" would then be converted into a "direction" under Congress Rule 13 if general councillors believe that the NGA's conduct is "detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement".

Only if that direction is defied must the general council decide whether to suspend the NGA until the next annual Trades Union Congress – which just happens to be in six weeks' time. Suspension is not mandatory; the general council has discretionary powers and some union leaders may not wish to take such a final step.

It is not the first time that the NGA has been "out of the family". In the early 1970s, the union refused to obey a Congress instruction to deregister under the Heath government's ill-fated 1971 Industrial Relations Act. And rather than face suspension and then expulsion (as more than 20 other rebels did), the NGA resigned from the TUC. It was allowed in two years later after paying subscriptions for the years it was in the wilderness, during which time it had been protected from membership "poaching" by its closed shop agreements with employers.

Since rejoining, the NGA has been practically a model union, playing a strong political and industrial role in the TUC. Its policy motions on such key issues as opposition to the Thatcher administration's labour law reforms have been selected as the mainstay of Congress policy. It would be no light matter to turn the craft printworkers out of the movement. Nor would such a radical move, for which there is no obvious precedent, necessarily bring the *FT* back on the streets. For other TUC affiliated unions – in this case Sogat 82 and the NUJ – to be drawn into producing the paper without the NGA would require a rider to the original suspension order.

Like the Fleet Street miasma from which the crisis stems, the constitutional dilemma of the TUC is therefore complex and acute. Mr Murray clearly did not want to make a judgment about the merits of the dispute; he simply wanted to ease the parties towards a solution that would save face on both sides. By arranging mediation that would be "respected" by the union and have the underpinning of his personal authority, he believed that a proper procedure for the resolution of the dispute had been found.

But that procedure itself, the standing of it, the observance of it, and the credibility of the TUC attached to it, has now become the focal point of conflict rather than the immediate issues of pay and manning in the machine room of St Clements Press. The TUC general secretary is said privately to have warned the NGA leaders that if the TUC got involved in their dispute, then the union would have to honour the outcome – short of the mediator "taking leave of his senses". The NGA is said to have given assurances that it would go along with that view.

Its refusal – or inability, whichever way you look at it – to do so has drawn the whole movement into a confrontation that all parties may live to regret. It has also conjured up fears about the wider implications for Fleet Street; fears that the white-collar and semi-skilled Sogat 82 might be seeking to muscle in on the NGA's historic territory in the machine and composing rooms, particularly when the newspapers begin to move out to new, high-technology plants in London's abandoned dockland.

One NGA official predicted that if the TUC goes ahead with suspension and an invitation to other unions to produce the *FT* "our people will need no encouragement; they will stop Fleet Street immediately". Such sympathy action would be contrary to the 1980 Employment Act, and newspaper publishers would have to consider court action for damages. That way lies the unthinkable in industrial relations terms.

The author is Labour Editor of The Times.

The men caught up at the heart of the dispute

Mr Charles Miller, aged 35, is the father of the chapel (shop steward) of the machine minders whose £322-a-week claim is at the centre of the stoppage. Mr Miller, a left-wing member of the Labour Party, has been a shop floor activist for some years and is an enthusiastic and knowledgeable trade union historian.

He insists the pay demand is just, but some say he is more concerned that there should be no productivity deals whereby jobs are lost in a period of mass unemployment. He was father of the machine minders' chapel whose dispute at the picture newspaper *Reveille* preceded its closure.

Mr Miller was also an active member of the union at *The Observer* while working as a casual there. Encountering much criticism from management for his militancy, he is respected by his chapel.

The Hon. Alan Victor Hare, 64, chairman and chief executive of the *FT*, has been criticized over his handling of the affair. Some of his more "hawkish" staff members have wanted him to take a tougher line with the NGA; "doves", however, see no solution other than through negotiation.

Mr Hare is the fourth son of the Fourth Earl of Listowel. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, he served with the Irish Guards and the Household Cavalry in the Second World War and later parachuted behind German lines in Albania where he fought for a year with guerillas.

After the war he served with the British Foreign Services. He joined the *Financial Times* in 1962 and is due to retire next spring. He believes the onus is on the TUC to discipline one of its members.



Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, has underlined his union's traditional independence by defying Mr Murray's insistence that the mediator's report should be respected. Mr Wade, on the right of the Labour Party, has said that he could not foresee circumstances under which his national council would change its mind, even if it meant expulsion or suspension from the TUC. Despite management attempts to provoke a split between the national leaders and the machine minders' chapel, they have thus far shown every outward sign of solidarity. The general secretary has shown himself to be a determined defender of the union's craft status, especially during the long *Times* stoppage in 1978/79. However, he has recently shown signs of increasing flexibility towards the introduction of new technology



Mr William Keys, general secretary of the print union Sogat '82, has been a central figure in the dispute. Aged 59, he is chairman of the TUC's printing industry committee and his decisions are crucial to the *FT's* ambitions to bring out a full print run of the paper without the National Graphical Association if necessary. The NGA men are being asked to accept the traditional 12½ per cent differential on a pay settlement agreed by machine assistant members of Sogat. The NGA argues that the deal was inadequate and that they normally set the pay precedents, not the "unskilled" Sogat members. Mr Keys has said his union would only help to publish a "non-NGA" *Financial Times* if advised to do so by the TUC. A complicating factor is his union's current talks with the NGA over a merger. His dream is of one printing union.

The Dalai Lama, a Chinese puzzle

The Dalai Lama is considering a muted Chinese invitation to visit Tibet within the next two years. But his conditions may be too stiff for Peking.

In London, for his 48th birthday this month, the exiled Dalai Lama's representatives disclosed the terms for a return that would make Pope John Paul's first visit to his native Poland look like a quick trip to the country. If the Chinese accept these terms – for freedom of speech and action – they will risk abandoning their claim that the Tibet Autonomous Region is an integral part of the People's Republic.

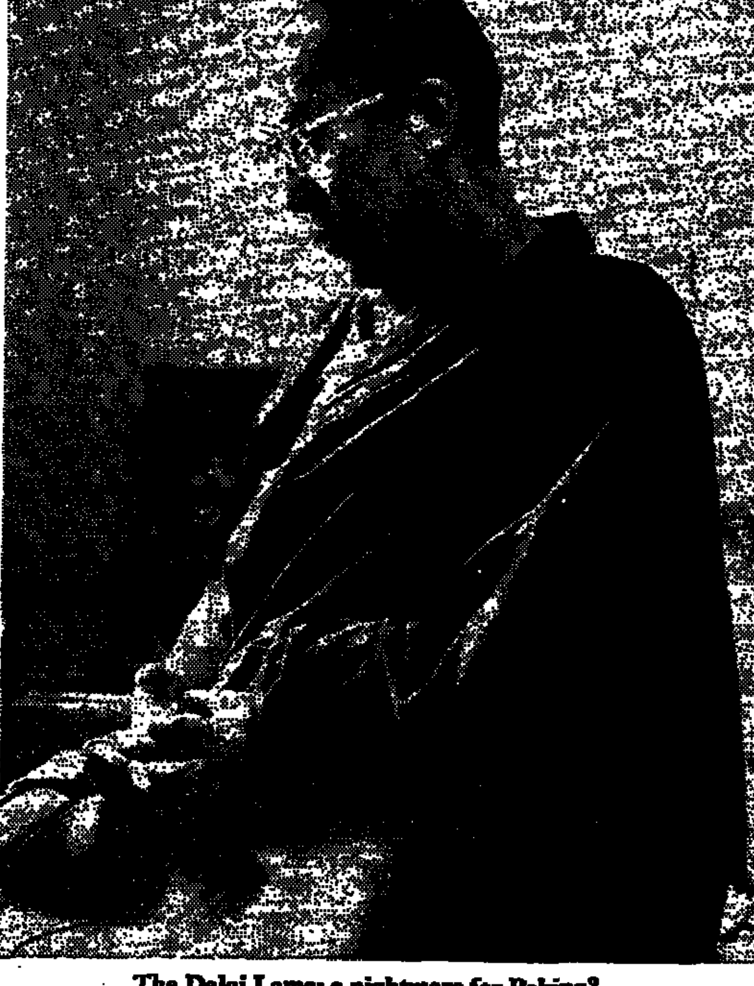
The stakes are high. Tibet is not Shangri-la and the Dalai Lama is more than an agreeable mystic imagined by some to be more than 2,000 years old. For the Chinese, Tibet is their largest piece of territory, and of central strategic importance. For the international community, however, Tibet is the panda among nations: unique, exotic, harmless – and endangered by the single great example of communist Chinese aggression.

The Chinese, therefore, are attempting to win universal favour by luring the Dalai Lama to Tibet, but not as the restored leader. For his part, the man said to be the 56th Reincarnation of the Compassionate Buddha and the 14th Dalai Lama is thinking of going home, but not as a returning Chinese citizen.

The Dalai Lama is believed by his followers to be *the supreme* spiritual and temporal figure of an independent country. The Chinese see him as *a* Tibetan religious leader. Suggestions of anything more are derided as impudence and pretension, and dismissed as ignorance of Tibet's traditional subservience to China.

But whereas Chinese emperors operating over vast distances could not enforce their Tibetan suzerainty, since the 1950 communist "liberation", Peking has backed its directives in Tibet with full military occupation. In 1980, party chairman Hu Yaobang journeyed to Lhasa to apologize publicly for Chinese misrule, espicially during the Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976.

Then all but a dozen of the region's more than 2,000 monasteries were destroyed and Buddhism and the Tibetan written language proscribed. It is now admitted that forbidding the cultivation of barley brought tens of thousands of Tibetans to the edge of starvation.



The Dalai Lama: a nightmare for Peking?

Now Peking regrets the Maoist heavy hand. Its enormous garrison, said to number 250,000 (Tibet's population is under 2 million) keeps close to barracks, and Chinese officials, who do not bother to conceal their distaste for local religion, food, and personal habits, are at last learning Tibetan.

"Of course Tibet isn't really Chinese," one of these cadres told me. "It's important strategically. We've got to keep the Russians and the Indians out. And US missile bases."

The problem for Peking, then, is how to woo the Dalai Lama without weakening China's sovereignty. A number of the Dalai Lama's delegations, including one in 1980 led by his younger sister, have been permitted to tour Tibet.

The delegates were mobbed. Tibetans prostrated themselves and begged blessings. The Chinese were stunned by such loyalty to a personage they had portrayed as a feudal despot.

Last year, the Dalai Lama showed that he, too, is, flexible. "If the Chinese can bring more happiness to the Tibetans than their own leaders", he told me, "then, theoritically, I'd prefer it that way."

But the Dalai Lama is more than the Compassionate Buddha. An astute politician, he possesses a great weapon which can be used only once: his absence from Tibet. Both he and his followers, especially the younger, more articulate ones abroad, know that even a brief return to Tibet could turn into the greatest public relations windfall for China since 1972 when Richard Nixon shook hands in Peking with Mao Zedong.

The Dalai Lama's entourage is determined that this visit, if it occurs, must not legitimize Chinese claims to Tibet. Hence the stringent opening terms: freedom of speech and action for the Dalai Lama and his safety guaranteed in advance. Tibetans who speak to him shall not be penalized when he departs, a reference to what happened after his sister's 1980 visit. Observers and journalists with him must be free to report what they see and hear.

These daunting conditions for Peking do not, as yet, include the specific title under which the Dalai Lama might accept an invitation. Tibetans who return to their homeland nowadays carry a document issued by Peking identifying them as Chinese who live abroad. This would hardly do.

Here is Peking's nightmare: the 14th Dalai Lama stands some day on the glittering roof of his old palace, the Potala, surrounded by a ring of international correspondents and TV crews. He tells them modestly. "I have returned. It is time for the Chinese to depart."

Jonathan Mirsky

James Curran

The Tories' own militant tendency

Nothing reveals more clearly the Victorian humbug of this Government than its proposals for reform of the trade unions. Before seeking to democratize the unions, Conservative politicians should put their own house in order.

This point is made embarrassingly but effectively by a pressure group within the Conservative Party, the Set the Party Free (SPF) Charter Movement. It is urging the adoption of new democratic procedures within the Conservative Party including the election of national officers, an elected governing body, an elected policy committee and the democratic selection and reselection of parliamentary candidates.

Already SPF has displayed some of the flair that enabled another pressure group, the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, to turn the Labour Party upside down. At last year's conference SPF organized a mock ballot to elect the undemocratically appointed party chairman – and persuaded a third of the representatives to take part in "the election". This has been followed by the publication of *Democracy in Political Parties*,* one of the most effective political pamphlets I have read in years.

SPF's task is, of course, much more difficult than that of its Labour counterpart. The Conservatives lack the emotional attachment to democracy and representative tradition of the Labour Party. After all it was not until 1965 that the first Conservative leader was elected by a democratic ballot of MPs. Even now the Conservative leader is able to exercise an autocratic authority within the party through unreformed powers of appointment and patronage that make the most authoritarian union ayatollah (such as the present chairman of the TUC) seem like a submissive eunuch.

But although it will be difficult for SPF to make headway against the entrenched power of the Conservative leadership it has already won the intellectual argument within the party. This is illustrated by the Government's proposals for reform of the trade unions. When read as if they refer to the Conservative Party, they are a powerful endorsement of SPF's case.

Consider, for example these excerpts from the Green and White papers on trade union democracy amended (shown in italics) to relate to the Conservative Party.

"In the case of the *Conservative Party*, the role and influence of the White Paper, so that "each *Conservative Party* member must be able to vote directly for members of the governing body" (Para. 3).

"Regrettably it needs to be noted that the rules of the *National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations* do not provide for direct elections by the members for the candidates of their choice *for the National Union Executive Committee*" (Para. 28). The National Union Executive Committee does not in any real sense govern the party, which is effectively controlled by officers appointed by the leader.

But the part of the Government's Green Paper which would send a chill down the spine of most Conservative MPs if it were applied to their own organizations, is that which deals with the democratic reselection of representatives. "The question of the basis for the exercise of representative authority arises at every level of the *Conservative Party's* structures ... *the MP* may have performed that role for a great many years without the *members* he represents ever quetioning whether he should continue to do so and consequently without the question ever being put to them in a formal way".

Of course the Government does not take its own arguments entirely seriously. It has no intention of extending the reforming principles that it is applying to trade unions to other far less democratic institutions. It does not intend, for example, to give workers the right to determine who manages their pension funds, or even to establish basic rights of information, consultation and representation in private or public corporations. Nor will the Government require a ballot of shareholders or workers before companies contribute donations to the Conservative Party.

It is merely mouthing a set of arguments that enable it to mount a further attack on the unions. Buried in this attack is a dagger pointing straight at the heart of Labour; the new proposals will shrink both union political funding and affiliated membership of the party.

But opponents should not be provoked into a knee-jerk reaction to all Norman Tebbit's proposals. Direct election of union officers and secret ballots before strikes (though this should be combined with ballots for ending strikes) are desirable in those unions where it does not already happen. Democratic ballots for the retention of union political funds are also right in principle, however uncomfortable the consequences.

The more controversial part of the Government's case is that society has the right to set the ground rules for the democratic sanctioning of key institutions in society. Though this is rejected by the TUC, it is a perfectly reasonable argument. Indeed it should become the rationale for the democratic reform of a wide variety of institutions, from the media to the judiciary. One task of a future Labour government may even be, to paraphrase Norman Tebbit: "To give the Conservative back to its members".

**Democracy in Political Parties.* Available from Set the Party Free, 91 Bury Street, London, N.9.

The author is editor of New Socalist.

Anne Sofer

Cutting back on the big spenders

One of the priorities the Government has set itself for its first session is to "deal with" local government spending. Menace, threat, bribe and blackmail having failed to curb what are regarded as the excesses of that clutch of Labour councils, mainly in London, who persistently spend above government targets, local democracy is now to be wound up. The Government will give itself total power to control spending, and fix a ceiling on the rates.

If you live in the area of one of those councils and depend on its services you may be in for a rough ride and it won't be a bit funny. But if you do not, then prepare for the best live political knock-about farce you have seen for a long time. It will leave *Yes Minister* and *Anyone for Den* is standing. And it will run and run.

The trailer will come with the rate-fixing for the next financial year (1984-5) in the spring. The legislation will not yet have been passed, but there will be plenty of shadow-boxing: grim warnings from the Secretary of State, self-righeous defiance from the Labour Councils. In opposite corners: Ken Livingstone and Patrick Jenkin, Frances Morrell and Margaret Thatcher. What a fight! What a spectacle!

The action will really start when we come to the budget planning for the following financial year (1985-6), with the new legislation in place. The councils will announce their budgets: continued expansion. The government will demand a lower figure. Then we come to an intriguing question. Who decides what the figure will be? Will the figures go to Cabinet? "Good God, Patrick, you can't let Islington get away with such a small reduction."

Or will the figures be determined by an abstruse formula run through a Whitehall computer? (If x = 1981-2 outturn, and y = social deprivation indices weighted by a formula of .17 for every 1,000 single grandparents and every 53 houses without a washing machine, r = the outstanding debt, and q = the total of councillors' attendance allowances in the last financial year, then the budget shall be

$$\frac{y}{x} \times \frac{86}{100} + \frac{r}{q})$$

The trouble with such formulas is that the results are always politically embarrassing. A council widely publicized by the popular press as a notorious overspender turns out to be below target, and an unobtrusive Tory council that has been quietly minding its own business and providing good services suddenly bobs up as an over-spender.

So probably the decision will be made by civil servants "taking soundings" and "using their judgment". All the chief executives of the erring councils will be called up to the Department of the Environment and pumped.

This is where we get into an exciting game of Chinese Whispers, with four players: the councillors, their officers, the DoE civil servants, and the Minister. "Well, Leader", the chief executive will say when he gets back to the town hall (in strictest confidence of course: he knows, and the leader knows that the leader will be instantly stripped of office and hurled out of the Labour Group if there is any suspicion he is treating with the enemy). "I understand from Sir Humphrey that the Minister is of a mind to let us off with only £10m if we don't make a fuss."

It is possible, of course, that overspending councils will not even be allowed to choose where they make reductions. The whole budget will be called in and the Minister or his civil servants will make the reductions. I can just see the letter. 'Dear Councillor Thugg, We have decided that in the next financial year you will save x million pounds by privatizing meals on wheels and mortuary services, closing the polytechnics peace studies course, freezing all social studies teaching vacancies and ending all grants to voluntary organizations except the Scouts and the drum majorettes'.

As budget day approaches in early 1985, groups of defiant Labour councillors will start hunger strikes on the roofs of their respective town halls, the People's War against Fascist Rate-capping will be declared and the commissioners will be called in.

..... The final scene. Some weeks later. The commissioner, distraught and near breaking point, on the phone to the permanent secretary: "Look, you've no idea how impossible things are. I've had the Parents Action Campaign camping in my outer office for five days... I have to get their permission to go to the loo! And then to get there I have to walk over the Caretakers against Capping who are having a lie-in in the corridor. I'm trying, but it just can't be done, not all at once. Yes, of course I've stopped the youth clubs and the day care centres: I've even closed half the swimming pools – but we've still got 8 million to come off! It's desperate....."

The author is the SDP member of the GLC and Ilea for Camden, St Pancras North.



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PARENTS AND THE PILL

When a girl who is under sixteen presents herself at a clinic or surgery and asks for the pill the situation of the doctor is both less and more than medical. It is less than medical because the dispensing of contraceptives is a function he shares with chemists, barbers' shops and vending machines. The girl is there rather than elsewhere because the type of contraceptive she is looking for is one that is properly classified among the drugs that can be had only on a doctor's prescription. Only in the Republic of Ireland are all contraceptive devices supposedly on medical prescription, not because of the advanced state of Irish medicine but for the purpose of social control.

The doctor's situation is more than medical because the advice he gives and the treatment he offers impinge directly on the child's sexual and emotional development and moral perceptions, and therefore on her welfare in a sensitive and fundamental respect. It was Mrs Gillick's contention, in the law suit she has just lost, that by acting in that way quite independently of a child's parents doctors make a gross invasion of parents' final responsibility for the moral upbringing and general welfare of their children.

Several issues fell to be decided in her action. It was argued for Mrs Gillick that since sexual intercourse with a girl who is under sixteen is a criminal offence (for the man, not for the girl) prescribing contraceptives for such an encounter would itself be tainted with criminality. The judge allowed that that would be the case if a doctor "were misguided enough" to provide contraceptive advice and assistance to a girl under sixteen or a man "with the intention thereby of encouraging them to have sexual intercourse": the doctor would be an accessory to the offence.

The judge assumed however that that would not usually be the attitude of the doctor. Despite being firmly against the commission of unlawful sexual intercourse, the doctor might suppose that intercourse would nevertheless take place and conclude that the provision of contraceptives would be in the best interest of the girl in protecting her from an unwanted pregnancy and reducing the risk of venereal disease. The pill would be seen not as an instrument of a crime, but a palliative against its consequence. The law would exonerate the doctor.

Some such distinction in law conforms to present-day social requirements. The elements of the accessory charge outlined by the judge might – just – bite on officious missionaries of sexual liberation when they preach among children, which would be a good thing. Yet, when presented with the fact of a fixed sexual liaison or habitual promiscuity of an under-age girl, presumed to be impervious to the entreaties or reproaches of her elders, it would not do that doctors should be prohibited from providing contraception by an extended application of the Sexual Offences Act.

It also fell to be decided whether a girl under sixteen is legally capable of giving consent to medical treatment. The question has not been ruled upon before. No statute decides it. The judge declined to be absolute. The fact of her age, he said, does not automatically mean that she cannot give her consent to any treatment. It would depend on the child's maturity and understanding and the nature of the treatment. This preservation of a discretion answers to the limitless variation of human situations, personalities and relationships within similar contexts. But it lays a heavy responsibility of right judgment – on doctors once again – in circumstances where it will not be easy for them to become acquainted with all the factors on which the judgment should be based.

It is at that point that uneasiness with the outcome of this case stirs. Medical and administrative practice, now upheld by the law, admits the substitution of the doctor's judgment for the parents' judgment in certain classes of case concerning the moral and emotional development of the child. The parent who turned to the law to vindicate her responsibility for the welfare of her children has been told that the law can be of no assistance, though she is assured that it is most unlikely there would be any interference of the sort in her own family.

The reason of public interest that stands behind this interference derives from the fact that there are an appreciable number of girls under sixteen who have sexual intercourse and some of them are not amenable to the dissuasion of their parents, or probably of any other counsellor; and that it is better that they should receive contraceptive advice and treatment than that they should be exposed to the consequence of pregnancy and a possibly greater risk of venereal disease. And the reason the parents are not invariably brought into it is that those girls who hate the idea of their parents knowing would not seek medical advice if its customary confidentiality were suspended.

The balance of interest lies in making room for a doctor to act in exceptional cases at his own clinical discretion and without the consent of parents. But that reservation should be accompanied by firmer guidance and practice within health authorities and within the medical profession to ensure that these are indeed exceptional cases. The responsibility of parents for the moral and physical welfare of their children needs to be even more explicitly acknowledged in the official guidance and more consistently respected in the practice adopted towards sexually precocious children and their possible introduction to contraceptives.

LONDON TRANSPORT'S FALLING DOWN

"Londoners became proud of 'our buses and tubes'", after they were taken into public ownership in the early 1930s, Herbert Morrison claimed in his autobiography. "I am sorry to see how this good will has for some reason declined in recent years." That was in 1960. A quarter century on, after the transfer of London Transport to the Greater London Council, after "fares fair" the good will still declines.

Now Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport, whose white paper was published yesterday, promises a new start, a restoration of that Morrisonian good will.

He disappoints. Here in his plans is not what might have been expected from a government that – in other nationalized industries – is sanguine about bringing in private capital. Private capital built the District and the Metropolitan Lines; private capital financed the switch from horse-drawn to petrol-driven buses: is there no role for it now? Mr King seems all too content to accept the regulatory bureaucratic framework of Traffic Commissioners and the impediments they build to competition even at the margins of the LT sevice. (Can a white paper on London Transport seriously ignore the whole issue of taxi-cabs and their regulation?).

With privatization neglected, does Mr King choose full-blown Morrisonianism, adapted to the conditions of the 1980s – a doctrine which would surely advocate not merely marriage of the LT network with British Rail's London and South Eastern routes but would recognize that the planning of the roads cannot be separate? The GLC may have served its term as a representative body but the case for its function of strategic transport planning – linking the volume of private road traffic to bus and train use – is still strong.

Mr King offers a stop-gap which looks in part like nothing more than a hasty effort to wrest London Transport from the clutches of Mr Livingstone and his colleagues at County Hall. The most serious omission is finance. The majority of Londoners care little about the detail of public administration and, sadly, about representative self government; they do care about fares and levels of service. Mr King's duty in this white paper was to tell the public some hard facts of life about subsidizing public transport in an aging city with Edwardian tunnels and a pattern of movement that brings commuters in daily from the greensward of far Kent and Essex.

At present some £650 million of public money is paid to keep down LT and British Rail fares. Abolishing the GLC will not abolish the choice: either the inhabitants of London pay a good proportion of that through a local tax (at present the rates collected by the GLC) or they sponge on the taxpayers of the nation at large. Mr King hints at giving his new transport quango powers to raise a precept – taxation without representation at its crudest, since the quango will contain no elected members. And yet. The public would forgive Mr King and his successors for taking Mussolini's powers if they cleaned the stations and made the trains run on time. However, to achieve that Mr King must guarantee large and continuing levels of public investment. In a month when Mr Lawson is breathing down every spender's neck, Mr King is dead silent on the sources of that capital.

SURVIVAL SI, SUCCESS NO

It is 30 years since Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba, his first spectacular move in a long career of revolutionary voluntarism. He has now been in power for nearly 25 years. He was the first Latin American to discover Marxism-Leninism to be an unbeatable justification for staying in power, and to instal with it the Soviet apparatus that supports the justification. The Soviet Union has supported its economy, and the United States has conveniently relieved him of hundreds of thousands of opponents and undesirables. His spell is still potent: it is the prospect of "other Cubas" that disturbs the United States in Central America. As certainly as Che Guevara was a great poster, Castro has been a great survivor.

Even the credulous – and Castro has been the beneficiary outside his island of more credulity than any other leader of his time – no longer argue that the Cuban economy is a success or is on the verge of success. The fantasies of the "new man" responding to "moral incentives", the 10 million ton sugar harvest, the multiple varieties of tropical cheese are figments past. Cuba suffers from the deficiencies of Soviet planning, made worse by the unfamiliar milieu and from the vagaries of the world market. One third of Cuban trade is outside Comecon, and is depressed. The island has also a substantial foreign debt. The domestic achievements of the regime no longer excite the same enthusiasm as they did in the sixties, and against them have to be balanced repression, uniformity and rigidity. Cuba will take tourists with dollars, but no longer welcomes the fellow traveller.

Has this disappointing record at home been compensated for by success abroad? With the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement of 1962, Castro became the first Latin American leader consistently to defy the United States and get away with it; and the first world figure produced by Latin America in the 20th century. He caused the Alliance for Progress; he became a leader of the non-aligned. His troops are in Angola and the Horn of Africa; and his advisers in a score of countries. He is not everywhere seen as a simple puppet of the Soviet Union.

These are achievements. However, the African ventures are not likely to be successfully repeated; they are expensive and yield diminishing diplomatic returns. Cuban dependence on the Soviet Union can elsewhere be embarrassingly obvious as in her support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In Latin America, Cuba's strategy of subversion appeared to enjoy little success in the 1970s; there were few opportunities to exploit before the advent of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

A long-term settlement in central America may imply either the effective isolation of Cuba or some sort of an agreement with Cuba. "Normalization" of relations with the United States has its disadvantages as well as its advantages for Havana, but isolation and confrontation have their disadvantages too. Castro has indicated to the Contadora Group that he prefers dialogue. Too great a show of enthusiasm from Castro will not make their initiatives more acceptable to the United States, but too intransigent a reaction from Washington will not effectively isolate him: it may even increase his attractions. The 30 year anniversary of Moncada will be marked by more than the usual rhetoric, but the occasion is more than usually significant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sharing burden of the recession

From Mr A. E. De Barr

Sir, Sir Terence Beckett and the CBI call for extra cuts in state spending and a reduction in public service employment of 360,000; otherwise, they say, there is a real danger that taxation will rise. From one point of view they may well be right but what they are, in effect, saying is that unless the spending power of those 360,000 persons and their families is drastically reduced in this way, part of the burden of recession will have to be carried by those still in employment by way of increased taxation.

In the same issue (July 21) you report the steadily growing rise in the living standards of those in work. Why should the whole burden of resession be borne by an unfortunate and, to a large extent, arbitrarily chosen 10 per cent or so of the population? Why, in times of recession, should those fortunate enough to remain in employment not bear increased taxation to help to maintain the living standards of those who have no jobs?

For some people redundancy and unemployment may provide the incentive to start up the new, small, industries upon which the future of our economy seems likely increasingly to depend; for others they may provide the incentive to move into jobs in which they can be more productively employed. It would be a mistake to remove these stimuli by too much cushioning of unemployment, but there seems to be little danger of that!

For most of those unemployed there are just no wealth-producing occupations open, and on moral, social and economic grounds fairer sharing of the burden of resession – aggravated and prolonged as it currently is by the advance of automation – should surely have priority in the plans of any government.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. E. De BARR,
82 Rosewood Lane,
Higher Hundsfield,
Macclesfield,
Cheshire.
July 22.

Problems of achieving union reform

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor

Sir, Amongst Mr Tebbit's recent proposals for trade union reform is the suggestion that the 1913 Act regulating political contributions by trade unions be amended so that unions are required to hold regular ballots to determine whether or not their members wish to maintain political funds.

Such a proposal seems self-evidently reasonable, since many unions have not consulted their members on this question for over 150 years. Yet, in the overall context of the financing of political parties, it could generate a sense of unfairness by tilting the balance against a party, the bulk of whose financial support comes from the trade unions, in favour of parties – the Conservatives, Liberals and SDP – which seek company donations.

The rules regulating the political contributions made by trade unions are, after all, more restrictive than those regulating company contributions, in that trade unions (but not companies) are required to make contributions from a separate political fund and to allow individual members of the union to "contract out" of the political levy if they so wish. It hardly seems fair to add to these restrictions while continuing to allow companies to make political donations without previously obtaining the approval of their shareholders.

There is a danger that Mr Tebbit's proposal will appear vindictive and if that happens he will be unable to achieve the very necessary reforms which he is seeking.

Mr Tebbit has got himself into difficulty through treating the arrangements for paying the political levy as an aspect of trade union reform, whereas in reality it should be part and parcel of a review of the sources of political finance in Britain.

Such a review could usefully consider the role of *all* institutional donations – whether from trade unions or companies – and it could also require the political parties to publish their accounts in standardized form so that the elector can discover how the parties are financed without having to make regular surveys of company accounts or trying to disentangle the various contributions made by the trade unions to different levels of the Labour Party.

Yours sincerely,
VERNON BOGDANOR,
Brasenose College, Oxford.

From Mr M. Upham

Sir, In Mr Tebbit's White Paper of July 12, *Proposals for Legislation on Democracy in Trade Unions*, it is proposed to stipulate a ballot only of those taking part prior to strike action. Yet the same White Paper proposes a ballot of the *whole* membership of a union on the maintenance of a political fund and, contrary to the strike provisions, proposes that this ballot should carry majority assent. The electorate of such a ballot has a built-in "no" minority of those who oppose political funds.

In view of the White Paper's extra restrictions on the political side as opposed to the industrial side, may we assume that her Majesty's Secretary of State for Employment is less concerned with stopping strikes than with hobbling his main political opponents?

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN UPHAM,
The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,
Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.

Advantages of the Hawaii telescope

From Professor A. Hewish, FRS

Sir, Dr Gebbie is right to stress the conspicuous successes of British astronomers during the past two decades, but he has made some highly misleading statements (July 21) about the millimetre wavelength telescope now under construction on Mauna Kea. Most of us concerned with this project, including our enthusiastic partners in the Netherlands, believe that it will provide unique opportunities for continued successes in the future.

This instrument was conceived in 1975 (not in the late sixties) and the price has not risen in real terms although its design has been refined to exploit the best available technology. The excellent progress of the project may be one reason why the Americans dropped their plans for a less advanced telescope on Hawaii.

Dr Gebbie has little support in doubting the superb atmospheric clarity of the Mauna Kea site. Several thousand hours of site measurements, and the experience of the international community of astronomers using telescopes already present on the mountain, have confirmed that it is second to none in the wavebands concerned. The excess absorption claimed by Dr Gebbie has not been found by others and this topic has been fully discussed in scientific journals (e.g. *Nature*, April 21 1983).

It is ridiculous to suggest that the new telescope may soon be "old hat". No other instrument, either planned or in existence, can match its performance. The concept of placing a similar reflector in space raises daunting technical problems and its cost would be prodigious. The good health of British astronomy, a science in which the taxpayer continues to show great interest, is best served by a balanced programme containing both major and minor projects.

Yours etc,
ANTONY HEWISH,
Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory,
Cavendish Laboratory,
Madingley Road,
Cambridge.
July 25.

The price of housing

From Mr Bernard Kilroy

Sir, General economists of Tim Congdon's stature are now recognising the "leakage" of housing credit into consumer spending (feature, July 14), long the concern of housing analysts. Indeed its recent growth may explain why house prices have not been fuelled faster.

However, if leakage has caused an upturn in spending activity, is that good news for the real economy? Very little housing credit feeds into new housing construction – perhaps a seventh of the £14bn of 1982 mortgage advances. Over half of all housing credit is for "equity withdrawal" to finance either existing houses changing hands or, if it is not saved, consumer spending (and imports).

On the basis of the latest published National Movers' Survey (1973!) this latter leakage was potentially some £2bn in 1982, perhaps 10 times hire-purchase credit. It compounds the inefficiencies and inequities of the range of unique tax exemptions to home owners who can effectively borrow to buy durables with tax relief.

Even more serious is the paper increase in value of the national owner-occupied housing stock (now "worth" some £300bn plus) while its overall physical condition has been steadily deteriorating, as the Government's regular surveys show.

With less and less real "backing" for housing credit, we are borrowing to finance current consumption while a liability is accumulating for repair and renewal out of the scarce resources of the next two decades. It is a less obvious form of printing money.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KILROY,
104 Princes House,
Kensington Park Road, W11.

New Labour daily

From Mr Reginald Noquet

Sir, There was a significant juxtaposition at the foot of "Letters to the Editor" in last Saturday's issue (July 16).

Mrs Enid Macbeth, of Stock, Essex, asked how a Labour daily would deal with the NGA, and Mr John Collieson of Hanwell, N7 (sic) quoted an amusing misprint. The day before, Mr W. T. Booroff, London Region Secretary of the NGA, sought to defend the union.

In other spheres of commerce and industry than printing, a wage of £304 a week requires a good deal of responsibility to be carried. How, then, do the print unions explain the appalling number of misprints – sometimes whole lines repeated or omitted – in every issue of *The Times*? What has become of the "ancient skills" once cited in support of their handsome pay rates?

One thing is certain: a new Labour daily (very desirable in itself) will not be able to afford their services.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD NOQUET,
5 Cauldron Crescent,
Swanage,
Dorset.
July 20.

Fortress Falklands

From Colonel Jonathan Alford

Sir, In his letter (July 21) Sir Miles Clifford presses for the Falkland islands to be turned into a Nato base. There is no such animal! There are national naval bases and there are national naval bases leased wholly or in part for use by other national navies – as with the Holy Loch or Suda Bay. Even if one could find a satisfactory formula to create a 'Nato base' and flying the Nato flag, there are not many who would wish to see Nato's shrinking naval assets spread even more thinly than they are now.

It must be a question of priorities and I for one could not advocate the despatch of significant numbers of British ships permanently into the South Atlantic for the purpose of attempting to control those waters unless we had – which seems extremely unlikely – a lot more ships.

Finally it has to be said, given the concern expressed by our Allies at the current (and, it is to be hoped, temporary) diversion of our limited assets to the South Atlantic, that such a proposal would not find any support in Nato Brussels. We cannot unilaterally modify the Nato Treaty and conveniently omit its 'N' even if we believe it right to do so.

Yours sincerely,
JONATHAN ALFORD,
Deputy Director,
The International Institute for Strategic Studies,
23 Tavistock Street, WC2.
July 22.

Nameless JPs

From the Editor of the South Wales Argus

Sir, It is sad when anyone likens sugar to salt, but doubly so when this is done by a justices' clerk in a juridical discussion.

Mr John Hill (July 19) asks whether the Editors' Guild, who think that magistrates must take the risk of public exposure, consider that the same principle should be applied to the identity of jurors. The guild can well speak for itself, but it must be pointed out that there is no earthly reason why jurors, who are usually involuntary and frequently antagonistic public servants, should be likened to magistrates who, judging by the list of eager applicants, see magistracy either as an honour in itself or as a means to an honour.

Certainly the magistrate chooses to be an actor in the spotlight, whereas the juror is better compared with an innocent passer-by who is dragged kicking and screaming to give an impromptu adjudication from one of the side boxes.

The dedicated actor will accept the occasional well-aimed tomato as a concomitant of all the rest. I courageously refrain from mentioning the kitchen and the heat.

Yours truly,
KEN GRIFFIN, Editor,
South Wales Argus,
Cardiff Road,
Maesglas,
Newport, Gwent.

Matrimonial links

From the Reverend Mervyn Tower

Sir, I am not sure that the remarks made by Mr Longley about Catholic Marriage Tribunals (July 18) made sufficiently clear the following distinction:

1. A valid marriage *ratum et consummatum* is indissoluble in the eyes of the Catholic Church. Only in very special circumstances, as Mr Longley points out, are the Pauline and Petrine privileges invoked to dissolve such a marriage.

2. Catholic Marriage Tribunals, therefore, claim no competence over the dissolution or non-dissolution of marriages. Their work is to attempt to determine whether or not the criteria for a valid marriage in the eyes of the Catholic Church were present at the time of the marriage itself; and an annulment is a statement that such criteria were not present.

The marriage is then deemed null and void from the moment of its inception. This is quite different from dissolution, which acknowledges that the marriage in question has existed.

Yours sincerely,
MERVYN TOWER,
Holy Family Presbytery,
763 Coventry Road,
Birmingham.
July 18.

Divorce reform

From Mr Peter Snow

Sir, No doubt Mrs Lesley Rimmer (July 4) likes to *think* that the idea of giving "overriding priority" to children in divorce cases "has gained . . . widespread support". The exploitation of children as pawns in the political game of extorting more and more maintenance from husbands and former husbands and of securing more and more advantage for wives and former wives – and, through them, for the public purse – has long been a regular ploy of our Establishment "law reformers" and the pressure groups that they skilfully manipulate.

In point of fact, the divorce and matrimonial proceedings law already goes much too far in this direction. Why should a divorced parent – just because his divorce gives a court jurisdiction which it would not otherwise have – be saddled with greater responsibilities in respect of his children than the general law would place upon him if he were not divorced?

Why are courts already allowed to make large maintenance orders for children who live in a supplementary benefit household where such orders will make no difference whatever to the children but will by aggregation of resources go to the DHSS to subsidise *them* for the maintenance of the former wife herself – and, if she has remarried, the maintenance of her new husband and any other children they may have as well?

Yours truly,
PETER SNOW,
177 Green Lane,
Shepperton, Middlesex.

Post Office profits

From Professor Sir Raymond Firth

Sir, It is reported in *The Times* this morning (July 20) that the financial success of the Post Office "will make it a more attractive privatization proposition".

It used to be held that state enterprises tended to be less efficient than private enterprises, hence privatization could make pay that which the state was running at a loss. Now the principle seems to be that private enterprise is reluctant to touch those parts of state enterprise which run at a loss and is interested only in those parts which are making a profit.

Is this private enterprise or private greed?

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND FIRTH,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.

Dr Hesketh's dismissal

From Mr D. M. Woodroffe

Sir, Matters raised by members of Scientists Against Nuclear Arms in their letter about Dr Hesketh, which you published on July 19, are expected to be examined by an industrial tribunal. In view of this the board is constrained in replying to the allegations made.

I would, however, like to assure your readers that Dr Hesketh was not dismissed because of his public concern over the issue of the use of plutonium sent to the United States under the barter agreement between the American and British governments.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. WOODROFFE,
Executive Secretary,
Central Electricity Generating Board,
Sudbury House,
15 Newgate Street, EC1.

Dadd painting

From Mr Tom Laughton

Sir, Your correspondents (July 18) are wrong in stating that the Richard Dadd painting, "Oberon and Titania", was not available to the public. I had it on public exhibition in my hotel, the Royal at Scarborough, for 10 years or more. It was seen by John Ricketts of Sotheby's, who exerted pressure on me to allow him to sell it at auction on my behalf. I agreed with reluctance and it was sold in 1964 for £7,000.

I thought at the time of my sale that it was strange that the buyer's name should not be given and this thought was reinforced when, on the occasion of the recent sale, this time the name of the seller was not disclosed.

The ownership of unique works of art is a great responsibility. I regret that I allowed the Dadd to pass from my hands, not because of its great financial value but rather because I had not retained it for the benefit of this country.

Yours faithfully,
TOM LAUGHTON,
South Beck House,
Scalby,
Scarborough,
North Yorkshire.
July 18.

Tour ban anomalies

From Mr N M Forster

Sir, It was inevitable that the vote against a South Africa tour by the MCC members yesterday (report, July 14) should have been seen as a vote against South African cricket. It is not.

Many members, including myself, would be delighted to see cricket links restored with South Africa, whose cricketing authorities have done everything asked of them to eliminate racial discrimination in their sport. What we were reluctant to do was to allow our club to be dragged into the stinking morass of hypocrisy which surrounds this issue; nor did we think it would help South African cricket.

For a stinking morass it certainly is! Cricketers can apparently go to South Africa individually but not as a team, because they would then represent our country – but what does our Embassy do? Companies can trade with South Africa, but cricketers cannot exercise their profession. Gooch is banned, but we welcome Jack Nicklaus, Nicky Lauda and Jimmy Connors! The whole thing is grossly unfair and an affront to the individual freedom we profess to support.

If the argument is that the ban, however ludicrous and selective, is necessary to show our abhorrence of the South African regime, then those who use this argument must be honest and set out clearly those characteristics of any regime which qualify for such a ban. I abhor many aspects of South Africa's political philosophy, but I equally dislike many other countries' systems. However, I do wonder, what is the criterion the boycotters apply?

Is it a free press – South Africa has one, and if it had not these protests would not be heard. Is it an opposition in parliament – South Africa has one, albeit very imperfect; most countries do not have one. Is it the existence of capital punishment – Russia executes its citizens for a wide variety of crime and East Germany for merely wanting to get out.

Is it merely racial discrimination that qualifies? Is Australia safe on this issue? Better not make it tribal discrimination or most of Africa is banned! Do not make it religious discrimination or another bunch of countries (including Britain which has an established church) might go!

The whole thing is absurd. We play Russia, we play Chile, we play San Salvador, Argentina, South Korea, North Korea and every abhorrent regime without exception apart from South Africa. If we are going to be honest and consistent let us by all means lay down a set of rules, breach of which would mean we would not play or trade or have diplomatic relations with the country concerned. If we cannot be honest or consistent, let us stop this humbug – and allow our cricketers to get on with their profession.

Yours sincerely,
N. M. FORSTER,
18 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.
July 14.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 26: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Birmingham today.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and having been received at Birmingham Airport by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the West Midlands (the Earl of Aylesford), visited the Airport Development Site Project Office and toured the Terminal Building.

Afterwards His Royal Highness drove to Solihull 6th Form College and opened the first European Six-a-Side Football Championship for the Mentally Handicapped.

The Duke of Edinburgh then visited Aston Science Park, was entertained at luncheon, and later toured and opened Birmingham Athletic Institute.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron, was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 26: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot) this morning at Kensington Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. R. Roberts on his relinquishing command of the 4th(V) Battalion.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel, Welsh Guards, this morning visited the Regimental Headquarters at Wellington Barracks.

His Royal Highness attended a National Service of Thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey to commemorate the life and work of William Wilberforce.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this evening dined with "A" Division at the Staff College, Camberley.

Major David Bromhead was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales visited Grimsby today and opened the new Grimsby General Hospital.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Colonel-in-Chief Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, today visited The Duchess of Kent's Military Hospital at Catterick.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Angus Blair and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 26: The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon presented Prizes at the London in Bloom 1983 Prizegiving Reception at St John's Hall, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendence.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 26: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this morning carried out engagements in Jersey.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy left Jersey in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

This evening, Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the Reception held at the RYS Castle, Cowes, Isles of Wight, to open the 1983 Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup Series and later returned to London.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Mr Peter Coker, 57; Mr Ronald Dearing, 53; Sir Anton Dolin, 79; Dame Mary Green, 70; Lord Jenkins of Putney, 75; Sir Philip Lynch, 50; Lord Mancroft, 69; Mr Harry Patterson, 54; Sir Denis Rickett, 76; Mrs Shirley Williams, 53.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr X. de C. Smiley and the Hon Mrs J. Pugh

The engagement is announced between Xan de Crespigny, son of Colonel and Mrs David Smiley, of Beniarbeig, Alicante, Spain, and Jane, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Acton, of Dinard, France.

Mr R. Owen and Miss J. Chain

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Judge and Mrs Aron Owen, of Brampton Grove, Hendon, and Judy, daughter of Lady Chain and the late Professor Sir Ernst Chain, of Wimbledon.

Mr R. J. Anderson and Miss J. F. Summers

The engagement is announced between Richard James, only son of Mr and Mrs Trevor Anderson, of Stratford, London, and Jacqueline Frances, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Ernest Summers, also of Stratford, London. The marriage will take place in the summer of 1984.

Mr C. S. Asbury and Miss J. M. Roper

The engagement is announced between Christopher Stuart, son of Mr and Mrs D. S. Asbury, of The Old Kennels, Motcombe, Shaftesbury, and Jill May, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel K. T. Roper, and of Mrs Roper, of Warren House, Over Stowey, Bridgwater.

Mr R. C. H. Bush and Miss T. Gilbert

The engagement is announced between Rupert Charles Harcourt, second son of Mr John Bush, of Mexico City, and Mrs Diana Harcourt Bush, of London, and Tracey, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Bruce Gilbert, of Los Angeles.

Mr J. A. Galt and Miss C. F. Dalley

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr John Galt and the late Mrs Galt, of Toronto, and Catrona Frances, eldest daughter of the late Mr F. A. Dalley and Mrs E. M. Dalley, of Framfield, East Sussex.

Mr A. J. W. Caldwell and Miss V. M. Law

The engagement is announced between Alastair Jeremy Walsh, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Caldwell, of 24 Marine Drive East, Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire, and Veronica Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Law, of Brackenwood Farm, Blackhill, Wellow, Hampshire.

Mr R. G. Peek and Miss M. J. Waterson

The engagement is announced between Richard Grenville, son of Captain and Mrs W. G. Peek, of Hazelwood, Loddiswell, Devon, and Malanie Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. R. Waterson, of Ivybridge, Devon.

Mr R. J. F. Williams and Miss S. A. Wightman

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mrs P. H. Williams, of Broad Oak, Rye, Sussex, and Mr J. F. Williams, OBE, of Bangkok, Thailand, and Susan, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Wightman, of Welby, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Marriages

Dr J. E. Gaffney and Miss F. C. A. Sparey

The marriage took place on July 11 in the University Chapel, St Andrews, of Dr John Gaffney, only son of Mr and Mrs Lawrence Gaffney, of Bury, Greater Manchester, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sparey, of Oxshott, Surrey.

Mr B. D. MacPhail and Mrs C. R. G. Curtis-Bennett

A service of blessing was held quietly on Tuesday, July 26, at St John's Church, Hampstead, after the marriage of Mr Bruce MacPhail and Mrs Caroline Curtis-Bennett.

Mr G. Oppenheim and Mrs A. Olah

The marriage took place on Tuesday, July 26, 1983, quietly in London of Mr George Oppenheim, of Hampstead, and Mrs Anne Olah, of Toronto.



The Prince of Wales with the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Edward Carpenter, arriving at Westminster Abbey yesterday for the thanksgiving service for the life of William Wilberforce, the politician and reformer (Photograph: John Manning).

Latest appointments

Senior judge to preside over circuits

Lord Justice Watkins, VC, has been appointed the Senior Presiding Judge for England and Wales, it was announced yesterday.

This new appointment is a development of the presiding judge system, which has been an integral part of the running of the circuits since the Courts Act of 1971.

Under that system, the Lord Chief Justice, with the agreement of the Lord Chancellor, appoints two High Court judges to be the presiding judges for each of the six circuits into which the country is divided.

Broadly, the presiding judges act as the Lord Chief Justice's judicial representatives on the circuits.

Three years ago, the Lord Chief Justice appointed Lord Justice Watkins to be the Senior Presiding Judge on the South-eastern Circuit, where the work was heaviest. He has now decided to extend the appointment to all the circuits.

The Lord Chancellor's Office said yesterday that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, had two main aims: The first is to provide the presiding judges on each circuit with a senior lord justice to whom they can turn for advice on issues of more important policy; the second is to relieve the Lord Chief Justice of some administrative work.

Other appointments include:

Mr Bryan Bush to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. **Mr Registrar Gavin** to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry from October 17, in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Pakenham award

Entries are invited for the fourteenth Standard/Catherine Pakenham Memorial Award competition set up to encourage young women writers and journalists. The winner will receive £500. On the judging panel this year are: Lady Rachel Billington, Miss Valerie Grove, Mr Mark Boxer, Mr Alexander Chancellor, Miss Suzy Menkes and Mr Louis Kirby.

Entrants are invited to submit a sample of their work, which must be between 700 and 2,500 words long. For the rules and an entry form a stamped addressed envelope should be sent to: Jeremy Deedes, Managing Editor, *The Standard*, 118 Fleet Street, London EC4P 4DD. The closing date for this year's competition is September 15.

Principal to retire

Mr Hugh Cruttwell is to retire at the end of the year, having completed 18 years as principal of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

Luncheons

Board of Deputies of British Jews
The Hon Greville Janner, QC, MP, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, was host at a luncheon at the board's offices in Euston yesterday to mark the 125th anniversary of the first jew, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, taking his seat in the Commons.

West Africa Committee
The West Africa Committee gave a luncheon in honour of Mr W. E. H. Whyte, HM High Commissioner designate to Nigeria, at the Travellers' Club yesterday. The chairman, Mr E. C. Judd, presided.

Reception

Viscount Runciman of Doxford
Viscount Runciman of Doxford entertained members of the Iran Society at a reception at the Lords last night.

Weavers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Weavers' Company for the ensuing year:
Upper Bailiff, Mr Stephen D Graves; Renter Bailiff, Lord Brain; Upper Warden, Mr J G Y Radcliffe; Renter Warden, Mr J G Bevan.

Kelvin Medal

Professor F. D. Richardson, FRS, professor emeritus and senior research fellow, department of metallurgy, Imperial College, has been awarded the Kelvin Medal in recognition of his work in metallurgy.

University news

Cambridge
Mr Ian McClure has been elected director of the Hamilton Kerr Institute of the Fitzwilliam Museum from October 1.

Awards and elections
CHRIST'S COLLEGE: Pre-elected into the Lady Wallis Bridge research fellowship in Egyptology: N C Strudwick, MA, of Christ's College.
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: Postgraduate scholarship awards for 1983: A I Buckley, University College, Cork; S N Evans, Sydney University; E Gherardi, Institute of Pathology, Modena.
DARWIN COLLEGE: Vice-Master from October 1: D H Mellor, MA, PhD; Dean from October 1: P W Gathercole, MA; research fellowship for two years from October 1: G Griffiths, BSc.
DOWNING COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship from October 1: W A Mair, MA, Francis Mond professor of aeronautical engineering and professorial fellow of the college 1953-1983.
FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE: Fellowship in class A from April 1: Dr J Gabriel Palma, university assistant lecturer in the faculty of economics and politics; fellowship in class A and appointed director of studies in mathematics from October 1: Dr J R Partington, Pembroke College; fellowship in class A and appointed director of studies in theology from October 1: Dr G I Davies of Peterhouse, university lecturer in divinity; life fellowship from October 1: A G Hunt, principal assistant registrary; fellowship in class A from October 1: Dr G R Evans, university assistant lecturer in history; visiting fellowship for the 1983-84: Prof A S Kunnmaul, York University, Toronto.
JESUS COLLEGE: Fellowship in class 2 from October 1 and to a college lectureship in engineering: W J Stronge, PhD, (Stamford), M S (California), university lecturer in the department of engineering.
QUEENS' COLLEGE: Bye-fellowship from October 1: J M Holmes, MA, VetMB, PhD, of Queens' College, university lecturer in veterinary anatomy.
WOLFSON COLLEGE: Official fellowship under title C from May 19: G W J Rennie, MA (Aberdeen), senior assistant registrary; reserved fellowship under title B from June 1: J P Garlick, PhD, (London) MA, university lecturer in physical anthropology and head of department; reserved fellowship under title B from June 6: N R Switsur, PhD, (Sheffield), MA, assistant director of research in the sub-department of quaternary research; reserved fellowship under title B from May 25: R M Connan, MA, PhD, university lecturer in the department of clinical veterinary medicine, MA, university lecturer in Chinese studies in the faculty of oriental studies and W F Tulasiewicz, MA, university lecturer in the department of education.
Official fellowship under title C from February 1: I M S Wilkinson, MA, associate dean in the faculty of clinical medicine; senior research fellowship under title D from January 1: J Hughes, PhD, director of the Parke-Davis research unit; junior research fellowship under title D, category 3 from May 25: D J Brown, PhD, and M J Franklin, MA, PhD.

Edinburgh
Dr Donald M. Weir has been appointed to a personal chair in microbial immunology from October 1.
Dr William G. Hill has been appointed to a personal chair in animal genetics from October 1.
Dr A. J. Holden, reader in French, has been appointed to a personal chair in French from October 1.

Liverpool
Grants
Wellcome Trust: £90,631 to Professor A M Breckenridge for a Wellcome senior lectureship (Dr B K Park) to study mechanisms in biochemical pharmacology.
Social Science Research Council: £279,484 to Professor A P L Minford for a macro-economic modelling and forecasting consortium to cover modelling and forecasting UK economy.

Bath
Appointments
Lecturers: Dr A M J Saren, BA, PhD (management); Mr A H Goodbody, BA, MA (modern languages).

Heriot-Watt
The Science and Engineering Research Council has awarded grants totalling £2.2m to Heriot-Watt Marine Technology Centre towards a programme of 37 research projects over the next two years.

The award includes £1,357,000 for new projects in the next two years and provision to continue a number of activities from the last two-year research programme.

The 37 projects involve four marine technology areas: surface systems, fluid mechanics and structures; petroleum engineering; environmental sciences and bioresources; and under water operations and instrumentation.

Church news

The Rev C Gwilliam, Religious Affairs Producer for Radio Tees and Curate of St John the Baptist, Stockton-on-Tees, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of United Benefice of St Mary Longnewton with Elton while continuing as Religious Affairs Producer for Radio Tees, same diocese.

The Rev R Hay, part-time tutor of St John's College diocese of Durham, to be Priest-in-Charge of St Philip and St James Kimblesworth and part-time Chaplain, Long Newton Remand Centre, same diocese.

The Rev K W Hitch, Curate, of Huyton Quarry, diocese of Liverpool, to be Parish Priest of St James, Hatcham, London, diocese of Southwark.

The Rev P G Hooper, Rector of Hazelbury Bryan with Stoke Wake, Fifehead Neville and Mappowder, Dorset, diocese of Salisbury; to be Rector designate of new benefice of Yetminster with Ryme Intrinseca and High Stoy, same diocese.

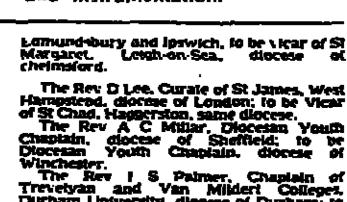
The Rev R Jeffree, Vicar of Hartford, diocese of Ely, to be Priest-in-charge of Denver with Ryston and Roxham and West Dereham, same diocese.

The Rev R L Law, Chaplain of Framlingham College, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Vicar of St Margaret, Leigh-on-Sea, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev D Lee, Curate of St James, West Hampstead, diocese of London; to be Vicar of St Chad, Haggerston, same diocese.

The Rev A C Millar, Diocesan Youth Chaplain, diocese of Sheffield; to be Diocesan Youth Chaplain, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev I S Palmer, Chaplain of Trevelyan and Van Mildert Colleges, Durham University, diocese of Durham; to be Vicar of Collierley with Annfield Plain, same diocese.





Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, the Chief Rabbi; Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Mr Greville Janner, MP, at a luncheon in London yesterday to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the election of the first Jewish MP, Baron Lionel de Rothschild (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

University first-class honours degrees

Newcastle

The following candidates have been awarded first class honours:
Medicine: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS): C G Crabbe, Stamford S; J Fawcett, Laxton S, Oundle; S Y Rogers, Dundee HS.
Arts: Bachelor of Arts:
BA with honours in Combined Studies: D A McDermott, Tapton S, Sheffield. Ancient History: C L Smye, Shrewsbury S. Classical Studies: V E Ellis, Ferryhill Sec, Co Durham; S E Trigg, Ecclesfield Comp, Sheffield; K J Watson, Rosebery Co GS, Epsom. Classics: W J Hartley, K George Comp, South Shields. English Literature: T J Raylor, St Peter's S, York. Geography: S E Carter, Barrow-in-Furness SFC. Philosophy: P A Robinson, Thomas Bennett Community S, Crawley. Architectural Studies: N B Boswijk, Gt Wyrley HS, Walsall; K E Rutter, Priory S, Portsmouth. Fine Art: A Burton, Sevenoaks S; I M Leake, Northampton S for Girls.
Bachelor of Architecture: P A Jarvis, Rugby; D A Kendall, Huddersfield New C.
Science: Bachelor of Science:
Joint Honours Degree: J H Chandler, Whitgift, Croydon (Geography, Surveying Science); S M Eyre, Brierton Comp, Hartlepool (Mathematics, Physics); L Ramsay, Sacred Heart Comp, Newcastle (Computing Science, Mathematics). Astronomy & Astrophysics: M Jones, Elgin Sen HS, Gateshead; A E Sansom, Blackpool Collegiate; I Shannon, Nunthorpe GS, York. Biochemistry: A P Bradford, Nunthorpe GS, York; A Storey, Heathfield Sen HS, Gateshead; R E Wilson, Seaton Burn HS, Newcastle. Chemistry: G D Armstrong, Heathfield Sen HS, Gateshead; D Barrett, New C, Durham; M M Coffey, Harton Comp, South Shields; B R Larner, Harries S, Sheffield; I R Little, Sandon S, Chelmsford; W McCarthy, Dryden Sen HS, Gateshead; C R Maxwell, Wellfield Sec S, Durham; A W Tate, Greenbank HS for Girls, Southport. Computing Science: B McArthur, Newcastle RGS. Genetics: S M Hird, St Georges S, Bristol. Geology: P M Please, Ackworth S, Pontefract; K Richardson, Washington Gram Tech S. Marine Biology: S Clark, Sunderland Poly; P J Edmunds, Churchdown S. Statistics: I J Maguire, Henry Fanshawe S, Sheffield. Physics: T Wren, C of Arts & Tech, Newcastle. Geophysics & Planetary Physics: S Peacock, Langside C, Glasgow.
ENGINEERING: Bachelor of Science:
Chemical Engineering: W H Chan, Wah Yan C, Kowloon; J M T Clark, Brentwood S; S M Croghan, Eaton S, Norwich; P B Marshall, Charters S, Sunninghill; S R Moore, Scarborough SFC; B W Swanson, Woking C; R H Tasker, Wolfreton S, Hull; I Wilson, Bede S, Sunderland. Civil Engineering: C A J Naylor, Rishworth S, Halifax; H H A Wong, Cognitio C, Kowloon. Electrical & Electronic Engineering: N McGann, Darlington C of Tech. Microelectronics & Microprocessor Applications: H M Cheung, New Method C, Kowloon; A T Ramshaw, Newcastle C of Arts and Tech; I L Sayers, Harton Comp, South Shields. Marine Engineering: L Bakouniouzis, N E London Poly; G Panagopoulos, Newcastle C of Arts & Tech; P Stanley, Southampton C of Higher Ed. Mechanical Engineering: R M O H Azzam, Abingdon C of Further Ed; K Clelland, K Ed VI School, Morpeth; M Kent, Newcastle C of Arts & Tech; A T Newby, Joseph Rowntree S, York; T M Thompson, St Mary's RC HS, Blackpool; K S J Wan, Chinese YMCA Middle S, Hong Kong. Mining Engineering: J Z Banda, Mid-Gloucs Tech C; A N Lumbala, Cornwall Tech C; D E Thomas, Howard of Effingham School. Naval Architecture & Shipbuilding: A Flanaigan, St Leonard's RC Comp, Durham.
Social Sciences: Bachelor of Arts.
Economics: M T Robson, Norfolk S, Sheffield. Economics & Accounting: R J Ellis, De Aston S, Market Rasen; S J Harrison, Bede SFC, Cleveland; R I Moffat, Q Eliz SFC, Darlington. Politics: T Y Kong, Arnold Hill Comp, Nottingham.
Law: Bachelor of Laws (LLB): S J Jackson, Dame Allan's Girls S, Newcastle.
Agriculture: Bachelor of Science:
Agricultural Zoology: S A Parks, Clapton S; C A M Reid, Bangor GS. Plant Science: C S Turner, Westwood House S, Peterborough; D R Wilkes, Salt GS, Shipley. Agricultural Economics: P F Allanson, Simon Langton Boys S, Canterbury; G P J Crang, Kelly C, Tavistock. Agricultural Engineering: J J R Featherstone, Bishop's Stortford C. Agricultural & Environmental Science: E J Little, Mayfield S, London.

Heriot-Watt

The following have satisfied the examiners for the award of degrees with First Class Honours at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh:
SCIENCE: Bachelor of Science:
Actuarial Mathematics and Statistics: D L Lord, Morrison's Ac, Crieff; A J F Mackenzie, Banff Ac; G R Marshall, Annan Ac. Biochemistry: J E McNaughton, Currie HS; H M Parkinson, Banchory Ac. Brewing and Microbiology: G F Cummack, Aberdeen GS. Marine Biology: N J Lloyd, Caterham S. Chemistry: C D Burness, Arbroath Ac; J R Lygo, Lanzie Ac; M R S McCoustra, Larbert HS. Computer Science: J P Chisholm, Arbroath HS; A A Sweetman, Our Lady's HS, Preston. Pharmacy: J A Hunity, Hawick HS. Physics: A M Cuthbertson, Q Victoria S, Dunblane; D A Russell, Hawick HS. Applied Physics with Solid State Electronics: I D Baikie, Wick HS.
ENGINEERING: Master of Engineering (MEng):
Electrical & Electronic Engineering (five-year "enhanced" honours degree of Master of Engineering): N C Gladstone, Boroughmuir HS, Edinburgh; C J Irvine, Daniel Stewart's and Melville C, Edinburgh; W R MacIsaac, Bell Baxter HS, Cupar; R Marshall, Caldervale HS, Airdrie; I Sheddon, Inverkeithing HS and Kirkcaldy C of Technology.
Bachelor of Science (BSc)
Building: A J Hinks, Worcester RGS; C Timmons, Kingsway Tech C, Dundee. Building Economics and Quantity Surveying: I G D Craig, Dumfries and Galloway C of Tech; D N Sinclair, McLaren HS, Callander. Chemical Engineering: D L Beck, Musselburgh GS; E Hasham, Kirkwall GS; J B Stark, Perth HS. Civil Engineering: A A Garside, Lossiemouth HS; J Oliphant, W Calder HS; D A Pratt, Buckhaven HS; V P Vella, St Joseph's Ac, London. Electrical and Electronic Engineering: C R Cranston, Peebles HS; W M Fordyce, Grove Ac, Dundee; G J Kirk, Kirkcaldy C of Tech; R A Sharp, Drummond HS, Edinburgh. Mechanical Engineering: A B Ahmad, Science SS of Pahang, Kuantan, and University of Tech, Malaysia; J A Hart, Broxburn Ac; R Mill, Beath HS, Cowdenbeath; J I Rogerson, Annan Ac. Offshore Engineering (Mechanical): A L Grieve, Banchory Ac; C Jones, Q Victoria S, Dunblane; H O Lorup, Bryne Gymnas, Norway and Seminole HS, Sanford, Florida.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES: Bachelor of Arts (BA):
Business Law: G M Marsh, North Berwick HS. Business Organization: K N Inglis, Bathgate Ac. Languages (Interpreting and Translating): W D Galloway, Nicolson Inst, Stornoway.
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES: Bachelor of Arts (BA):
Landscape Architecture: V R S Molyneux, Harrogate C.
EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART: Bachelor of Arts (BA):
Design: C Slee, Camden S for Girls; A M Gizzi, Elmwood SSS, Bothwell. Painting: M B Beveridge, Q Anne HS, Dunfermline; C A Borthell, Blackburn Ac, Bathgate; A C Campbell, Nicolson Inst, Stornoway; F Convery, St Mirins Ac, Paisley; E B Gourlay, Hotchkiss S, Lakeville, Connecticut; G Hardie, Inverurie Ac; S T Mackenzie, Glenrothes HS; S Robson, Broxburn Ac.

Dundee

The following First Class Honours degrees from the University of Dundee have been announced.
BMSc
Pathological sciences (general pathology): Anne E. Mitchell, Dorchester GS; J G Motwani, St Saviours HS, Dundee; R L Soutar, Dundee HS.
Pharmacology: Z. Rashid, Cowley St John US.
BSc science: E F Birse, Kirkton HS, Dundee; U Bisessar, The Frances Bardsley S, Romford; N P Branigan, Formby HS; M W H Coughtrie, Loretto S, Musselburgh; Susan Fetherston, Douglas Ac, Milngavie; S W Garry, Menzieshill HS, Dundee; Heather Glancy, Lawside Ac, Dundee; T N Jones, Greenford HS; Melanie Price, Don Valley HS; F J Reid, Arbroath Ac; G J Small, Sevenoaks S; T Waddell, Menzieshill HS, Dundee; J A T Young, Kirkcaldy HS.
BSc Engineering: K-Y Lo, Hongkong Baptist C; T I Spink, Arbroath HS; W R Struthers, Graham HS, Falkirk.
BSc Applied science: M H Rashid, Morgan Ac, Dundee.
MA arts and social sciences: G Deighton, Bilborough C; N H Fodor, Harris Ac, Dundee; C M D Gibb, Kirkton HS, Dundee; Kay M Robertson, Grove Ac, Broughty Ferry; R W R Steel, Oundle S, Peterborough.

Latest wills

Kathleen Grace Taylor, of Cobham, Surrey, left estate valued at £456,544 net. After personal bequests, totalling £82,500 and effects she left the residue equally between Oxfam, the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, the Cancer Research Campaign, and the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, London.

Mr Richard Ifor **Edwards**, of Church Stretton, Shropshire, who died intestate, left £1,176,050 gross, £128,787 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Adye, Mrs Dora Gwendoline, of Hove £265,202
Campbell, Mrs Flora Shannon, of Chelsea, London £339,356
Habershon, Mrs Gwenifrydd Irene, of Reigate Heath, Surrey £398,162

Science report

Volcanic dust fuels weather debate

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Volcanic dust clouds more than 20 miles high have been measured over mid-Wales in experiments with a laser radar system. The discovery by a team of physicists from the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, should add fresh fuel to arguments about the causes and effects of dramatic variations in the climate.

A report of their research in the current issue of the journal *Nature* says the dust comes from the eruption of El Chichon, the volcano in southern Mexico which spewed millions of tons of debris high into the atmosphere between March 28 and April 4 last year.

Recent reports of deaths caused by floods in Japan and by a heatwave in the United States only add to a continual series of weather disasters that have plagued 1983.

The "Great Dry" in Australia was the most catastrophic drought in the country's history. Similarly, the worst recorded drought in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique has killed thousands of animals and cut harvests by a third, putting thousands at risk of starvation.

Identical stories of disaster keep coming from South America, Europe, Asia, India and China. No land mass has escaped. The mystery remains. Are they freak conditions or has something gone wrong?

Scientists agree that one reason for the droughts and floods is the result of a weakening of the flow of the great band of air high in the stratosphere encircling the northern hemisphere. That air blows as the jet stream. Although it never reaches the ground, the jet stream meanders snake-like in the upper atmo- sphere. Below it, the low pressure systems (which are the depressions bringing rain or snow) follow its path.

When the jet stream blows strongly, it follows a relatively tight circle round the globe. Hence monsoons brought by depressions occur with welcome regularity in the normal places and the temperate zone has a mild period without extremes of hot or cold.

Since the main influence driving the weather is the heat energy coming from the sun, any variations in solar energy are crucial to climatic research. Most experts agree, however, that the amount of heat energy reaching the Earth is constant despite sunspots and other phenomena.

The changes which might influence the energy balance in the atmosphere are therefore alterations produced by accumulations of dust or carbon dioxide, whether from natural or man-made sources. They either reduce solar radiation reaching the ground, or alter the balance of the radiation reflected from the Earth into the atmosphere.

That is why the Aberystwyth measurements of volcanic dust in the upper atmosphere are of such great interest.

The mystery is deepened rather than solved, however, by other findings. For instance, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has accumulated measurements from satellites, merchant vessels, and buoys of the rising temperature of a vast equatorial belt in the Indian and Pacific oceans since last May.

OBITUARY

MR P. S. RENDALL

Former deputy chairman of Courtaulds

Mr Philip Stanley Rendall, MBE, High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1949-50 died on July 15 in his 89th year. He resigned as deputy chairman of Courtaulds in 1962, immediately before ICI's much publicized attempt to acquire Courtaulds.

Philip Rendall was born at Aix-les-Bains on July 7 1895, only son of Dr Stanley Rendall of Aix and Mentone. He was educated at Shrewsbury, was commissioned into The King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry, and served in France, Belgium and Archangel in the First World War and after.

Rendall joined Courtaulds in 1920, became a director in 1937, managing director in 1943, deputy chairman in 1949 and resigned after 42 years to make way for young talent. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire in 1967.

Many years earlier he had joined the Special Constabulary during the General Strike, serving as a sergeant in Warwickshire throughout the war and afterwards as county commandant for 18 years. He was made MBE for his long service to the Special Constabulary in 1964: he held the Police Long Service Special Constabulary Medal with two bars and the 1953 Coronation Medal. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, as was his father.

He married in 1923 Louise Calcott, a daughter of the Coventry car manufacturer of that name; two daughters survive him.

LARRY GAINS

Larry Gains, a leading heavyweight boxer of the 1920s and 1930s, has died in Cologne at the age of 83.

Gains was born in Toronto but did most of his fighting in Europe. He lived for many years in Leicester before eventually settling in Wallington, Surrey, and was one of the few remaining links with the Jack Dempsey era.

More than 60 years ago Dempsey, who died recently, used him as a sparring partner while Gains was still an amateur but later, when he moved to Europe, Gains had a notable career in his own right.

He beat two men who later became world heavyweight champions – Max Schmeling, whom he knocked out in two rounds in Cologne in 1925 and Primo Carnera, whom he outpointed in front of a 50,000 crowd in London in May, 1932.

Carnera won the world title 13 months later and it was sometimes claimed that Gains, although good enough, was never given his chance because he was coloured.

No Negro heavyweight fought for the title between 1915, when Jack Johnson lost it to Jess Willard, and September, 1935 when Joe Louis took it from James J Braddock.

EARL OF STRADBROKE

S.A.S. writes:

The 5th Earl of Stradbroke, who died on July 18 only four days after succeeding to the earldom, followed the doctrine of Lord Nelson, that his captains' lay their ships alongside the enemy.

Born at Henham Hall, Suffolk in 1907, he was educated at Geelong Grammar School, Australia, during the Governor-Generalship of Victoria of his father the 3rd Earl of Stradbroke.

Commissioned midshipman (E) in 1927, he was appointed Flag Lieutenant to the Mediterranean Fleet, playing polo for the Navy, and for "the Bluejackets" from the battleship Queen Elizabeth; later retiring to captain, and for three years to mount, his team, "the Jaguars".

In 1939 they won the Champion Cup at Hurlingham, and Keith returned to the Navy.

Mined, bombed, and twice sunk in four months with his first two commands, his war service omitted only the Near and Far East theatres.

His corvette Coltsfoot was a veritable workhorse, and between that ship and the cruiser Bellona he saw a great deal of action – sometimes crossing swords with their Lordships because he was so unorthodox.

In 1946 he retired to the neighbourhood of Clovelly Court, home of Mrs Christine Hamlyn, the aunt of his second wife, Mary Asquith.

He farmed extensively with panache. He was at home with the unspoilt countryside.

Big-boned, and big-hearted his comradeship and his kindness were tremendous. Born to the purple, he seemed to have a Rolls-Royce all his life, even if it had to go to rabbit-shooting.

From his three families, there are eleven children to keep bright the memory of this oak of a man.

His heir, the elder son of his first wife, Pamela Shuttleworth, is Robert Keith, now 6th Earl of Stradbroke, lately farming in Australia.

MR OSWALD TERRY

J. M. writes:

Mr Oswald Terry, OBE, who died on July 20, was Under-Treasurer of Gray's Inn for 30 years.

As a young chartered accountant he was chosen by Lord Atkin to be Chief Clerk of the Inn. Two years later he left to serve throughout the war in the Inns of Court Regiment. On his return to civilian life he was faced with the formidable responsibilities of Under-Treasurer of an Inn of Court which had been devastated by enemy action. The Hall, the Chapel, the Library and a large part of the other buildings of the Inn were in ruins.

It was in large measure due to Os Terry's wise advice in those difficult years of re-building and change, as well as to his exceptional administrative skill and his capacity for getting things done, overriding inertia and on occasion side-stepping opposition, that Gray's Inn went from strength to strength in the decades following the war.

In addition, he set an example of unswerving adherence to the standards of conduct in which he believed and of unselfish readiness at all times to help others: not least, to help and encourage the many hundreds of young men and women who year by year came as students to Gray's Inn, particularly those who came from distant countries in the Commonwealth. To them, as to all the other members of Gray's Inn during those 30 years, the news of Os's death will bring many memories.

BETTINA HÜRLIMANN

Bettina Hürlimann, who died at Zürich on July 9, aged 74, was internationally renowned as a publisher of and writer about children's books.

She was born in Weimar in 1909, daughter of the two publishers Gustav and Irmgard Kiepenheuer, and her devotion to books dates from these earliest years. As a student she studied typography at Leipzig, soon afterwards coming to England for a year and getting to know such figures as Douglas Cleverdon and Stanley Morison.

In 1933, after her return to Germany, she married Martin Hürlimann, with whom she conducted the Atlantis Verlag, first in Berlin and later in Zürich.

It was through this firm that she developed her flair for children's books, and during her career as a publisher she was responsible for establishing fruitful international connexions, especially in the publishing of picture books.

As a writer she produced a pioneer comparative study: *Five Centuries of Children's Books in Europe*, which was translated into English in 1967. It was followed by a shorter survey: *Picture Book World* (1968) and an informal autobiography, *Seven Houses* (1976).

VISCOUNTESS YOUNGER

Viscountess Younger of Leckie, MBE, mother of Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, died on July 23, while on holiday. She was the wife of Viscount Younger of Leckie, OBE.

The daughter of Sheriff A. L. McClure, KC, and Mrs McClure, of Edinburgh, Lady Younger had a lifelong interest in the Girl Guide movement in Stirlingshire, and held several offices, including those of county commissioner and president. During the Second World War, she joined the WRVS and at the end of hostilities was appointed organizer for Stirlingshire. For her services she was appointed MBE.

Dr William Thomas Charles Berry, CBE, who died on July 18 was Medical Officer and later Senior Medical Officer, Colonial Medical Service, Nyasaland and Gambia, 1936-48. From 1948 to 1971 he was Medical Officer and later Principal Medical Officer (Nutrition), Department of Health and Social Security.

MR HAROLD HILEY

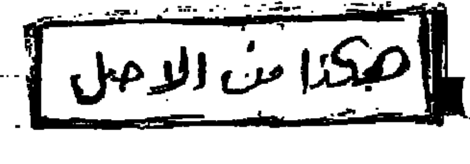
Mr Harold Eric Hiley, who died on July 23, at the age of 69, retired from *The Times* in 1978 after 50 years' service.

He joined *The Times* in 1928 as a messenger. After the Second World War, in which he served in the RAF, he became head of the Foreign News Shorthand Writers until the amalgamation of the Home, Foreign and Sports communication departments into the Communications Centre in 1966. He then became Deputy Communications Manager until his retirement.

He was a keen golfer and attended many of *The Times* Golfing Society meetings. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Mr Michael Trollope, who had been Director of Education, Northumberland County Council since 1969, died on July 25 at the age of 63.

Charlie Rivel, the renowned Catalan clown, died in hospital in Barcelona on July 26. He was 87.



Korea – the divided peninsula

Thirty years ago today the United Nations, China and North Korea signed an armistice agreement at Panmunjom which ended the Korean war. Three years of fighting had left the peninsula devastated and divided into two ideologically opposed camps. No peace treaty followed the ceasefire and in 1983 both sides remain locked in classic Cold War postures.

Nothing could illustrate better the terrible upheaval of war than a television programme that has been drawing huge audiences in South Korea. Put out by KBS, the state broadcasting system, it has reunited thousands of people with relatives from whom they were separated during the Korean war, neither party having known for more than 30 years whether the other was alive or dead.

This is how the programme works. A man looking for, say, a lost sister, goes to the KBS studio and, along with rows of people in a similar predicament, appears on television carrying a sheet of paper on which are written his and his sister's names and the place where they were separated. The sister, watching the programme at home, recognizes her brother and, after the identification has been confirmed, speaks to him over the phone. Finally, in front of millions of viewers all over the country, the two are reunited in the studio. Shaken with sobs, they hug each other again and again – standing up, sitting, kneeling, even rolling on the floor – as if to make sure that what is happening is real.

These extraordinary outbursts of joy are a measure of the suffering such people have endured. There are many other Koreans who are less fortunate, however. At the end of the war, members of their families found themselves on opposite sides of the demilitarized zone which cuts the peninsula in two.

The division of Korea had been set in motion shortly after the end of the Second World War when the United States and the Soviet Union moved in to fill the vacuum left by the surrender of Japan, the colonial power since 1910. It was sealed in its present form by the armistice signed at Panmunjom 30 years ago today.

To appreciate the extent of this rupture, imagine England bisected at the Trent, with no form of communication across that dividing line and thus no means of knowing whether relatives and friends on the other side are alive or dead. In Korea, a similar operation was carried out on a country which had been unified, almost without a break, for 1,300 years.

No peace treaty followed the 1953 armistice, so that technically the two sides are still at war. To the south of the 38th parallel are the 600,000-strong forces of South Korea, backed by nearly 40,000 American soldiers and airmen; to the north, an estimated 780,000 North Korean troops. The cost of maintaining such large numbers of people under arms is heavy. The South spends about 6 per cent of its gross national product on defence, the North, which has a much smaller economy, possibly four times that level.

Thirty years after the ceasefire, there is little sign of any relaxation of tension on the peninsula. The South complains of continued attempts at armed infiltration by the North; the North accuses the South of being a stooge of American imperialism. The media on both sides of the 38th parallel conduct a relentless propaganda war against their opponents.

Divide that country by teatime!

Just before the surrender of Japan several one-star generals hurried into an office in the Pentagon with the statement, "We've got to divide Korea...". A colonel with experience in the Far East protested to his superiors: "You can't do that. Korea is a social and economic unit. There is no place to divide it." The generals insisted... "We have got to divide Korea and it has to be done by four o'clock this afternoon."

The Riddle of MacArthur by John Gunther

In military terms, the Americans estimate that North Korea has the edge over the South. The United States contribution to making up this difference is not so much in number of men as in firepower, electronic warfare capability and intelligence gathering. Even more important, the presence of American troops astride the most obvious invasion route from the north is a signal to Pyongyang that it cannot take on the South in isolation.

In diplomatic and, above all, in economic terms, the balance has swung decidedly in favour of South Korea. Per capita gnp in the South rose from $87 in 1962 to nearly $1,700 (£1,120) last year, about 70 per cent higher than that of the North. Export volume is approximately 16 times as great.

On the diplomatic front, South Korea has been chosen as the site for a series of big international events. In October it will host the seventieth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; in 1985, the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; in 1986, the Asian Games; and in 1988, the Olympic Games. North Korea, by contrast, has shown an unfortunate knack of putting the wrong foot forward overseas, whether it be through footballers attacking the referee in the Asian Games or through diplomats being expelled from Scandinavian countries for alleged smuggling or bribery.

South Korea hopes that China and the Soviet Union, North Korea's chief allies, will take part in some of the events in Seoul over the next five years, thus paving the way for their recognition of the regime in the South. Contact was made with China at official level in May, when a delegation flew directly from Peking to Seoul to negotiate the repatriation of a hijacked airliner and its passengers, and, according to a recent report, indirect trade between the two countries is picking up again. It had previously reached an estimated $800m worth, comparable to the trade between China and North Korea, but had fallen away after a visit to Pyongyang by the Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang in April 1982.

The South Koreans have few illusions about their chances of weaning China from North Korea. Friendship with Pyongyang is essential to the Chinese; the last thing they want is for Kim Il-sung to tilt decisively towards the Soviet Union and land them with another "Vietnam" on their doorstep. A high official in Seoul said the best that could be expected in his country's relations with China was a gradual progression from "humanitarian" contacts, such as those over the recent hijacking, to sporting and cultural meetings and then to economic and trade relations.

Unlike the Chinese, the Russians have for some years allowed South Koreans to attend international conferences in the Soviet Union. There have also been two visits by Russians to Seoul since Kim Il-sung's trip to Peking in September 1982.

The first was last October, by three officials, one of vice-ministerial rank, who attended an international conference and had informal discussions with the government. The second was last March when two Soviet officials attended an agricultural conference. Commenting on these visits, Professor Ahn Byong-joon of Yonsei University in Seoul said: "The Russians intended to express their displeasure with North Korea for playing the China card. They wanted to show that they can play the South Korea card against the North."

In January the United States, Japan and South Korea unsuccessfully tried to interest China in the idea of Peking's recognizing Seoul in exchange for Japanese recognition of Pyongyang. This was a scaled-down version of the "cross recognition" formula devised by Henry Kissinger some years ago, whereby American and Japanese recognition of North Korea would be traded for Chinese and Russian recognition of South Korea. With that line of approach exhausted, South Korea and its allies have now adopted a policy of trying to induce Pyongyang to negotiate directly with Seoul.

The last bilateral talks took place in 1972 and 1973, between the Red Cross societies of each side, and culminated in a joint communique which expressed the wish to achieve reunification through peaceful means. Since he came to power in the South three years ago, President Chun Doo-hwan has made several proposals to resume contact but these have been turned down by Pyongyang.

Even if negotiations were to take place, it seems doubtful whether either side would be confident enough to make significant concessions. In the North the question of handing over power to Kim Il-sung's son, Kim Jong-il, appears not to have been finally settled and, until it is, Pyongyang is unlikely to modify its policy towards the South. In the worst event, the country could be split between pro-and anti-Kim Jr factions, one backed by the Soviet Union, the other by China.

There is a succession problem in the South as well. President Chun has said he will step down in 1988 but rumours abound that in the next year or so he will revise the constitution to allow direct election of the president, instead of through an electoral college, and then put himself forward as a candidate.



Together again at last. Thirty-three years after they were separated during the Korean war, Kwak Tam-shil, 57, of Seoul and her brother Kwak Man-yong, 49, of Taejon are reunited through a television campaign to trace missing relatives.

He would hope thereby both to prolong his tenure of office and to provide greater legitimacy for an unpopular regime whose origins lie in an army putsch staged after the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in 1979.

Although there is a genuine desire for reunification throughout the Korean peninsula, any rapprochement carries an element of risk for those in power on both sides of the 38th parallel, in that both depend partly for their support on the state of tension that exists between them.

For Kim Il-sung to have to accept that he cannot reunite the peninsula on his own terms would be to knock away one of the main planks of his policy.

In the South, the ending of what the Government calls "a state of war" with the North would remove the justification for controls which are even tighter than those under President Park. The most prominent opponents of President Chun are still banned from political activity, the media are muzzled to a ludicrous degree, the labour unions have been emasculated, and the hundreds of university teachers, lawyers, journalists and students who are prevented from practising their professions or continuing their studies remind one of Czechoslovakia after the Soviet invasion of 1968.

The division of the Korean peninsula, following so fast on liberation from Japanese rule in 1945, is one of the greatest tragedies of this century. Reuniting the two halves entails not only reconciling great power rivalries but also accepting what could be uncomfortable changes for the leaders in both Pyongyang and Seoul. The task is daunting but surely not beyond a people which was first unified in the seventh century AD and has since survived as an entity despite the incursions of its two great power neighbours, China and Japan.

Simon Scott Plummer

Pulling families apart

"They say all roads lead to home.
But no road leads to my home
Where I left my wife, my parents..."

The words of the Korean poet Pak Mok-wol go straight to the heart of more than five million people living in South Korea today. Labelled "dispersed family members", they all have relatives somewhere in North Korea, but for more than three decades there has been no free travel between the two halves of the Korean peninsula, no mail, no personal communication; few know where their relatives are or even whether they are still alive.

Although, throughout its history, the peninsula has been buffeted by hostile incursions from neighbouring China, Mongolia and Japan, the people of this "Hermit Kingdom" remained unusually homogeneous, clinging fiercely to their national identity and repelling strangers. It was a particularly bitter irony, then, that after the Second World War, Korea was liberated from its most recent invaders, the Japanese, only to be torn in two by the differing ideologies of the world powers.

Between the outbreak of war in 1950 and the armistice in 1953 the fighting raged up and down the peninsula, and at one time the North Korean forces held all but the southern tip around the port of Pusan. During that period, according to the South Korean authorities, an estimated 85,000 South Koreans, most of them leading figures in various fields, were kidnapped and about 440,000 youths were recruited into the North Korean army and forcibly taken to North Korea. Most were never heard of again.

The majority of the dispersed family members, however, are northerners who fled from the communist regime. Three and a half million refugees came south before the war began, nearly one million escaped across the border within the short period of December 1950 and early January 1951. They came by boat, train, truck or on foot, bringing only those possessions they could carry and leaving lands, houses, friends and relatives. Few thought their exile would be more than temporary. In many cases husbands went ahead to prepare for wives, children and aged parents to follow. Too many left it too late and families found themselves stranded.

Many of the refugees were Christians. "Pyongyang was a kind of cradle for Protestantism in Korea," explained Yoo Chang-sun, former Prime Minister and now president of South Korea's National Red Cross (ROKNRC). Mr Yoo, himself a refugee from the north, recalled how he and his wife, carrying their small child, had walked many miles to cross the border, keeping to back roads and alleys "to escape the watching eyes of the communist police".

Richard Kim, a novelist who now lives in Seoul, vividly remembers the fairly typical experience of his own family. His father escaped first to the south by driving through a checkpoint. Next he arranged for Richard, then aged 15, to be smuggled out by freight train, but unexpected delays meant he spent nearly three days, instead of five hours, hidden between bags of cement, without food or drink. In desperation he got off the train, was caught, knocked unconscious and taken to a police station.

Luckily one of the policemen recognized him and contacted his uncle, who was a communist. The uncle helped him, and later his mother and younger brother, to escape and his two sisters and paternal grandparents eventually managed to join them in the south. "It took 2½ years for all the family to get out," said Mr Kim. "I think my poor communist uncle helped everyone. I heard he was later shot because of his bourgeois intellectual background. My maternal grandfather, a Presbyterian minister who refused to leave his church, was also shot the day before war broke out."

In spite of immense initial difficulties, most of the former refugees are now well integrated into South Korean society. Many have become successful businessmen, or hold eminent positions in government or other circles. But their chances of returning home or being reunited with their families are as remote today as they were during the war.

Hopes were first raised in 1957 when North Korea handed a list of "displaced civilians" to the ROKNRC, but no further information followed. Then in 1971 the North Korean Red Cross (NKRC) accepted a South proposal to discuss ways to ease the sufferings of the dispersed families. Preliminary and "full-dress" talks were held over the next few years, but then ran into a stalemate. ROKNRC suggested various projects such as establishing a tracing service between the two Red Cross offices, arranging visits between aged parents and their children and the setting up of a reunion centre and postal exchange at the truce border village of Panmunjom. The North, however, insisted on the repeal of anti-communist laws and dissolution of anti-communist organizations in the South, and later demanded the withdrawal of US troops as prerequisites to discussion of concrete projects. In 1978 it broke contact with the ROKNRC.



An American tank fords a fast-flowing river in central Korea in 1952. The three-year war sealed the division of the peninsula so that today more than five million people in South Korea are separated from their relatives in the North.

Since then the stalemate has continued, the South calling for reunion between dispersed families as a first step towards easing tension and improving relations between the two Koreas, the North reiterating its earlier demands that larger political issues be solved first, arguing that "humanitarian questions could be resolved by themselves once unification is realized".

There is little the families themselves can do. Information or contact is occasionally possible through the Korean residents' societies in Japan, the pro-Seoul Mindan and pro-Pyongyang Chochongnyon, and it is theoretically possible to mail letters to North Korea from Japan. But most addresses have changed. Lee Ung-pyong, a North Korean airforce pilot who recently defected to Seoul, said: "In the North the authorities tell you where to live... overseas mail is always opened." He also confirmed that those known to have relatives in the South are discriminated against in jobs, housing and other ways, and people in the South fear that attempts to contact their relatives will cause them further trouble.

Although the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) transmits information about "lost" relatives, Mr Lee said North Korean radios are all fixed to one programme. Chun Yoo-yoon, who heads the ROKNRC international relations department, admitted "there is little we can do to help families in North Korea".

Many former refugees are resigned to never meeting their relatives again. They wonder if they would now be able to live together happily if they did. "The youngsters will be thoroughly indoctrinated," Mr Yoo, the ROKNRC president said, but he added: "Koreans have a strong sense of family, filial piety, it wouldn't take long to adjust".

Mr Yoo is pessimistic about the possibility of resuming talks with the NKRC. He hopes that the Asian and Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in Seoul in 1986 and 1988 respectively, may help. "Once one or two communist bloc countries break the ice by coming here, even North Korea may not be able to keep its eyes closed for ever", he said.

Jacqueline Reditt

The painful lessons of a limited war

by Anthony Farrar-Hockley

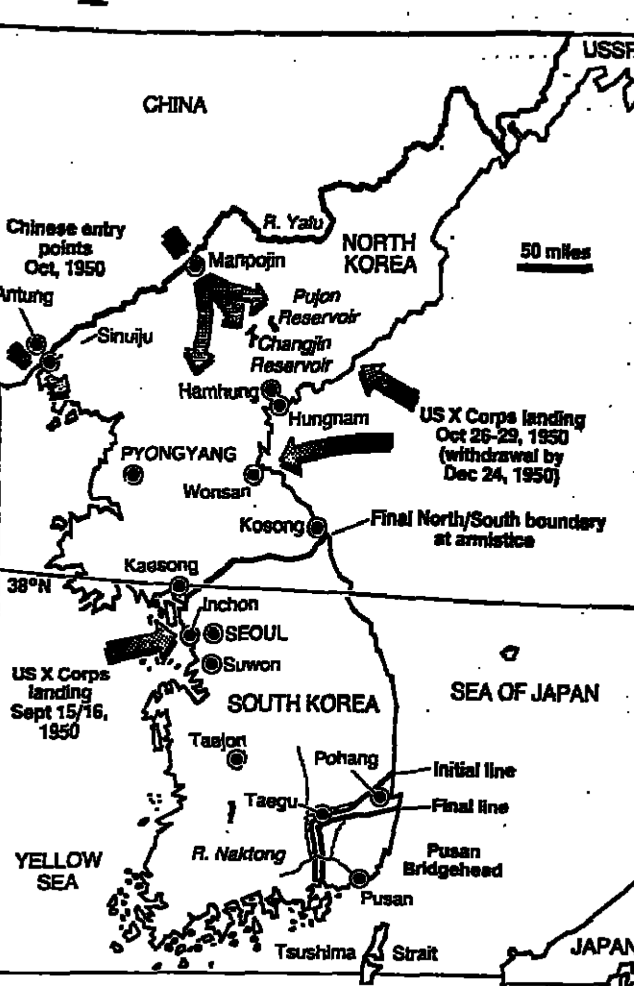
General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, who retired from the Army this year after almost 44 years service, took part in the Korean war as adjutant of the 1st Bn, The Gloucestershire Regiment. He is the official historian for the United Kingdom involvement in and contribution to the war, and is now involved in writing the single volume work which is to be published by HMSO.

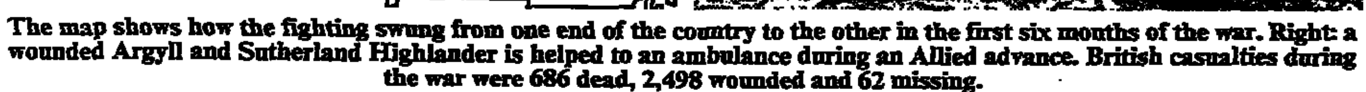
As a surprise stroke, the North Korean's opening offensive against the South on Sunday, June 25, 1950, was a triumph for Stalin. Although various intelligence agencies later sought to claim that they had predicted the event, the Soviet Union's secret reinforcement of weapons, aircraft, vehicles, ammunition and equipment to North Korea, and the later deployment of North Korean army to battle stations, was known only to the three nations party to it. The third nation was, of course, China, which had been under communist rule since October, 1949. Peking had concluded a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union in February, 1950, and the railway system of north-east China was essential to the passage of ordnance from Russia to North Korea.

It is likely that Stalin acceded to the proposal by Kim Il-sung, the North Korean leader, to take the South by force because Russian adventurism in Europe outside its zones of military occupation had everywhere been rebuffed: in Berlin, in Austria, in Greece – even in Yugoslavia.

Korea was peculiarly suited to consolidation within the Soviet block. The prospect for success seemed high, the risk for Russia negligible. In 1945, this former Japanese possession had been divided into zones of occupation at the 38th parallel of latitude as a temporary expedient: the Russians to the north of the line, the United States to the south. These powers had agreed to negotiate unification. Having created circumstances for Kim Il-sung to acquire absolute political and military power in the north, Stalin was ready to withdraw his occupation force, anticipating that this would persuade the United States to do the same.

Thereafter, a strong, though minority, Communist party in the South would combine with the organized military strength in the North to take over power in a unified Korea. To this end, all attempts by the United States to bring about economic, and later, with the missions sent by the United Nations, political, union of the country by open process were thwarted. Reluctantly, but by majority vote, the United Nations agreed to separate elections in the South. While these were rough in almost every sense of the term, they were an expression of popular opinion. The new state in the South, the Republic of Korea (ROK), was formally recognized by 46 to eight members of the General Assembly.




The map shows how the fighting swung from one end of the country to the other in the first six months of the war. Right: a wounded Argyll and Sutherland Highlander is helped to an ambulance during an Allied advance. British casualties during the war were 686 dead, 2,498 wounded and 62 missing.

The government of the North had the cohesion of a dictatorship, controlling party, police and armed forces, and the backing of the Soviet Union. The government in the South, under Syngman Rhee, was unstable due to the political factionalism so often associated with experiments in democracy.

When the last of the American occupation forces withdrew from the South in June 1949, a military advisory group of about 500 remained to bring into being a force of just over 100,000-all ranks: eight infantry divisions, a coastal navy of about 6,000 and an air force of 2,000 employing liaison aircraft and 10 advanced trainers.

In the North, 3,000 Russians were left to train the armed forces there which, by June 1950, had developed to seven strong divisions, an armoured brigade, three reserve divisions, an air force of 10 reconnaissance aircraft, 40 fighters and 70 bombers, and a coastal navy.

Dispersed and surprised by the opening attack on June 25, the South Korean forces withdrew in disorder as the Northern army thrust southward through Seoul and Suwon to Taejon, which was also quickly captured. The Security Council decision to intervene was perhaps made easier because the Russian representative had absented himself earlier. Land and air forces began to cross from the United States occupation forces in Japan to help the ROKs, as the South Korean forces were called. The leading American land element was too small, however, and unready for battle. Even though there was a steady increase in numbers to the point that three US divisions had joined the ROK army by August 4, they were unable to hold the bridgehead 120 by 75 miles to cover the essential port of Pusan.

Already, 16 nations had agreed to send troop contingents. The United Kingdom promised a strong brigade group for October but, urged by Washington to send something sooner in view of the pressure, despatched a light force of two battalions from Hongkong and almost immediately they were drawn into the fighting along the protective line of the Naktong River. Several times it seemed that the bridgehead, reduced to 75 by 65 miles, would be broken open by the North Koreans, who had the advantage of the initiative as well as bravery and skill. General MacArthur, the United Nations supreme commander, was obliged to send part of his reserve, the US 1st Marine Division, to reinforce this line.

Hard fighting by marines

Secretly, during August and September, General MacArthur was assembling a corps to land at Inchon, almost half way up the Korean west coast, the port of the capital, Seoul, and a site well in rear of the bridgehead adjacent to the North Koreans' main supply route. Strategically promising, the site was extraordinarily difficult to reach: the tide in the Inchon basin falls 30ft twice a day.

On September 15 the marines landed successfully and led X Corps in two weeks of hard fighting to the liberation of Seoul. Meanwhile the bridgehead defenders, under Lt-Gen Walton H. Walker, commanding the Eighth Army, had broken out in an associated operation. By October 9 the United Nations Command was crossing the 38th parallel northward. The corps at Inchon embarked for a landing high on the east coast at Hungnam.

In Peking, the Chinese grew alarmed. A composite contigency force had been in training in north-east China since July, probably to provide a final impetus, if necessary, for a quick victory. Now the UN forces were approaching the Chinese border. Chou En-lai gave various warnings to the West, the most explicit to the Indian ambassador in Peking, that China would intervene if North Korea was entered. This was dismissed by participant governments as rhetoric.

On October 13 the Chinese Fourth Field Army, identifying its members as "volunteers", began crossing into Korea to maintain a concerted offensive by four – shortly six – armies against the UN divisions in the North from the 25th onwards. Surprised, General Walker attempted a counter-offensive which failed. He began a long retreat which took his soldiers south of Seoul at the end of the year.

The air forces, which had promised to cut the Yalu crossings, were unable to do so – partly inhibited by political constraints concerning Chinese territory but more importantly because they lacked the weapons. Along the coasts, the British Commonwealth navies held the western waters, those of the United States the eastern.

Then fortunes changed. The Chinese supply arrangements were poor and made worse by attacks from the air. The severe winter forced them to pull back. General Walker, killed in a motor accident, was replaced by Lt-Gen Matthew B. Ridgway. The new army commander brought a fresh concept. He would "roll with the punches" and counter-attack when the Chinese extended themselves.

General Ridgway counter-attacked the weakened Chinese advancing to the area of the 38th parallel where, for political reasons, his army halted. In late April, 1951, the Chinese launched a new offensive. Though lacking forward air cover and artillery, their numerous infantry, hardy, brave and skilled in fighting off the line of march, once more broke the UN line.

General Ridgway had just been sent to replace General MacArthur in Tokyo. The new army commander, Lt-Gen James Van Fleet III, sought to hold firm and there were high UN losses at several points of contact. But the UN force including the ROKs was now more experienced; their air support was superb. Seoul remained uncaptured. Judging his moment well, Van Fleet counter-attacked an enemy depleted in men and supplies. By June the Eighth Army was just short of Kaesong in the west, as far as Kosong in the east, 50 miles north of the parallel.

There the line was to remain, minor movements apart. In June, 1951 the Russian delegate to the Security Council, once more seated, proposed armistice talks. Although these dragged on for over two years, during which several local battles raged and the terms of repatriation of prisoners-of-war was apparently the impediment to agreement, the armistice became effective on July 27, 1953.

Two political events influenced it: Stalin's death in March, 1953 and President Eisenhower's covert warning that if an honourable armistice was denied, the United States would take wider action to end the war. This was clearly not a bluff. The American people were becoming restive for a decision.

Syngman Rhee threatened the agreements by releasing prematurely North Koreans opposed to repatriation, but China and Russia were not inclined to continue the war. It had not achieved Stalin's aim. It had been costly to Russia in resources and to China in men as well as money. The Chinese army had been shaken by its reverses.

No government by force

The United Nations had won its point that no people should have a government imposed upon them by force of arms, but it had been a painful experience, one which many members recalled when the US became involved later in Indo-China.

One consequence of the war was the acceleration of West Germany to independence with its own defence force and an important place as the Federal Republic in the Atlantic Alliance.

The Western allies should have learnt that wars break out at inconvenient times in unlikely places. They have failed to provide for this since and have had to meet unnecessary bills. The land forces in Korea relearnt old lessons, particularly the infantry; it was an infantryman's war. The air forces continued to make strategic promises they could not keep but did marvellously well tactically. The military helicopter showed in an operational debut its remarkable value. The navies, unchallenged by submarines or surface fleet, performed with ready skill, particularly in the air and in retrieving amphibious capabilities Western governments had declared they would never need again. The Western prisoners-of-war had a harsh experience as captives of communist powers: the North Koreans were savage captors, the Chinese ruthless when it suited their objectives.

This sideshow from 1950-52 is now called a limited war. It was certainly limited geographically and to the conventional weapons of the day. Its settlement has also been limited: no peace treaty has developed from the armistice and North and South commissions continue to engage in sterile encounters.

North Korea: life on the other side

When the Japanese colonial administration withdrew from the Korean peninsula after Japan's military surrender in 1945 it left behind an economy with well-developed transport and manufacturing facilities, but very few Koreans had been trained in the operation of a modern economy. The division of Korea which occurred at that time ruptured the economic framework. While the Soviet-administered north contained the bulk of industrial raw materials and plants, it was cut off from the agricultural heartland and the large concentrations of population in the south.

Five years later the Korean War, which raged throughout the peninsula, devastated the industrial infrastructure of North Korea, and plants which had been reopened and operated with Soviet assistance were reduced to rubble. A farming sector already unable to feed its population was disrupted.

By the end of the conflict in 1953, the North Korean economy had been wrecked, war casualties had increased the already serious shortage of skilled workers and a massive defection of people to the non-communist South took place. Yet on these less-than-solid foundations the North Koreans have built their small, isolated state into one of the more developed in Asia and the most economically advanced of the communist countries in the region.

North Korea has built up mining and metal processing industries based on extensive deposits of iron and metal ores; it has developed plants producing machinery, armaments and transport equipment in impressive quantity, if not quality; and it has expanded and intensified its agriculture to a point where it is virtually self-sufficient in food production. Its national income per capita, estimated at about $1,000 (£645), is four times that of neighbouring China and about six times that of Vietnam.

The official rhetoric of Pyongyang has trumpeted that this impressive progress has come largely from the unaided efforts of politically motivated North Korean workers and technicians mobilized under President Kim Il-sung's guiding policy of *juche* – a doctrine of national independence and self-reliance. The reality is somewhat different. A combination of adherence to long-term objectives of heavy industrial development, rigid central planning and a regimented labour force has achieved substantial development in strategically chosen industries.

However, it has also involved a significant inflow of foreign economic and technical aid from its chief backers – the Soviet Union and China – and the accumulation of a big foreign debt problem left over from the country's only sustained attempt to acquire up-to-date plant from Western suppliers.

It is difficult to assess how far foreign assistance has underpinned the country's development. Because of the commitment to *juche*, this subject is never mentioned in the tightly controlled domestic media.

However, the Soviet Union, Pyongyang's largest benefactor, has not been so reticent. Moscow has stated several times recently that 60 large industrial plants in North Korea have been constructed or rebuilt with Soviet aid, and a dozen more are known to be currently under construction. The most detailed examination of Soviet aid came last year in an issue of the authoritative *Far Eastern Affairs*, published by the USSR Academy of Science. The report estimated that Soviet-supplied plants accounted for 60 per cent of North Korea's electricity output; 45 per cent of its oil products; 40 per cent of its iron ore production; 35 per cent of its rolled steel; 30 per cent of its raw steel; and 20 per cent of its output of fabrics. It said that since 1970, Soviet-backed projects accounted for 40 per cent of the increase in electricity and rolled steel production and 30 per cent of coal output, as well as a sizeable increment in chemical fertilizer and rail transport capacity.

The Russian claim is clearly at odds with North Korea's insistence that it has pulled itself up economically by its own bootstraps. South Korean academic studies have put a total figure of $2,800m (measured in as-spent dollars) as the amount of aid received from all communist sources in the period from 1945 to 1978, with the bulk of this for war reconstruction before 1960. The figure includes about $2,000m of military assistance but not pay-back deals, which alone are believed to involve a debt of around $1,000m to the Russians.

Pyongyang's continuing dependence for development on the USSR has led to strong trade ties. In recent years total two-way yearly trade of about $800m-$900m has accounted for almost one third of all North Korean trade. China, with total trade believed to be about $500m a year, ranks second as a trading partner and also as a supplier of economic assistance.

Most of China's aid has been in the area of energy supply and development. North Korea's largest oil refinery, the 2.5m tonnes a year capacity Ponghwa plant in the far north-west of the country, only 20km from the Chinese border, has been the principal Chinese aid project to date. Completed in 1980 after five years of construction, the plant is designed to handle Chinese crude which reaches North Korea by pipeline. In a break from its customary silence on foreign aid, Pyongyang acknowledged in its domestic media the Chinese role in the Ponghwa project.

Joint ventures with Chinese

Other Chinese projects consist predominantly of hydroelectric generating facilities on the Yalu river, which forms the North Korea-China border. These are in the form of joint ventures, with China receiving an entitlement to part of the power generated by the stations in return for use of its border water and for its supply of the technologically advanced generating plant. Construction is well advanced on the third dam and power station built under this arrangement.

North Korea's only attempt to move beyond its communist allies and acquire modern technology from Western countries during the early 1970s has proved to be both an economic misjudgement and a lingering political embarrassment for Pyongyang.

After a sharp reduction in communist aid in the late 1960s, accompanied by a slackening in economic growth, North Korea turned to Western European and Japanese suppliers for a range of modern petrochemical, machine-tool, cement and paper-making plant. The equipment was to be paid for on short- to medium-term credits.

In its buying spree, Pyongyang ran up bills totalling $1,500m-$2,000m. The aim of the economic planners was to meet this debt by way of a boost in hard-currency earnings with exports produced by these and other factories. Unfortunately, they failed to anticipate the severe international trade downturn which followed the first Opec oil price rise. Moreover, the rigidly bureaucratic economic management system seemed unable to accommodate the rapid inflow of unfamiliar technology.

Payments on the debts slowed in 1973, and by 1975, when the Soviet Union refused to lend Pyongyang hard currency to meet its Western commitments (perhaps because it was already the largest creditor), North Korea defaulted on its debt. Since then, negotiations with lenders have rescheduled repayment of the debts several times. The most recent schedule, which called for repayment of capital by 1985, has again fallen to pieces. Some Japanese creditors, who are owed about $360m, have agreed to yet another timetable which calls for full repayment by 1989.

Ron Richardson

This year marks the centenary of diplomatic relations between Britain and Korea, an event which is being celebrated on both sides with a series of exhibitions, symposia and theatrical and musical performances. Dr Tony Michell, Director of the Korean Study Project at the University of Hull, looks back at this relationship.

A missionary among the smugglers

Although the Anglo-Korean treaty was signed in Seoul on November 26, 1883, British interest in Korea dates back to the seventeenth century. On establishing themselves in Japan, officials of the East India Company were attracted to the possibilities of trade with Korea, but were thwarted by the Daimyo of Tsushima's control of Japanese-Korean trade. By the 1640s the English had been squeezed out of Japan by the Tokugawas. Nevertheless, Britons continued to sail off Korea. One Scot, Alexander Bosquet, a gunner on the Dutch ship Sparrow Hawk, was shipwrecked on Cheju Island in 1653 and lived in Korea for 16 years until released in 1669.

The rise of English maritime strength brought British chart-makers to Korea as early as 1797, when William Broughton surveyed the east coast. In 1845 the Komundo islands off the south coast were surveyed and named Port Hamilton. After the opening of Japan in 1858, it became a regular port of call for the Far Eastern fleet on its annual voyage from Hongkong.

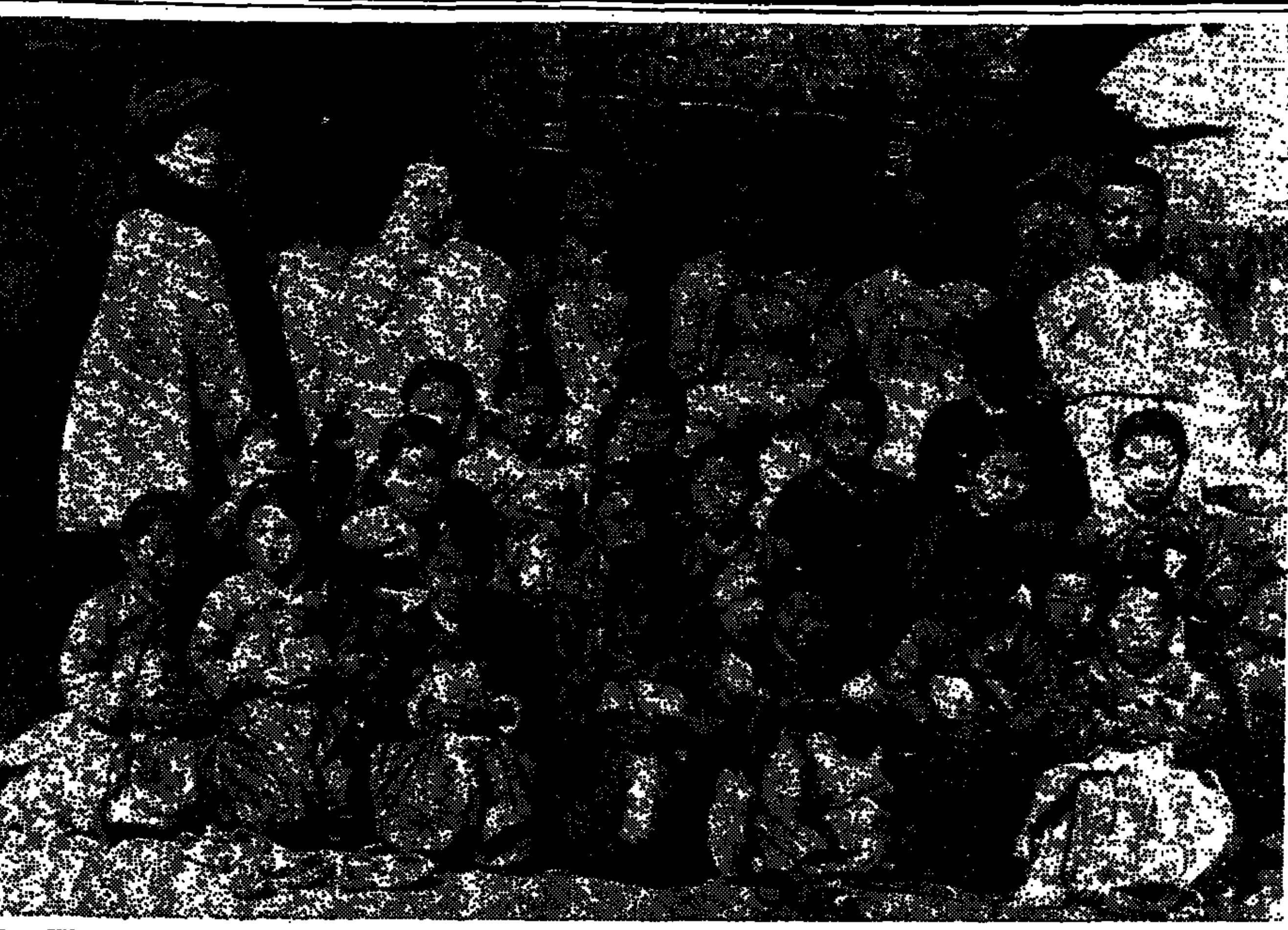
British merchants in China became involved in smuggling goods into Korea, and on one such voyage in 1868 the Welsh missionary, Rev Jermain Thomas, was killed when the ship ran aground near Pyongyang and was burnt, according to North Korean accounts, by the grandfather of Kim Il-sung. Thomas had previously spent three months in Korea in 1865.

To the statesmen of the Great Powers, Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France, Korea became an unfortunate pawn in a global strategy. British interests were concerned with the containment of Russian expansion in the Far East and as early as 1878 a plan had been formulated to seize Port Hamilton as a British naval base. By the 1880s Korea was becoming increasingly entangled in Chinese-Japanese rivalries which were to affect the outcome of the treaty and subsequent Anglo-Korean relations.

In 1876 a treaty with Japan was forced on Korea in the same way Western powers had forced the opening of Japan 20 years earlier. In 1882 the US became the first Western country to conclude a treaty with Korea. A few days after, Admiral George Willes signed a treaty based on the American one, but with due regard for British naval interests. This treaty was felt to be inadequate, especially by Sir Harry Parkes in Tokyo, because it gave grounds for the Japanese and Chinese to renegotiate "the unequal treaties". The treaty was therefore renegotiated and formalized in 1883, Parkes (now Minister at Peking) journeying to Seoul to sign. The treaty was with all the countries of the British Empire, not merely the United Kingdom, and therefore marked the beginning of diplomatic relations with nearly a fifth of the world.

Entangled in controversy

The delay in negotiations was unfortunate for Korea. Whereas the US had recognized Korea as an independent country, the British became entangled in a controversy about Korea's dependency on China. This relationship, enshrined in annual tributes from Korea to China, was only politically important when China was strong enough to enforce her claims, which were greatly extended in the 1880s compared with the 1870s. As a consequence, the British mission to Korea was subordinate to Peking until 1901, when the consul-general was replaced by a full minister.



Mrs Hillary, wife of Fr Frederick Hillary of the Anglican Mission in Korea, with pupils of St Andrew's Girls' School at Onsu-ri on Kangwha Island, circa 1908. From the collection of Miss A J Roberts, MBE, Taejon.

Commercial interests preceded diplomatic. In 1882 the Koreans hired a former Chinese customs official, Von Möllendorf, to organise the Korean customs service. Von Möllendorf saw the possibilities for the rapid modernisation of Korea and negotiated a deal with Jardine, Matheson and Co to develop Korea's potential by building railways, operating shipping lines and exploiting mineral resources.

Unfortunately, although Korean produce had seemed attractive to seventeenth century traders, they were not so desirable in the final quarter of the nineteenth. Jardine Matheson's venture lasted only three years and ended in loss, surrendering the Korean trade to the Japanese and Chinese. By 1884 reforms had come to a halt and Korea was under the tutelage of the Chinese Resident General. Consequently the customs service was operated by British officials on loan from the Chinese customs service.

In 1885 the threat of Russia or another power seizing Korea seemed so imminent to the British that they occupied Port Hamilton and began to erect a naval base with telegraph to Shanghai. In the subsequent negotiations Britain offered to lease the island, making it a Hongkong of the north-east Pacific. The illegal occupation ended in 1887, leaving only a British cemetery (still tended today).

Korea became the scene of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, fought almost exclusively in Korea and Korean coastal waters. The resounding Japanese victory brought a change in

ANGLO-KOREAN
CENTENARY

British policy, which preferred to use the Anglo-Japanese naval treaties as a way of containing Russian expansion. Each of these treaties recognized the special interest Japan had in Korea, marking gradual acquiescence in Japan's absorption of the peninsula.

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 was fought initially on Korean territory but mainly in Manchuria, bordering on Korea. British officers were attached to Japanese units as observers and left accounts of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese, including the construction of Yongsan, the Japanese military garrison for Seoul until 1945 (now the U.S. forces' headquarters). The success of the Japanese army and navy lessened the need for the British to use the Japanese against Russia, and in some quarters there was concern about Japanese expansion. Nevertheless the treaties were renewed, despite the growth of commercial interest in Korea.

Anglican missionaries, well established in Korea from 1889, operating hospitals as well as missions, also opposed Japanese encroachment. Much more vocal was Ernest Bethell, who had come to Korea to cover the Russo-Japanese war and founded the *Daehan Maeil Shinbo* (Korean Daily News), dedicated to opposing Japan.

Under the treaty of 1883, which provided extra-territoriality for British citizens, the only way the Japanese could prosecute Bethell was in the British consular court. In 1907, with a missionary as defence witness, Bethell was given a fine and suspended sentence. In 1908 he was imprisoned in Shanghai by the same court, but returned declaring: "My fight for Korea is heaven-ordained. I will work regardless of my personal safety." Bethell died in 1909 and his secretary, Manham, sold the paper.

When Japan established a protectorate over Korea in 1906, the diplomatic representation in London ceased and the British embassy in Seoul became a consulate general, a status it retained until 1941. However, when Korea was annexed in 1910, commercial interests were strong enough to cause the British government to issue a protest at any attempt to limit the conditions under which British nationals conducted their business in Korea.

Rapid increase in trade

A small British community remained in Seoul, chiefly missionaries and businessmen. Successive consul-generals sent back reports on the Korean desire for independence and increasing ability of Koreans to run their own affairs. Much British trade was conducted from Tokyo and one employee of Shell, Mr Gompertz, was so fascinated by Korean art that he later collected one of the largest private collections of Korean ceramics, much of it now donated to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge.

Two British firms operated shipping, insurance and import agencies through much of the colonial period, and more British owned ships cleared from Korean ports in the 1930s than those of any other nation but Japan. Trade with Britain increased rapidly in the 1930s as industrialization began in Korea. The Singer Sewing Machine company of Glasgow supplied 112,725 domestic sewing machines and 1,560 industrial machines between 1930 and 1937. In 1937 all foreign owned enterprises were forced to sell their holdings, and in 1940 the Anglicans withdrew all British missionaries in the face of the anti-foreign campaign orchestrated by the Japanese.

The principle of Korean independence was agreed at the Cairo conference, but the British accepted that north-east Asia would be primarily in the American sphere of influence. The British took no part in the occupation of South Korea and were belatedly informed of US-Russian talks on trusteeship. British diplomats reoccupying the buildings built in 1890 could only observe the early independence of Korea. The main British aim was to accelerate the reopening of Korea to foreign trade, which the Americans showed no interest in doing.

As late as 1949 the Foreign Office was not optimistic about the chances of survival of the new republic of South Korea. But when the expected storm broke on June 25, 1950, with the invasion by North Korea, Britain and the Commonwealth responded immediately to the UN resolution of June 27.

Part of the Far Eastern fleet was cruising in Japanese waters and was the first help to arrive. On July 2, HMS Jamaica and support ship were attacked by North Korean MTBs, the first naval action of the war, and on July 8 the Jamaica was hit by a shore battery, causing the first British casualties. Five battalions of British troops served alongside Canadian, Australian and New Zealand forces with Indian medical support, cooperating in holding the direct road to Seoul. The most famous incident was in 1951 when the Gloucesters were left to try to delay the Chinese to buy time for evacuation of the rest of the UN army. In all, perhaps 30,000 British National Servicemen served in Korea during the war.

The last battalion was withdrawn in 1957, but a platoon rotated from Hongkong continues to serve in the UN honour guard. The British government's support for South Korea appears unchanged since the 1950s in that North Korea is one of the very few governments not recognized by the UK although it appears to fulfil all the normal Foreign Office criteria for recognition.

The first director of the UN Korean Relief Agency was an Englishman, responsible for coordinating the reconstruction of Korea with foreign aid. Many other senior UN officials in Korea through the years have been English, while British charities such as Save the Children began operations in Korea in the early 1950s and have continued up to the present.

In 1957 the British legation was raised to an embassy with a resident ambassador at a time when many countries serviced Korea from their Tokyo embassies. In the same year Ewker, a Hongkong offer agency, established its office, followed by Jardine Matheson and Swires. Many of Britain's trade relationships remain through such British firms based in Hongkong.

Since 1973 exports to Britain have consistently exceeded imports, despite British involvement in major projects such as power stations, shipyards and motor design. In terms of invisible earnings the balance is in favour of British firms, with banks and insurance companies well represented. There is also a number of joint ventures in Korea. In turn, in recent years, many Korean companies have opened offices in London, especially construction firms. Anglo-Korean cooperation in Middle East construction projects has been particularly fruitful.

Koreans have for long looked to Britain in the educational field. In the 1920s, Yun Po-sun, who would be President of Korea in 1960-61, studied at Edinburgh and Birmingham, the first of a steady stream of Korean students. Korean studies in the UK, for many years represented by Dr W. E. Skillend at S.O.A.S., are now pursued at Sheffield, Hull and Durham. On July 8 Hull University became the first British university to sign an exchange agreement with the Korean university of Cheongju.

The cultural contacts with Britain are deep. English writers did much to inform the outside world of Korea in the 19th century, and English literature influenced Korean literature. Increasingly, Korean art, literature and recent achievements in rapid modernisation are being accorded proper recognition in Britain.

Centenary events in London

Modern Korean ceramics, Royal Festival Hall, July 22-Sept 4; Korean National Dance Company, Queen Elizabeth Hall, Aug 29-Sept 3; Treasures from Korea, British Museum, Feb 3-May 17, 1984.







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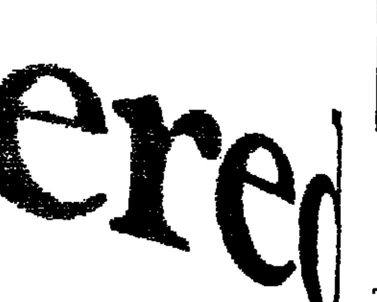
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Railcard and Book Token offers available for first year full time students in England and Wales. These offers close on October 28th, 1983. See leaflet for details. Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.

صكذا من الاهل

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton



THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 708.9 up 8.0
FT Gilts: 79.69 up 0.20
FT All Share: 447.43 up 0.62 (datastream estimate)
Bargains: 18,864
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 96.84 down 0.19
New York: Dow Jones Average 1231.07 down 1.80
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 9005.48 up 13.55
Hongkong: Hang Sang Index 1097.96 up 16.19
Amsterdam: Index 148.7 + 2.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 976.7 up 6.1
Sydney: AO Index 678.1 up 5.7
Brussels: General Index 130.91 up 1.1
Paris: C A C Index 129.9 up 1.1
Zurich: S K A General 290.3 up 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5250 up 25pts
Index 85.1 up 0.4
DM 3.9850 up 0.0150
FrF 11.9750 up 0.0525
Yen 367.25 up 0.75
Dollar
Index 126.6 down 0.1
DM 2.6125

NEW YORK
Sterling $1.5255
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.572556
SDR £0.697506

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅜
3 month interbank 9¹⁵⁄₁₆-9⅞

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10-10⅛
3 month DM5⁵⁄₁₆-5¹⁄₁₆
3 month FrF13⅝-13⅞

US rates
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed funds 9⅜
Treasury long bond 90¹¹⁄₁₆-90¹⁵⁄₁₆

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 2 to July 5, 1983 inclusive 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $426.25, pm $425.50
close $425.75 (£279) up $1.00
New York $425.50
Krugerrand* (per coin): $438-439.50 (£287-288)
Sovereigns* (new) $100-101 (£65.50-66.75)
*excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interims: Barlow, Cronite, Leda Investment Trust, Midland Bank, Updown Investment Company. **Finals:** Consultants (Computer and Financial), Greenfriar Investment Company Gresham House, Priest (Benjamin).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

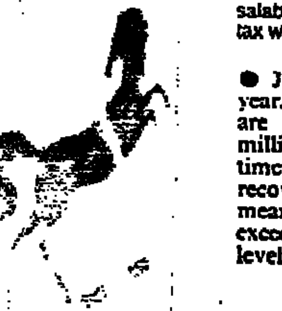
De La Rue Company Piccadilly Hotel (11.30); **Associated Heat Services**, Grosvenor Hotel, 101 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1 (noon); **Beecham Group**, Hotel Inter-Continental (Grand Ballroom) 1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, W1 (noon); **Black Hill Minerals**, 5th Floor, 297 Murray Street Perth (10.30); **British & Commonwealth Shipping Co.**, The Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 14-20 St Mary Axe EC3 (noon); **Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings)**, Victoria Hotel, Bradford (3.30); **Caledonia Investments**, Cayzer House, 2-4 St Mary Axe, EC3 (3.00); **Continental & Industrial Trust**, 120 Cheapside, EC2 (noon); **Dunhill Holdings**, The Mount Suite, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (12.00); **Mercury Securities**, 30 Gresham Street, EC2 (noon); **Monks Investment Trust**, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (10.00); **Pauls & Whites**, Pauls & Whites Sports & Social Club, Stone Lodge Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk, SW1 (12.15); **Rediffusion**, Institute of Directors, 115 Pall Mall, SW1 (12.15); **600 Group**, Grosvenor House, Park Lane W1 (11.30); **Staters Food Products**, Briscow Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester (11.00).

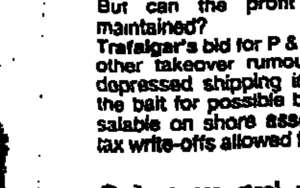
NOTEBOOK

Mercantile House, While declaring full-year profits up from £14.4m to £44.7m, has made a one-for-one scrip issue. The issue should lighten the "heavy shares" and restore the balance between assets and shareholders' funds. But can the profit growth be maintained?
Trafalgar's bid for P & O has raised other takeover rumours from the depressed shipping industry, with the bait for possible bidders being salable on shore assets and high tax write-offs allowed for vessels.
Page 18

● Japanese steel exports this year, led by shipments to China, are expected to pass the 30 million ton level for the first time in three years. The recovery in volume should mean industry production will exceed last year's depressed levels.







Commons statement likely to call for more talks

Stock Exchange rule book deal with Government hits last-minute snags

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange out-of-court settlement with the Government over parts of its rule book appeared in trouble last night. Speculation was growing that the final detail of the Exchange's proposals designed to keep the rule book out of the Restrictive Practices Court has encountered eleventh-hour problems.

The Government was due to make a statement to the House of Commons today signalling its intention to exempt the Stock Exchange rule book from the Restrictive Practices Act. This was to be in exchange for certain concessions from the Stock Exchange going some way to relaxing restrictions.

The statement will still be made, but it is likely to omit details of the full proposals, instead referring vaguely to the need for further negotiations.

The finer points of the settlement are being thrashed out by Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Stock Exchange chairman, under delegated powers from the ruling council.

His adversary, Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of the Office of Fair Trading, has not been involved in any of the settlement negotiations.

A statement of government intention is important if the court action brought by the OFT against the Stock Exchange is to be stopped.

Without it, the Stock Exchange would have no basis on which to seek an adjournment of the case before Mr Justice Lincoln tomorrow or Friday.

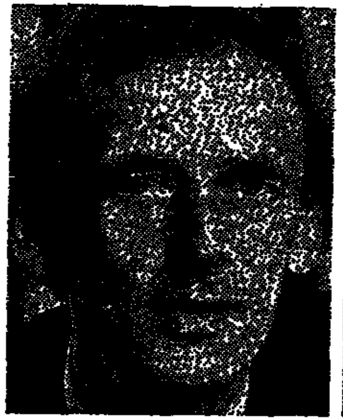
A key part of legal procedure of the case is set to take place on October 3 when both sides are due in court.

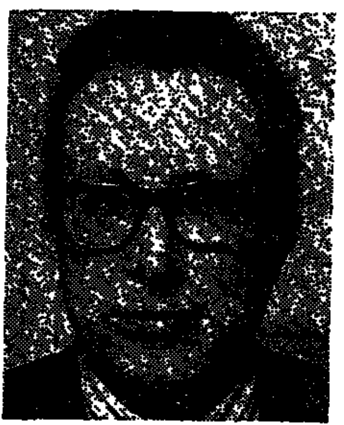
The Government will not be back from recess until late October and a statement this week is necessary to delay the legal machinery.

The last-minute hitches come against a background of fierce opposition to the settlement from the Labour benches and Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats.

Mr John Fraser, Opposition spokesman on trade, has already written to Mr Alex Fletcher, the Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, seeking details of how the Government told the Stock Exchange it was prepared to drop the Restrictive Practices case.

He said yesterday: "Until we know this, there is some justification for the impression that the Exchange is being helped out by its friends".





Goodison, left, and Borrie: Government statement will stop action

The Opposition will press for a full Commons debate. But observers said last night that this would not take place until the autumn, and by then the agreement is likely to be cut and dried.

It is now generally accepted at the Exchange that the full 46-man ruling council has given in over minimum commissions and given some ground on outside membership.

But it has stood firm on keeping the existing single capacity system under which a jobber will not be allowed to deal with the public and a broker may be allowed to do only that.

It is unlikely that even these concessions will occur at speed, with the Exchange almost certainly arguing for a phased introduction of the new rules.

Whatever concessions have been made it is admitted by the Exchange that the proposal's do not accommodate the 150 points raised as a restrictive practices by the OFT.

City Editor's Comment

North Sea mist over assets sale

The news that the Government is ordering British Gas to dispose of eight of its oil-prospective exploration licences is not exactly surprising – but it raises some intresting questions about the Chancellor's asset sale programme.

The most obvious explanation for the move is that the licences are to be lumped together with the British Gas stake in five proven North Sea oil fields to make a more attractive packge for eventual flotation on the stock market.

The argument is that the oil fields, which are already earmarked for privatization in one form or another, are mature assets whose value can be determined fairly precisely by the actuary's slide rule. After Britoil and now the impending BP share sale, something more will be needed to make the City bite at yet more oil assets.

We do not yet know of course whether the British Gas oil assets will be floated, or sold piecemeal to other oil companies. If the exploration acreage is lumped in with the rest of the assets, however, it means the Government will be hard-pressed to complete a flotation before the end of this financial year, as it promised in last March's White Paper.

Mr Lawson's statement on Monday was carefully ambiguous on this, and indeed many, points. If the sale does drag into next year, then something else – probably Cable and Wireless – will have to be brought forward if the £1,250m target is to be met. Mr Lawson still has much clarifying to do.

Before the Labour Party rushes to embrace the suggestion of Mr Roy Hattersley made in a speech on Monday night that the City be more stringently regulated, it ought to take note of the difficulties at present afflicting the Securities and Exchange Commission, the regulatory body in the United States.

Lesson of the SEC

There the SEC is fast disappearing under a mountain of paperwork. The combination of budget cuts which have limited the numbers of staff, and a bouyant stock market which has brought a great upsurge in demand for new issues from companies, has meant it has difficulty coping with its workload. So companies face ever longer delays before they get the official clearance to raise money.

So far these delays have not caused too much tension, but that could change if the share prices began to fall, and companies realise they have missed their chances to raise money because of the bureacratic delays.

The SEC could fall into disfavour too if under pressure to turn work round quickly it failed to pick up on a potential fraud. If is already under fire for being allegedly less than vigilant in one case shortly to come before the courts after a substantial share issue last year.

It is therefore important for the Labour Party to remember that while the British system is far from perfect, there are no easy alternatives, and there are certainly no cheap alternatives to its present programme of self regulation. It does itself a disservice by ignoring this.

Dixons seeks £21m in rights issue

By Wayne Lintott

Dixons Group, best known for its high street stores, announced a six-for-twenty five rights issue to raise £21m with its higher full-year profit figures.

The rights issue is underwritten at 175p per share, a hefty discount on the market price of 200p which was down 15p on the news.

Having rationalized the loss-making film processing division, which was mainly responsible for lower interim profits, the group was able to report higher full-year pretax profits of £14m against £12.5m a year.

A final dividend of 2.64p was declared, making 4.09p for the year, up from 3.779p the year before. The 12,071,512 new ordinary shares being issued under the rights do not rank for the final dividend.

Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman said the main benefits of the rationalization programme were in pharmaceuticals where losses of £441,000 were turned into £205,000 profits. Although film processing showed losses of £314,000 against profits of £671,000 a year ago a turnaround should be seen in the current year's figures.

Mr Kalms forecasts satisfactory profits for the current period with sales in the retail division substantially above those reported. Overall sales for the year rose to £238.3m from £251.3m a year earlier.

He said the company will expand its activities and will look for acquisitions of companies in complimentary areas.

The rights issue cash will help finance the opening or re-siting of 30 stores, modernization of another 30 and improvements to a substantial number of its 260 sites.

Total capital costs are expected to reach £8m. Mr Kalms tells shareholders to expect at least a maintained dividend in the current year.

Acrow in new talks with bank

By Jeremy Warner

Acrow, the excavation equipment and bridge construction group has resumed talks with its bankers only six months after agreeing a framework with them to provide continuity of finance for the future.

The group was due to release full-year figures yesterday. But Mr James Cunningham, Acrow's managing director denied that the talks, which he described as a "constant process" in a group which is being supported by its bankers, were in any way connected with the postponement of the results.

He suggested that one reason for the delay was the amount of work involved in consolidating the results of overseas subsidiaries into earnings

Mr Cunningham agreed that temporary breaches of covenants may have occurred since February's agreement with a dozen British overseas banks which provided continuing support in return for giving the bankers first priority over all the company's assets.

But Mr Cunningham said: "The figures were not put back because of talks with bankers."

The results will now be released a week tomorrow.

In the six months to last September the group lost £3.8m before tax.

It is believed that Acrow's bankers may be pushing for the enfranchisement of the company's 'A' shares.

Acrow's share capital structure gives Mr William de Vigier, its founder and present chairman, strong voting power within the company.

Barclays Bank, which was responsible for organizing last February's refinancing package, last night refused to comment on the situation.

Foreign operations help NatWest rise

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A strong performance by its international operations helped National Westminster to push up pretax profits from £214m to £230m in the first half of 1983, despite further big provisions for bad debts and a squeeze on domestic profitability.

NatWest held out the hope that bad debts could ease in the second half. Mr Philip Wilkinson, chief executive, said he hoped domestic provisions would level off and would not worsen on the international side.

However, in the latest six months, NatWest has set aside £135m of provisions – less than the £151m in the second half of last year but well up on the £78m in the same period a year ago.

NatWest has raised its interim dividend by 7½ per cent to 11.4 per cent net. This is in line with the pretax profit rise although a higher tax charge meant that earnings per share slipped from 82p to 74p.

Domestic bank profits have been under pressure from lower interest rates

However, higher bank charges have partly compensated.

Growth in sterling lending also accounted for most of the £1.1bn rise in balance sheet total during the latest six months to £55.6bn. However, domestic banking profits have still slipped from £138m or 53 per cent of the group total before loan interest in the first half a year ago to £98m or 35 per cent of the total.

Profits from international banking of £140m compared with £108m in the previous half and £89m in the same period a year ago.

Shares stage early rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones) stocks were again moving higher after having turned mixed yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average recovered from a two-point loss and was up more than two points to above 1,235 in early trading.

Advancing issues were 7 to 6 ahead of declines. Trading was moderately active.

Mr Gary Aster, research director for Boettcher & Co, said that "with the mixed signs on the outlook for short-term interest rates we should see a lackluster performance over the next week or so."

General Electric was down 1/8 at 53 7/8; General Motors

WALL STREET

up 1/2 to 75 5/8; Homestake unchanged at 35 5/8; **Texas Instruments** up 1 1/8 to 119 5/8; **Honeywell** down 1/4 to 124 1/4; **Digital Equipment** down 3/8 at 111; **National Semiconductor** up 7/8 at 57; **Motorola** up 1/4 at 144 5/8; **PPG Industries** up 1/4 at 67 5/8 and **American Home Products** down 1/8 at 47 7/8.

Distillers Corp was 31 3/8, down 1/4; **NCR** 126, up 2 1/2; **Diebold** 90 3/8, up 1 7/8; **Teradyne** 69 1/2, up 1 7/8; **Diamond Shamrock** 23, unchanged; **Paradyne** 18 3/4, down 2 1/2; **Loral Corp** 56 1/4, down 1 1/2

Lower interest rates and cheaper pound hit Grindlays

Lower interest rates and foreign exchange losses are blamed for the £3m fall in pretax profits to £16.8m made by Grindlays Bank for the six months to the end of June. But the dividend is maintained at 5 per cent.

Grindlays has extensive business in South Asia, the Middle East and the Far East, but its main currency exposure is to the dollar. Interest rates are lower worldwide than a year ago, and the impact of the fall in Britain was noticeable on the company's business.

Extraordinary items of £2.64m were rather lower than in the previous year, and there was no repetition of the large bad-debt provisions. Nevertheless, the tax charge of £11.4m was not down much, so earnings per share declined from 11p to 7.8p.

IN BRIEF

● **Gibbs expands:** Hongkong Bank Group is planning to expand Antony Gibbs, its London merchant bank, whose former chief executive Mr David Macdonald resigned four months ago. Fresh capital will be injected, and Mr Ewan Launder, chief executive of the group's Hong Kong-based merchant bank, Wardley, will move into Gibbs as chief executive for nine months.

● **Satellite contract:** Mr Rupert Murdoch, head of News International and chairman of the Inter-American Satellite Television yesterday said that IAST had entered into an agreement with M/A-COM, of Burlington, Massachusetts, whereby M/A-COM will serve as system design consultants to assist IAST in designing and procuring ground equipment for its new satellite broadcast service.

IAST has leased five satellite transponders and plans to offer subscription televison services via Direct Broadcast Satellite aimed at non-cabled households in the US beginning later this year.

● **Gallaher 44 per cent up:** Trading profits at Gallaher, the tobacco, optics and office products subsidiary of American Brands, jumped 44 per cent to £61m in the first six months of this year. Tobacco trading profits were up 30 per cent. Pretax profits, up two-thirds at £56m, benefited because lower borrowings helped reduce interest charges.

Shareholders' response to the capital reconstruction of troubled engineers Aurora Holdings was less than enthusiastic. Attempts to raise £9m by the issue of 70 million-plus 9 per cent convertible cumulative preference ordinary shares at par resulted in acceptances for almost 30.5 million. The balance will be taken up by N. M. Rothschild. Dealings in the new shares start on August 1.

● **Chrysler penalty:** Chrysler has agreed to pay a $45,000 penalty, to the Government for allegedly failing to report that several Middle Eastern countries had asked it to take part in trade boycotts, the Government said yesterday. The company neither admitted nor denied the charges.

Thomas Jourdan
Half-year to 2.7.83
Pretax profit £236,000 (£197,000)
Stated earnings 2.98p (2.48p)
Turnover £2.98m (£2.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.75p (same)
Share price 102p, up 2p
Yield 7.8%

Hawley buys £21m stake in US group

By Jonathan Clare

Hawley Group, the fast-moving holding company run by Mr Michael Ashcroft, has taken a large stake in a US security and cleaning business for £21.6m. The acquisition of the 40 per cent stake in Security Corporation of America (SCOA) complements the 51 per cent stake which Hawley holds in Electro-Protective Corporation in the US. The new security business operates under the name of Holmes Protection Group of companies.

SCOA also owns the National Cleaning Group of companies which fits in with Hawley's Provincial (formerly Provincial Cleaning Services) in the United Kingdom and the recently acquired Oxford Services in the US.

Hawley expects futher developments in its security business which includes a US quote for Electro-Protective Corporation, possibly taking in the Holmes security business, and perhaps by the end of this year. A United Kingdom public quote has also been promised for Provincial and the new public company would probably take in all the group's cleaning interests.

The stake in SCOA has been bought from Mr Jacques Murray

Britain given 380,000 tonne quota increase

£170m revamp for steel plants

By Edward Townsend and Ian Murray

A £170m restructuring of British Steel Corporation's hot strip mill at Port Talbot in Wales, the biggest proposed investment in the steel industry for many years, will be given the go-ahead by the European Commission at the end of this week.

This was announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade and Industry Secretary, on his return from Brussels where a meeting of EEC ministers had agreed new steel production quotas for the European industry, including a 380,000 tonne increase for Britain. The extra production is to be split between the public and private sectors.

Mr Parkinson said he was given an assurance on the Port Talbot project by Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC Industry Commissioner.

The project, one of four BSC schemes costing a total of £256m and planned to start in 1983-84, will not create new jobs, but will make Port Talbot – a leading supplier of strip steel to the motor industry – one of the most efficient in the world. The BSC's latest corporate plan envisages £665m of new investment in the next three years.

Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Welsh Secretary, said the investment would ensure that Port Talbot, with the Llanwern



Parkinson: Britain well ahead on steel quotas

plant, remained among the most modern and competitive in Europe.

Earlier, Mr Parkinson said that Britain came out "well ahead" at the end of 12 difficult hours of negotiation in Brussels over EEC steel quotas.

The meeting agreed to roll over the existing emergency EEC controls on production until the end of next January, rather than agree to an extension until the end of 1985 as the commission wished.

The balance of EEC steel production is being distorted by Kloeckner-Werke, the West German company, which produces steel well in excess of its permitted quotas and is refusing to pay fines imposed on it by the European Court.

According to Viscount Davignon, the fines now total £130m, and as long as Kloeckner continues to exceed its quota it is being subsidized by the rest of the European steel industry to this amount.

The commission called for a special study into the social implications of the restructuring of the steel industry. Up to 150,000 more jobs are to go by the end of 1985 if the EEC is to have a viable steel industry, it estimates.

Britain has been ordered to close a further 500,000 tonnes of its capacity as part of this restructuring programme.

According to Mr Parkinson this is to involve plant at Hartlepool already scheduled to close and no extra jobs are likely to be lost. He also said that Ravenscraig would not close whether or not British Steel was to send steel to the US for finishing.

Dr Otto Lamsdorff, the West German economics minister, criticized a decision to extend existing quotas until January 31 instead of two-and-a-half years as sought by Bonn.

Dr Lamsdorff said it would have made sense to have extended until 1985 as the community also aimed to overhaul the industry by then.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Can Mercantile stay on top?

Mercantile House
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £44.7m (£14.4m)
Stated earnings 73.7p (41p)
Turnover £295m (£73m)
Net final dividend 15p (10.5p)
Share price 835p Yield 3.4

Mercantile House has long been poised for promotion into a higher division, and the quantum jump in profits announced yesterday would appear to propel the burdgeoning financial service group into the premier league. But the nagging reservation must be that it is easier to buy profits than to sustain them.

As expected, the Oppenheimer purchase, neatly timed to take full adamtage of Wall Street's rapid advance, was the key factor. The brokerage house contributed £20.2m of total pretax profits after only eight and a half months in the group.

Given that Mercantile paid £91m for its position in New York, this cannot be a bad rate of return. Combining the different firms' managements and the continued strong activity on Wall Street must have extended the profits into the present year as well.

Another acquisition, Rouse Woodstock, for which a full year is included in these figures, also showed some promise. The profit contribution of commodity broking swung round from a £59,000 loss to £733,000. Mercantile is a very small player in this most dangerous of markets – although the company does not take positions on its own account – and the scope for expansion in commodity broking must be considerable.

But it would be unfair to suggest that all the improvement came from acquisitions. Money broking, the historic core of the group, raised pretax profits by £1m to £10.7m, showing how its share fell from two-thirds to about a quarter.

Against money broking, however, should be offset the ironic £1m lost on the London International Financial Futures Exchange operations. The current year should produce an improvement here.

The results from fixed interest broking in the United States and fund management are equally important. After generating respectively a £5.83m profit and an £11,000 loss in 1982, profits were distinctly higher at £9.66m and £6.34m. In part, the change in fortunes reflects market conditions, but it also points to the underlying maturity and confidence of Mercantile as a whole.

Neverless, having formed this group very quickly and having so far justified most of the decisions by producing the earnings, Mercantile now needs to demonstrate staying power. It is well placed to exploit a volatile financial system, but everything depends on management.

Return on capital by top shipping companies

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	5 year avge
UK indust average	18.2	18.1	15.5	16.6	16.1	16.9
B & C*	13.5	13.0	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.1
European Ferries	22.2	21.5	21.1	11.3	12.2	17.7
Ocean	6.8	7.8	11.8	10.6	5.1	8.4
P & O	6.4	9.0	10.7	10.5	10.0	9.3
Major group avge	12.2	12.8	13.6	10.9	9.7	11.8
J. Fisher	31.4	24.9	24.1	20.7	18.7	24.0
LOFS**	(0.7)	3.4	2.5	0.3	(12.7)	(1.4)
Lyle	7.8	12.1	18.0	18.8***	(4.2)	10.3
Overall average	12.5	13.1	14.2	11.8	5.8	11.4

*Including investment income. **Year to March. ***On average capital employed.

Source: Phillips & Drew

Shipping

On the face of it, shipping is much more buoyant than for a long time. Trafalgar House's bid for P & O has been largely responsible for the sector as a whole out-performing the market by 8 per cent since March. Fundamentals also seem to be coming to this depressed industry's rescue.

Oil tanker charter rates have soared in the past month – even if only from comfortably below 20 on the world scale of rates, indexed at 100, to more than 30.

Scrap values are rising and the realization is growing that many laid-up ships will never be used again.

But there is a good argument for companies in the sector being vulnerable to takeover bids.

The key issue is that predators have traditionally moved in when the sector has been at the bottom of its prosperity cycle. And shipping fortunes can hardly sink much farther.

On the contrary, with world trade likely to improve in the latter half of this year, and continue into next, shipping group profits are expected to show a sharp improvement next year.

Consideration of groups as a whole is important – for the deep-sea operations of two fleet-owners, Ocean and P & O, have been sufficient to pull down their return on capital to about half Britain's industrial average in the past five years.

As a result, most shipping shares are standing at a sizable discount to their asset value. But in most cases, a ready market for shipping assets make them a more saleable product than, for example, industrial machinery.

So, even in the most depressed conditions, a ship's market value signals a recovery potential.

The predators are also tempted up from the deep by tax considerations.

Takeovers can be fought off by offering up hastily revalued assets. But a return of these must be the plum – and, under present conditions it's difficult for owners to show how they can pick it. The industry likes to portray profit projections over the "next few years" – not the most tempting defence tactic.

The real question is: Do the shipping lines' on-shore assets look good enough to tempt more real bids into the open? Such clearly defined units can easily be disposed of at a profit – but will it be big enough to cover the left-overs?

Vantona Viyella

The more than doubled interim pretax profits of Vantona Viyella at £3.4m tends to support management claims of a rare feat, turning round a lame duck in a very short space of time. After the merger between Vantona and Carrington Viyella last February, Mr David Alliance, Vantona's managing director, gave the banks little option save to turn the Carrington debt into £15m of pref shares. He reckons total reorganizational expenses will amount to a non-recurring £6.7m.

Redundancies have taken place more on the administrative side where the reduction of main offices from five to two resulted in 500 non-productive job losses. There were a further 300 on the factory floor. The overall workforce is 18,200.

Much of the improvement results from ensuring the most efficient plants work flat out. Business has been transferred and in some cases more modern equipment switched to plants where it can be most efficient.

But, while market conditions for industrial plant and sites are in such a lacklustre state, excess will remain on the books as assets until they can be disposed of profitably.

Vantona Viyella
Half-year to 29.5.83
Pretax profit £3,380,000 (£1,602,000)
Stated earnings 7.4p (5.4p)
Turnover £121.1m (£48.8m)
Net interim dividend 3p (same)
Share price 150p
Dividend payable 1.10.83

The Carrington side of the business is trading in the black and the current rate of profits growth (over 50 per cent) has continued into the second-half. The group's £25m debt burden may also be lightened by increased profits, property sales and overseas deals.

A strong pound means cheaper raw material prices, which Vantona can exploit, to recapture that part of the domestic market lost to importers. The company will spend a further £15m on new plant this year to reduce labour costs, and are currently quoting cheaper prices on polyester products than the main importers.

The improvement in the loss-making uniform side continues apace but room for improvement is limited while the public-sector leans heavily on new costs.

The shares jumped 5p to 150p on the news and at that level reflect the market's appreciation of the job done. there is not much room for further gains especially as margins are wafer-thin.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Renwick Group
Year to 3.4.83
Pretax profit £226,000 loss (£106,000)
Stated earnings 1.8p (1.1p loss)
Share price 25p

Temple Bar Investment Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1,621,000 (£1,514,000)
Interim dividend 1.5p (same)

Charles Booth
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £59,000
Stated earnings 0.17p

Hallite
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £1,023,000 (£955,000)
Turnover £11,170,000 (£9,263,000)
Net final dividend 7.5p 7.0p
Dividend payable October 3

Hanover Investments (Holdings)
Year to 28.2.83
Pretax profit, £175,000 (30,000)
Stated earnings, 3.6p (3.6p)
Turnover, £1.74m (1.83m)
Net dividend, 1.85p (1.85p)

Diamond Stylus
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £75,000 (loss, £55,000)
Stated earnings, 2.4p (nil)
Turnover, £2.1m (2.03m)

W. S. Yeates
Half-year to 30.4.83.
Pretax profit £562,000 (£715,000)
Stated earnings 17.4p p(29.7p)
Turnover £15.9m (£14.8m)
Net interim 5.0p dividend p(4.8p)
Dividend payable September 1

● **Bremar Trust.** – The trust has bought R. Raphael and Sons and the remaining shares in Look Service Stations.

Surgical rally

Macarthys Pharmaceuticals turned in unchanged pretax profits of £4.1m in the year to the end of April despite the 13 per cent downturn reported for the first six months.

The end of the industrial dispute in the National Health Service enabled the surgical company to improve sales and profits during the second half. The wholesale business showed markedly better figures during the last few months.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Barclays	9½%
BCCI	9½%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

APPOINTMENTS

Directors named at GKN Kwikform

W. A. Tyzack: Mr A. Keith Gwynne Jones has been appointed to the board.

GKN Kwikform Holdings: Mr J. F. Reeve has been appointed chairman and Mr R. H. Coveney, Mr S. H. Doughty, Mr R. J. B. Jessop and Mr A. F. Walker directors.

GKN Kwikform: Mr Jessop has been appointed chairman, Mr M. J. Ormiston, managing director, and Mr C. G. Ainley, Mr A. Ingram, Mr D. G. Oldfield, Mr T. Palferman, Mr W. Papegaaij, Mr J. F. Reeve, Mr A. J. Smith and Mr D. Sykes have been appointed directors.

Korn/Ferry International: Mr Jean-Michel Beigbeder, former chairman of the board of Spencer Stuart Managemant Consultants, has become chairman and managing director of Korn/Ferry's new international executive committee to direct the company's worldwide expansion programme.

Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Company: Mr Barry E. Nichols has been appointed the first managing partner responsible for the British offices and operations.

British Rail Engineering: Mr Norman J. Hunter has been appointed manager of public affairs.

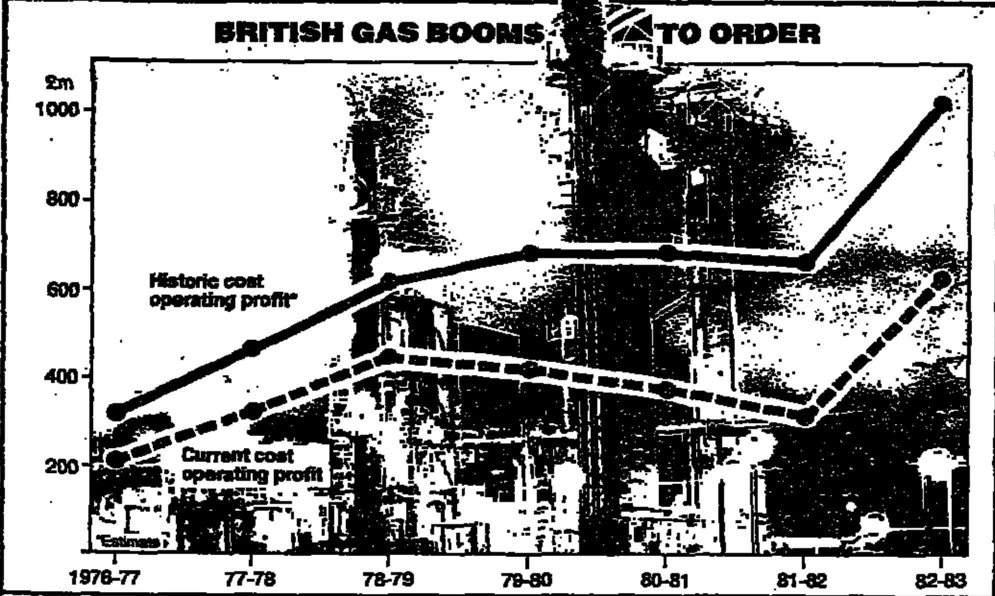
Findhorn Finances: Mr Paul Savage, company secretary, has been appointed to the board.

Legal & General: Mr Ron Peet, chief executive, will retire in June, 1984. He will become a non-executive director. Mr I. R. Martin, assistant pensions manager, is to be controller (managed funds); Mr M. Fordham, assistant pensions contracts manager, is to be superintendent (managed funds); Mr J. A. Furlong, training adviser (personnel) and Mr L. J. Martin, are to be superintendents (managed funds); Mr G. F. Peplow is to be superintendent (general insurance). Mr M. J. Essex, personnel manager, is to be personnel administration services manager; Mr B. V. Hart, administration manager, is to be pensions manager; Mr C. D. Pullan, assistant actuary, is to be controller (life planning); and Mr B. H. Wright is to be customer communications officer.

BIX International Services: Mr David Layton has been appointed to the main board.

Geevor Tin Mines: Mr C. F. T. Moxon has been appointed a director.

Corporation's profits are more than those of ICI, Beecham and M & S combined



Gas men again tell Whitehall to keep its hands off

For a time of recession, the gas business in Britain continues to generate cash for both the Government and the State-owned British Gas corporation at a furious rate.

Yesterday's annual results from the corporation show that it has now pipped British Telecom for the dubious accolade of being the largest single profitmaker in the public sector.

With current cost profits more than doubled at £663m (equivalent to £1,034m on the old historic cost basis), British Gas made more money last year than all but three or four of the leading companies in the private sector. Its profits were greater than those of ICI, Beecham and Marks & Spencer combined.

Despite funding an £800m capital investment programme entirely out of its own resources, the corporation still had £223m of cash to spare at the end of the year. And this was after paying the Government £196m in tax and another £470m in the form of the gas levy, that clever wheeze invented three years ago by Tory politicians to cream off some of the profits the corporation is making on its long-standing cheap supplies of gas from the southern North Sea.

But this apparently mutually satisfactory state of affairs has done little to close the political and operational gulf between the politicians and the gas men, who continue to regard the Government's policy towards their industry as little short of crazy.



Walker: cordial relations

It is no secret that Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chaiman, enjoys more cordial relations with Mr Peter Walker, the new Secretary of State for Energy, than he did with Mr Nigel Lawson, his more doctrinaire predecessor at the Department of Energy.

The arrival of a sympathetic sponsoring minister has, however, been more than offset by the translation of Mr Lawson to an important centre of power at the Treasury, where the key decisions about nationalized industries will continue to be taken.

The changeover has done only a little to ease the fears of Sir Denis and his colleagues that more unpalatable medicine may shortly be prescribed for their industry.

Over the past three years, the corporation has opposed the Government's efforts to intervene in a business that (the gassmen say) it knows little about. For as long as was practicable, it has fought against the Government's orders to dispose of its valuable onshore and North Sea oil assets, actions described by one disgrunled board member (with half an eye trained on Mr Lawson's public spending problems) as "selling off the family silver merely to subsidize riotous living".

The corporation has also made it plain that it thought the Whitehall-inspired plan to raise domestic gas prices by 10 per cent more than inlation in a three-year crash course of "realistic energy pricing" between 1980 and last year was a case of "too much, too fast", even though it contributed to last year's record profits.

At the same time, Sir Denis has campaigned against the gas levy on the grounds that it is the wrong way of raising money from the gas industry, especially when it simply recoups some of the extra income that the Government-ordained price rises had taken from domestic consumers in the first place.

Yesterday, Sir Denis returned to his theme that the politicians should leave his industry to get on with running what it regards as an already well-run operation without interference.

Referring to the need for modest, but steady, long-term increases in the price of gas, he said: "We should like this to be a gradual process rather than a succession of freezes and sudden jumps dictated by factors other than the needs of our customers and the business". This, in nationalized industry speak, is straight code for "hands off", or (if you prefer) "no electioneering, please."

What the Government does next remains to be seen. Having theoretically broken British Gas' monopoly over gas supply with last year's Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act, it is once again said to be studying plans to hive off British Gas' 900 high street showrooms to the private sector – a move that holds little in the way of financial or political gain.

The manifesto at the last election spoke of extending the privatization of the gas and electricity industries, but concrete proposals have yet to surface. Hardliners in the Government such as Mr Lawson are doubtless still determined to make further inroads into British Gas' monopoly position, and generate further improvements in costs and efficiency.

British Gas' attitude to privatization has always been that – if it is to take place at all – it should take the form of privatizing the corporation as a whole, rather than selling off its profitable arms one at a time.

Depite pressure for such a move from a number of influential Tory backbenchers, there is no evidence that this route is practical, at least for the moment.

As with British Telecom, it would require the setting up of a regulatory authority, preparations for which would probably take several years.

The American experience of a regulated private sector gas industry – where the price and safety regulations have distorted market forces far more drastically and illogically than the British monopoly could ever do – is not one to inspire confidence.

What is not in doubt is that British Gas has reached a plateau in its relentless rise to prominence as a generator of cash. Partly as a result of the disposal of the oil assets (which will cost British Gas £300m of cash flow over the next three years), its profitability is likely to decline in the next two years. After that it will start to rise again, but relatively slowly.

With the decline of the origianl North Sea gas fields in the next 10 years, the corporation faces a significant increase in the cost of its gas supplies, whether they come from Norway of from new fields in the North Sea. Mr Chris Brierley, managing director for economic planning, expects the average price of the corporation's raw materials to double in real terms from its present level of 11.6p a therm over the next 10 years.

On the demand side, the corporation is still expecting sales to rise from 16.8 billion therms to 19 billion therms by 1987/8. Half of this increase is expected to come from domestic consumers, particularly in central heating. It still sees no sign of revival in industrial demand, traditionally a reliable barometer of economic activity. Despite its 50 per cent price advantage over oil, the gas corporation has recently lost a few customers to heavily subsidized coal.



Rooke: steady increases

The corporation's workforce has been reduced from its peak of 106,000 two years ago to 101,200, and this rundown is expected to continue throughout the 1980s. This indicator of improved efficiency should at least go down well with the nationalized industry's critics in the Government and at the CBI.

Jonathan Davis

Industrial notebook

Sharper image for machine tools

A magazine survey this week appears to give the lie to the Jeremiahs who declare that British manufacturing industry has gone into irretrievable decline largely for lack of capital investment.

The fifth survey of machine tools and production equipment from *Metalworking Production* magazine may not be a document that normally sets the country agog with expectation. But therein is evidence that a lot of the nation's factories have been rapidly and comprehensively re-equipped in recent years.

Gone are the days, it seems, when the predominant picture of industry was of a small band of highly ingenious workers keeping machines turning by using bits of string and prayers.

Machines less than five years old now account for 26 per cent of the total inventory compared with 18 per cent in 1976. Machine-buying during the 1970s now means that 39 per cent of the entire population of just under one million machines is under 10 years old.

When it comes to metal-forming machines – those that bend, press, shear and draw – almost half of those in the United Kingdom are under five years old compared with 41 per cent in Japan and under 29 per cent in the US.

Again, on an international scale, Britain's industrial productivity should be close to the competition judging by the rush to instal high technology production equipment. Of the total machine tool population, 3.32 per cent are now numerically controlled (NC) machines, which beats West Germany's 2.2 per cent, America's 1.94 per cent, France's 1.86 per cent and even Japan's 2.84 per cent.

Significantly, the greatest growth in the use of NC machines has been in companies employing fewer than 50 workers. There has also been an admirable swing away from buying directly imported machines; the ratio on 59 per cent British origin and 41 per cent foreign has tipped in favour of home producers in the last five years despite the big sales pitches of the importers.

Despite every indication to the contrary, says the magazine, the 3,000 respondents to the survey have strong plans for investment over the next five or six years. They expect to instal 52,000 NC machines out of total expected purchases of 201,000.

Mr Ted Holland, the magazines editor, adds: "The message that jumps out of the survey is that Britain now has the technology: our potential is immense. If our production managers have promoted and pursued their plans so effectively over the last five years, the reward must be encouragement to put all this advanced equipment to its best use.

"Determination to grow is the order for today. And that must include Government, public utilities, major manufacturers, and every metal-working shop down to the smallest sub-contractor".

> ❛ Determination to grow is the order for today. That must include government utilities, major manufacturers and every metalworking shop down to the smallest contractor ❜

Before there is too much euphoria, however, there are other figures in the survey which show that there is still much catching-up to be done. A third of Britain's machines are at least 20 years old, and while we may have more than 3,400 automatic assembly machines in operation this compares badly with the 17,265 in the US and the 23,839 in Japan.

Clearly, the Government and the financial sector could do far more to help manufacturing use its new high-tech hardware to the greatest effect. Sadly, neither has in recent years felt able to take big risks, preferring to blame poor demand and idle workers for industry's plight.

The British machine tool industry is now a shadow of its post-war self, but the remnants could still survive and prosper, and be able to combat the imports.

Edward Townsend

The Fifth Survey of Machine Tools and Production Equipment in Britain, Metalworking Production, Morgan-Grampian, 30 Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH £32.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Boost to US sales hope gives Boots a tonic

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 18. Dealings end, July 29. Contango Day, Aug 1. Settlement Day, Aug 8.

American investors reckon they know a bargain when they see one. Yesterday they were buying shares in Boots, the high street chemist, as the shares soared 21p to a new high of 332p on word that the group's application to market Ibuprofen over the counter in the US had been brought forward.

Ibuprofen is the active ingredient in Boot's anti rheumatic drug Brufen which has been available on prescription in this country for years. But under the trade name Advil, Boots hopes to market the drug over the counter in the massive US market and has already lined up a licensing deal with American Homes the giant US drug distributor.

A spokesman for Boots yesterday told *The Times* that the application to market Ibuprofen in America would be heard before an open committee meeting of the Federal Drug Administration on August 18, after which recommendations would be made. But he warned that the final go-ahead for the drug could be as far as two years off.

Analysts in the City reckon the deal could lead to a further surge in profits for the group which last year rose from £112m to £125m. It could certainly force brokers to upgrade their earlier estimates.

Meanwhile, Glaxo was enjoying a new wave of support rising 30p to 87p. A report in the *Wall Street Journal* estimates Zantac has secured 7 per cent of new prescriptions in the anti-arthritic market in the first week alone.

The rest of the equity market was in a more confident mood after the overnight performance on Wall Street. Investors appeared to have shrugged off fears of an imminent rise in interest rates after the latest disappointing money supply figures over the weekend.

Sentiment was also helped by the better-than-expected trade figures showing a surplus instead of the feared deficit. As a result the *FT* Index ended at its high for the day 8.0 up at 708.9.

Among blue chips, *BOC Group* stood out with a rise of 16p to 238p helped by US buying of the shares. According to several London brokers the shares are being recommended to their clients by Merrill Lynch, the influential American broker.

Rises were also seen in Allied-Lyons 3p to 223p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 308p, Lucas Industries 3p to 148p, Marks & Spencer 2p to 197p, P & O deferred 3p to 195p and Plessey 7p to 667p.

Shares of ICI were also a good market 6p higher at 530p ahead of second quarter figures later tomorrow. The market is looking for pretax profits of £260m for the first half with the second quarter chipping in with around £130m.

Gills spent a better day scoring gains of nearly £1 at the longer end of the market reflecting approval for the Government's fund raising proposals announced earlier this week. On the foreign exchange the pound rose 0.2 cents to $1.5250.

BP rallied 4p to 394p after further reflection of the Government's proposals to reduce its stake in the group and raise about £500m in the process. Brokers estimates the Government will reduce its stake from the present level of 39 per cent to around 32 per cent; the third sell off of shares in the company in recent years.

The hot weather has been good news for Whitbread the

Shares of Hambro Life continued to resist the downward trend of the rest of the life insurance market yesterday, climbing another 4p to 392p in the wake of last week's bullish circular from broker Laing & Cruickshank. Laing reckons the group is well placed in the life market and the yield of 4.9 stands at a slight discount to the rest of the sector. For the current year, it is looking for pretax profits of £26m against £19.5m last year.

brewer. The shares sparkled 8p higher at 142p as Mr Charles Tidbury, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting that trade had been 10 per cent higher during the past few weeks of fine weather.

Production was at full stretch, but with output down around 12 per cent over the past three years, a 10 per cent rise during a hot summer was only likely to improve production by 1 per cent over the year. "This year got off to a bad start and as a result much of the good work of the present heatwave has only gone to restoring what happened in earlier months". Mr Tidbury said.

The interim figures from National Westminster proved better than expected with the group reporting an increase to £230m instead of the expected fall to around £205m. Last year it made £210m. But after fluctuating wildly the shares ended the day 2p lower at 647p. The market is worried about a possible £160m rights issue from Midland when it reports later today. Midland closed unchanged at 412p.

For the rest, Lloyds Bank, reporting shortly, added 6p to 557p, while Barclays, the last of the Big Four to reveal its figures, added 14p to 489p.

The spending boom in the high street has meant another re-rating for stores shares which have been dull of late. Habitat Mothercare responded with an 8p rise to 296p followed by British Home Stores 9p to 226p.

Oils still drew benefit from hopes of firmer oil prices. Ultramar rose 12p to 649p, London Scottish Marine Oil jumped 13p to 341p and Shell Transport and Trading added 8p to 576p. Britoil remained unmoved among the sector at 220p.

Willis Faber the insurance broker, has reduced its stake in Abingworth, the venture capital investment company, to below 5 per cent. It has sold a total of 500.000 ordinary shares and now owns a total of 564,710. Abingworth ended the day unchanged at 326p. after 328p. while Willis Faber slipped 2p to 528p.

Metal Sciences; the shot blasting gritmaker, made a spectacular debut on the Unlisted Securities Market with the price almost trebling in first-time dealings. Statham Duff Stoop, the brokers, will be more than pleased with the group's reception after making an offer for sale of 10.8m shares at 11p. The issue was about 108 times oversubscribed with investors ploughing more than £124m into the issue.

As a result applications were heavily scaled down. The shares opened at 28p and at one stage hit 30p before closing at 29p – a premium of 18p. The group is out of the London Venture Capital stable, which bought Bio-Isolates to market, and hopes to be making profits from its BritGrit process by next year.

Shares of Fidelity Radio went ex rights yesterday falling 5p to 160p following its recent cash call for £4m on the basis of one-for-three at 145p. The directors of the group have made a placing of 654,000 new ordinary shares at 15 1/32 nil paid to help them take up the balance of their entitlement amounting to 67,000. Following the rights the board will own 2.23m shares of 19.8 per cent of the total.

Fidelity, which makes cordless telephones for British Telecom, has forecast pretax profits of not less than £2.2m in the current year. Bairstow Eves, the Essex estate agent, has bought its rival Curson & Poole for £770,000. Bairstow, which was the first estate agent to go public when it came to market only last year, made an initial payment of £250,000 for the nine offices and goodwill of C & P with the remaining £520,000 to be paid in stages over the next two years.

The group hopes to integrate the new offices by the end of this year and to contribute to profits during 1984. Shares of Bairstow rose 4p to 91p

Tied pubs likely to get to court

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Mounting legal difficulties are emerging in the application of EEC regulations affecting "tied" brewery-owned tenanted public houses.

There is an increasing threat of test cases going before the courts when the regulations really begin to bite at the beginning of next year. Before then, however, an attempt is likely to be made in Britain to iron out problems through informal talks.

These are now expected between individual brewers, the National Union of Licensed Victuallers, which acts for tenants, and the Federation of Wholesale Distributors, whose members include wholesale grocers and cash-and-carry businesses. The NULV is expected to decide this week whether to open discussions with brewers.

The three groups are also expected to raise detailed questions with the European Commission, which has promised to produce, by the end of the year, a set of guidelines for the application of the regulations that started at the beginning of this month.

The Competitions Directorate General's office in Brussels has said that several issues may need to go before the courts to be decided. This is because the regulations are written in broad-brush fashion aimed primarily at increasing competition, particularly between the different national markets within the EEC.

Mr Eric White, of the competitions office, gave a further warning: "The most important rule on interpretation is that a course of action should be chosen in line with the intention and the spirit of the regulations. If you want to argue about the precise words, don't bother."

This remark could be particularly relevant to part of the regulations which allow a pub tenant to buy drinks, such as wines and spirits, outside the tie if a brewer does not meet more favourable terms offered by an outside supplier.

The regulations, according to one translation, talk of "more favourable conditions", but a guidance note mentions only prices.

All the British interests are still studying the legal implications of the regulations which at any rate leave the tie intact on draught beer – except to the possible extent of letting Guinness draught stout into more outlets.

But the tenants could become freer to take in non-beer drinks and competitive beers and competitive beers packaged in cans and bottles, including lagers from continental companies.

Record earnings at Commerzbank

Frankfurt (AP Dow Jones) – Partial operating earnings of Commerzbank rose 130.4 per cent to a record DM467.9m (£120m) in th first half of 1983 from DM203m in the same period last year according to an interim report.

Commerzbank says it is confident of matching in the course of the summer, the operating result of some DM500m achieved in all of 1982.

The bank's advances in the first half offered strong support to a pledge made earlier this year by Herr Walter Seipp, managing board chairman to resume dividend payments for 1983 after three barren years.

Commerzbank's last dividend of DM8.50 a share offered for 1979 is not likely to be matched first time, but Frankfurt banking sources expect the bank to begin with a dividend of about DM6 a share to approach payout levels of other major Frankfurt banks.

Partial operating earnings are calculated from net interest earnings and net commission income. The bank said a 30 per cent increase in interest earnings came alongside improved refinancing operations.

Commerzbank noted a similar improvement in overall operating earnings in the first half, which includes trading on its own account in securities, precious metals and foreign exchange.

The bank cautioned that a portion of this year's income will be allocated to risk reserve to hedge against bad loans.

Consensus rates extension likely

By John Lawless

Western countries will go on subsidizing exports to the developing world under the consensus agreement until October – but only if the EEC agrees to the immediate introduction of changes to the so-called low interest rate currencies.

Talks on renewing the consensus rates have broken down twice this month, because of the opposition of France, weakly supported by Italy. Technically, the agreement which allows subsidized export loans to be made to developing countries, ended on July 15.

But the member countries of the organization of Economic Cooperation and Development are known to be sticking to their "gentlemen's agreement" to give their EEC members time to agree – that is, persuade France to agree to new minimum rates.

Everyone accepts that a failure to agree and a free-for-all on rates would be "disastrous".

But the OECD will sanction an extension only if the EEC as a whole sanctions the introduction of LIRCs this week. Again, France is objecting.

LIRCS offer considerable advantages to exporters in countries experienced in using them, enabling deals to be done at anything between 1.3 per cent and 3.7 per cent below consensus rates.

Britain is acknowledged as being the world leader in foreign currency financing, which was made mandatory six years ago. The first deals were done in US dollars, but since then UK exports have been financed in everything from Deutshemarks to Hongkong dollars, and the first 60 loans in yen the only significant LIRC presently being negotiated.

France is scrambling to catch up, having made foreign currency financing a legal requirement earlier this month.

ATHLETICS

Coe faces Cram and a strong foreign field at Gateshead

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe has decided to get a guide to his 800 metres form before the world championships by running that distance in the Gateshead invitation meeting on Sunday. Coe faces not only Steve Cram, the local favourite, and European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion, but also a field which would regale a major championship.

Peter Elliott and Garry Cook, the two Britons who will accompany Coe to Helsinki at 800 metres, are in the line-up with Peter Bourke, of Australia, the Commonwealth champion; Mike Boit, of Kenya; James Mays of the United States, and William Wuyke, of Venezuela, who won last Sunday's AAA championship when Steve Ovett dropped out.

Ovett has also confirmed that he will be running the 1,000 metres at Gateshead. His principal opposition for the moment will be a 1,500 metres runner. Mike Hillardt, of Australia, but the main interest in Ovett will be to see how he has recovered from the gashed foot and torn muscle fibres that caused him to drop out of the AAA race.

A good win for Coe would give him the confidence boost that he needs after his successive defeats at 1,500 metres and one mile. In the race against Steve Scott, of the United States, last Saturday, Coe never got in a position to threaten the American, and even Scott seemed embarrassed by the ease of his victory.

Steve Cram, who is using the race as preparation for his 1,500 metres in Helsinki, is eager to defend his unbeaten record at Gateshead Stadium since 1980. Cram said yesterday "I would obviously like to beat Coe over his speciality distance in front of a Geordie crowd, but I don't consider myself an 800 metres runner. If I beat Coe over 800m there is obviously something wrong with him."

Even though Coe has been showing considerably less than optimum form over 1,500 metres and one mile, his 800 metres races this season this season have had all the hallmarks of his world record-breaking form. He set a new world best at Cosford for the 800 metres in March, and even after his first 1,500m defeat, by Gonzalez of Spain in Paris five weeks ago, Coe went to Oslo four days later and set the fastest time in the world this year of 1min 43.80sec for 800 metres. Cram's best this season is 1min 46.36sec.

The runner most people would like to have seen in the 800 metres is, of course, Ovett. He reacted strongly to the selectors ignoring his claims for an 800 metres place at the world championships, and a fast run from Ovett in Gateshead would have been the best possible riposte.

Keith Connor's ankle injury has improved, and he will rejoin battle with Willie Banks, of the United States, in Gateshead. Their contest should be a fine preview of two weeks hence in Helsinki.

CRICKET

Reshaping the Oval for 1984

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Things are happening at the Oval. After last week's NatWest Trophy match between Surrey and Warwickshire work started on demolishing the old press box, which had been little changed since the turn of the century, when silence was observed and the cliches, though more ornate, were otherwise the same.

The new development at the Pavilion end, which it is hoped will be completed by April 1984, will include 19 new hospitality boxes in the Taverners and Mound Stands (to the right of the Pavilion, that is, as you look out of it).

Boxes at sporting events are so much in demand and such an invaluable source of revenue that it is now a matter of much regret at Lord's that the Tavern Stand there has only one row of them. The idea of a second row, which was in the original plans, was rejected by MCC members at an annual general meeting as being too exclusive. Seventeen of the Oval's new boxes have already been leased on a four-year contract. The whole project will cost £750,000.

The perimeter wall at the Oval, which is half a mile long, is also being rebuilt, the present one being potentially dangerous. Thanks to the generosity of the London Brick Company, and an arrangement which has been reached with the Brick Development Association Training Services, whereby much of the work is being done by trainees, the cost to the Surrey County Cricket Club, rather than being in the region of £1m, will be one twentieth that amount.

Consideration is being given, as well, to ways and means of putting the playing area at the Oval to fuller use in the close season. But it is at the Vauxhall End where the biggest and most important changes will take place. Surrey have launched an appeal for £1,250,000 to build an indoor cricket centre, to be named after the late Ken Barrington.

For some time Surrey, with their landlords, the Duchy of Cornwall and the Borough of Lambeth, have been discussing how the Oval might be made more available to the local community. To this end the Surrey County Cricket Club Youth Trust ahve been formed to help create the best facilities.

The cricket centre will be essentially a large sports hall, with seven indoor cricket nets and facilities for six-a-side football, badminton, fencing, table tennis, basketball, gymnastics and the rest.

A single visit to the Oval is enough for anyone to see what a likely catchment area surrounds it. On big occasions there the streets are alive with boys, many of them of West Indian extraction, with nowhere to play. "Who do you want win?" I asked one of them once when England were playing West Indies. "I'd like it to be a tie," he said, with a flashing smile and a Kennington accent. Although he was English himself, his mother was a Barbadian and his father from Jamaica.

The Oval is a great and famous ground, long in need of these new facilities. Years ago there were ambitious plans for building a hotel, office blocks and a shopping centre there and reducing the size of the field. The fell through when there was a slump in the building world.

The appeal which is now under way deserves to succeed. When it does you may even get some more accurate reporting. It incorporates a press box, also at the Vauxhall End, behind the bowler's arm, a luxury and experienced at the moment only at Edgbaston among English Test match grounds.

Lyon's turn to win the crown?

By Michael Berry

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown in the Minor Counties. Of the existing members only Staffordshire, Buckinghamshire and Durham have managed to win the outright championship in two successive seasons.

Staffordshire and Buckinghamshire both achieved the feat in the early 1920s and Durham did it during their recent dominance in 1980 and 1981. Oxfordshire, as the 1982 champions, do not appear to be on the road to joining an élite list.

Buckinghamshire are now favourites to win the western division. The spinners, Lyon with five wickets and Milton with three, bowled Oxfordshire out with three overs to spare.

Bowlers, particularly of the slow variety, are carrying off most of the seasons laurels. In the past week Lewington, Allin and Sutton have all come to the fore as their respective counties gained their first wins in the western division.

Lewington, the former Warwickshire off-spinner now back with Berkshire, took 13 wickets in the win over Cornwall that included a career-best seven for 58 in the second innings. Allin, the Devon slow left-armer, again enjoyed the fruits of the notorious turning wicket at Sidmouth, picking up six wickets in Dorset's second innings.

Dorset was beaten for the second time in a week when they lost to Cheshire at Bowdon on Monday. Sutton, now in his 25th season, finished with the remarkable figure of five for one as the Dorset middle order collapsed. The Cheshire captain overcame a serious eye injury last year, and used to be a tenacious opener but now goes in as low as eight or nine.

In the eastern division Durham bowled out Lincolnshire for 62 at Lincoln to gain their first win of the campaign. Greensword finished with 13 wickets and Ranjie Nanan, a West Indian recruit to the Durham side, contributed an immensely enjoyable and valuable innings. Included because of the unavailability of Davis, the Australian fast bowler, Nanan hit an unbeaten 50 in only 29 minutes to equal the second fastest half-century in Durham records.

Cope, the former Yorkshire off-spinner, suffered most, conceding three massive sixes, but his five wickets in the second innings took him past 100 for Lincolnshire in only his third season.

SWIMMING

Taking the road to Rome

Adrian Moorhouse carries British hopes for gold in the European swimming championships in Rome from August 20-27. The 19-year-old Commonwealth Games champion from Leeds is selected for the 100 and 200 metres breaststroke in the British team announced yesterday.

Moorhouse won the ASA national championship at Coventry on Friday in 1min 04.09sec, the fifth fastest time in the world this year, and only Volkov and Kis, the Russian pair, look capable of standing in his path in Rome.

Britain has not won a European championship gold medal since David Wilkie's success in 1974, while the last women to win one was Anita Lonsbrough 23 years ago.

The medal chances are slim again this time, with only June Croft (100m freestyle), Ann Osgerby



Moorhouse: a golden smile

(butterfly), Jackie Willmott and Sarah Hardcastle (400 and 800m freestyle) providing realistic hopes apart from Moorhouse.

Sarah Hardcastle, from Essex, who is only 14, is the baby of the team and she also competes in the 400 individual medley, but the busiest member of the squad will be John Davey, the allrounder from Milton Keynes. Out of action for four months earlier in the year because of a shoulder injury, Davey has fought back to fitness so well that the selectors have named him for five individual events and a relay.

Three swimmers who achieved the slower of the qualifying standards for Rome, Linda Criddle (butterfly), Sandra Bowman (breaststroke), and Maria Scott (400m individual medley), miss out

The selectors have also decided on not to gamble on Stephen Poulter, a Commonwealth Games silver medal winner at 400 metres individual medley, who missed the national championships because he is still suffering from the after-effects of glandular fever.

MEN: 100m freestyle: D Lowe, K Lee. 200m freestyle (from): P Hubble, P Easter, N Cochran. 400m freestyle: J Davey, A Astbury. 1,500m freestyle: Astbury. 100m backstroke; Davey. 200m backstroke: Davey, Cochran. 100m breaststroke: A Moorhouse. 200m breaststroke: Moorhouse. 100m butterfly (from): Lee, Hubble, Lowe. 200m butterfly: Hubble, Easter. 200m individual medley: R Brew, Davey. 400m individual medley: Davey, Cochran. 4 x 100m freestyle relay: Lowe, R Burrell, Lee, Hubble. 4 x 200m freestyle relay (from): Astbury, Cochran, Davey, Easter, Hubble. 4 x 100m medley relay: to be selected.

WOMEN: 100m freestyle: J Croft, C Cooper. 200m freestyle: Croft, F Ross. 400m freestyle: J Willmott, S Hardcastle. 800m freestyle: Willmott, Hardcastle. 100m backstroke: C White, S Purvis. 200m backstroke: White, Purvis. 100m breaststroke: L Burt, S Brownsdon. 200m breaststroke: G Stanley, Brownsdon. 100m butterfly: A Osgerby, Cooper. 200m butterfly: Osgerby, Ross. 200m individual medley: Stanley, Croft. 400m individual medley: Hardcastle, Stanley. 4 x 100m freestyle relay: Croft, Cooper, C Foot, N Fibbens. 4 x 200m freestyle: Croft, Willmott, Ross, Hardcastle. 4 x 100m medley relay: To be selected. Diving: Men's springboard and high board: C Snode and N Stanton. Women's high board: L Fraser. Women's springboard: A Childs. Synchronized swimming: Solo: C Wilson. Team: A Bowler, Dodd, Wilson, P Coombs, C Holmyard, N Shearn, P Sutton, A Garratt, H Page.

Young talent blossoms in the garden of England

Sharply blow the winds of change

Kent is a good place to be in these days – and not merely for the blooms. The county cricket XI, mostly home-grown, is blossoming in a way which suggests it could become the equal of the side of the late sixties and seventies.

Of all the English counties Kent is the oldest, in historical terms, and perhaps the proudest, in cricketing terms. In 11 years up to 1978 Kent won 11 major trophies, always through purposeful cricket. Sometimes it touched peaks of brilliance. Three players of that era, Colin Cowdrey (who with Leslie Ames fashioned the success), Alan Knott and Derek Underwood, will forever be regarded as great cricketers; Denness, Luckhurst and Asif were prominent Test players of the day; and others, such as Ealham, Shepherd and Johnson, were consistent in performance and loyalty.

It was in 1976 that deadly nightshade first sprouted in the garden of England. Cowdrey and Ames had by now both retired; at the helm was Denness, a man maligned by the press yet liked even by Ian Chappell. That autumn, Denness, having won two trophies for Kent in the summer, left the county in acrid circumstances after an extraordinary misunderstanding over his future with the chairman, John Pocock.

Asif, the Pakistani, took over and led Kent to a joint championship, but more trouble was brewing off the field. He, Knott, Underwood and Woolmer had signed for World Series Cricket – and had been dismissed by the county committee, a decision which Ames found "repugnant and distasteful".

A protest group was formed; members fell into two camps. Eventually the committee reinstated the four, and were promptly accused of self-interest. They could not win. The team could, though. Under Ealham, pugnacious batsman, superb fielder and delightful man, Kent, with their World Series quartet available for the whole summer of 1978, won both the championship and the Benson and Hedges Cup.

Yet the tumbrils were soon to roll again. After two barren years Ealham, by his own admission not ideally suited to captaincy, was deposed. For the opening match of the next season he carried the drinks tray. The end was nigh, too, for Shepherd, who departed in a similar fashion to Denness. Kent's supporters, who are considered to be among the most loyal in the land, were not amused. By this year membership had fallen by almost 50 per cent from its level in the years of glory.

Sharply have the winds of change blown. This season Kent are being led by a new combination: Luckhurst, the solid professional, as manager, and Tavaré, of whom much the same can be said, as captain. There is an air of permanence about it – and of ambition. "We want to be remembered as the Kent side of the eighties," Tavaré stressed. "Not as the side that followed the Kent XI of the seventies."

Four men survive from the Cowdrey-Denness era: Knott, who is still, Luckhurst feels, the best wicketkeeper/batsman in the world; Underwood; Woolmer; and Johnson. Then there are what Luckhurst terms "the intermediates": Tavaré; Jarvis, who almost made the England team last year; Chris Cowdrey, having battled successfully, it seems, to escape his father's shadow; and Dilley.

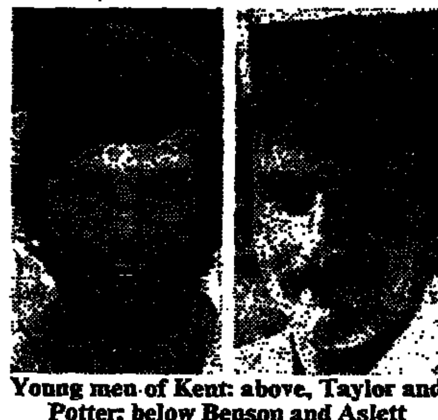
Dilley, seen now (for the second time) as England's fast-bowling saviour, will be in the spotlight for the rest of this summer; so, too, will the new faces. Luckhurst, who is not one to make rash statements, believes that Potter, the Bexleyheath-born, Australia-bred opener, will be an England batsman within the next 18 months.

But Kent's batting strength is considerable, so much so that Potter has spent most of this season becalmed in the pavilion. Chosen ahead of him were Woolmer, who, doubtless fearing youth might supersede him, has had a marvellous season, and Taylor, with whom Potter might one day be opening for England.

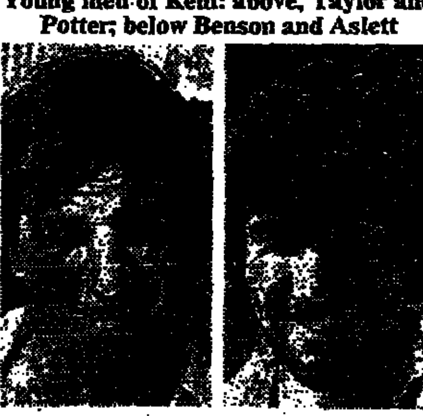
Switching between opening and a middle-order place is Benson, the chunky left-hander of whom Luckhurst says: "He has considerable natural ability and a reasonable chance of reaching Test level. His strength lies in playing the ball through the 'V' between mid-on and mid-off. Unfortunately, though, it is not the best time to be pressing for a place in England's middle-order."

Then there is Aslett, who scored a century on his debut in 1981 and by sheer weight of runs has forced his way into the side, and Hinks, of whom little other than promise is yet known. And along the seemingly endless conveyor belt of talent, another Cowdrey is emerging: Colin Cowdrey's third son, Graham, aged 18, who, word has it, could be the best of the three. He has already made his mark in the second XI.

With Chris Cowdrey not thought of as an all-rounder in the three-day game, the position that Shepherd occupied for so long is there for the taking. Vying for it are Ellison – "we released Shepherd because Ellison couldn't be held back," Luckhurst says – and Penn, who comes from the



Young men of Kent: above, Taylor and Potter; below Benson and Aslett



quaintly named club, River Woodpeckers, and played for Young England last season.

The gulf between them is as narrow as that which separates Waterton and Marsh, the two reserve wicketkeepers. A measure of their ability is that Knott is not assured of a new contract next year, and that Kent had few qualms over releasing Downton to Middlesex.

Where, then, does all this talent spring from? Kent, of course, is a big county with a big population. So many of their cricketers come from the London suburbs and the cluster of Medway towns. Their youth policy, directed by Colin Page – not the easiest of men but perhaps the best judge of a young cricketer there is – is second to none.

There was the time when Page discovered Ealham. "The first ball he received was tonked over extra-cover's head for four. We all wondered what on earth was going on, but soon realized that here was a style that would serve Kent for years to come."

Style and talent. Kent once again have plenty of it.

Ivo Tennant

YACHTING: AUSTRALIANS SET FAIR IN AMERICA'S CUP

Criticism before Admiral's Cup starts

By John Nicholls

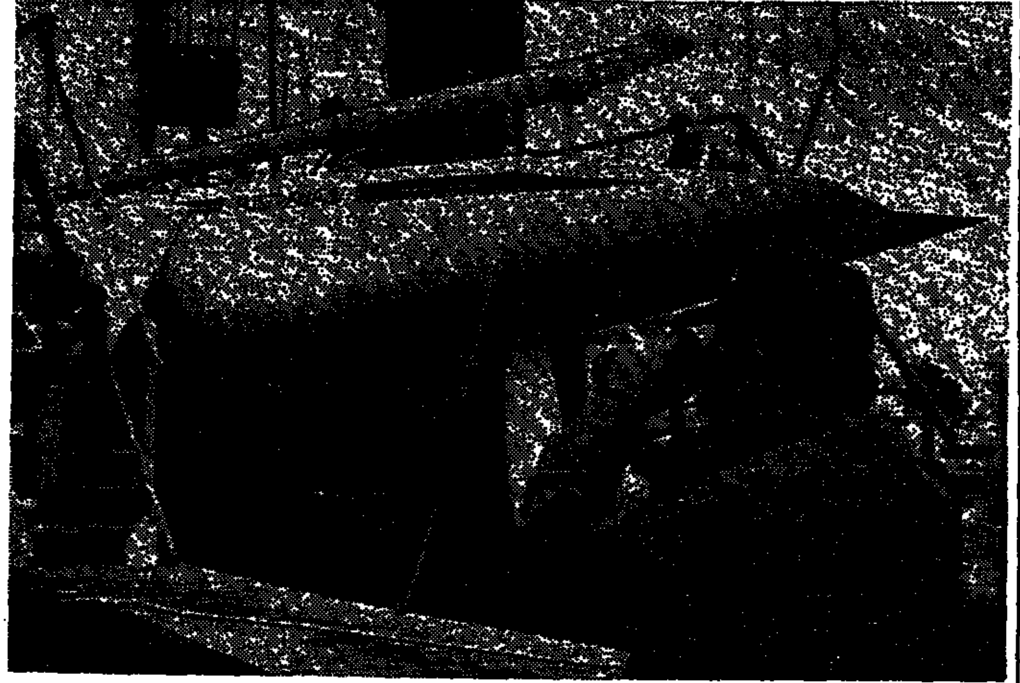
Few teams in recent years have met with as little enthusiasm as that which has been shown to the team who represent Britain in the Admiral's Cup series, starting in the Solent today. Few yachtsmen seem to think Britain can retain the trophy won in 1981. Part of the criticism meted out is nothing short of sour grapes from those who failed to gain selection themselves, but there is also evidence to suggest this is not a strong team.

Which boats, then, might have been in their place instead? That is not easy to answer because the selectors were not blessed with an embarrassment of talent during the comprehensive trials. Their problem was that no boat was good enough, so they had to choose three which seemed in some way better than the others. In the event, Indulgence (Graham Walker), Black Topic (Dixon Atkinson) and Dragon (Brian Saffery Cooper) were the boats that the selectors felt would best meet the requirements of the Royal Ocean Racing Club.

Since their selection, none of the three boats has won the important race, whereas one of the failed contenders has and others have consistently been placed higher than the team boats. So, given that most of this year's British boats seem to be much of a muchness, how do they compare with those of the 14 rival teams, Finland having withdrawn from the original 15.

On the evidence of recent races in the Solent, not too well. Last weekend, the German and New Zealand teams performed impressively; and since then Lady B (Peter Blake), one of the New Zealand boats, has been re-rated, which will make her more competitive.

One hopes the elements will provide better racing in the event than in 1981 and last year in the Sardinia Cup. Both series were badly affected by light winds, and the omens in Cowes yesterday were not good. There was little wind, much haze and the prospects for today's 30-mile inshore race do not look promising.


I spy: a security guard patrols the shrouded keel of Australia II

Australian beating for peeping

Newport, Rhode Island (agencies) – The crew of Austalia II gained some revenge for the Canadian attempt to spy on their new keel when they easily beat Canada I in Monday's America's Cup elimination races. But Canada I remained second in the competition behind Austalia II because the race committee upheld a Canadian protest against Peter de Savary's Victory '83.

The committee sustained Canada's contention that the boat was fouled when Victory's bow hit the end of Canada I's boom while they were jockeying for the start on Sunday.

On Monday Victory '83 beat Challenge 12, of Australia, by 32 seconds after taking a narrow lead at the first mark. The win raised the British yacht, skippered jointly by Phil Crebbin and Lawrie Smith, to third place among the challengers.

Australia II raced to a 1min 47sec lead at the first mark and steadily stretched her advantage over Canada I to 3min 57sec.

James Johnston, a 39-year-old diver from British Colombia, will be tried in a local court today after being discovered photographing the Australian yacht's keel on Saturday. The Canadian director of operations, Douglas Keary, said Johnston's activities were a "prank" and that the diver would plead not guilty to a charge of infringing the Australian yacht's water.

The French entry, France III, is almost certain to be eliminated after losing to the Alitalia sponsored Azzurra of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races and won by 1min 5sec and by 43se. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races, ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unrpedictable winds that dawdled all around Rhode Island Sound: north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (after Monday's races): 1, Australia II 11.88pts; 2, Canada I 7.72; 3, Victory '83 (GB) 7.44; 4, Azzurra (It) 7.2; 5, Challenge 12 (Aust) 6.8; 6, France III 2.12; 7, Advance (Aust) 0.8.

LOWESTOFT: Flying 15 national championships: Second day: 1, Flieder Mouse, G Bailey (Northampton SC); 2, Vega III, J Rodgers (Kircubbin SC); 3, Hot Gossip, J Parnell (Strangford Lough SC); 4, Something Different, C Coffey (Kircubbin SC); 5, Four Winds, G C Apthorp (Bay YC); 6, Feeling Fit, N and G Heath (Grafham Water SC).

● HOUSTON (AP) – Houston wants to host a national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

TENNIS

Burnett decides to break service

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Mr R E Hadingham is to be chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club's committee in succession to Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, from December 12. The committee run the Wimbledon championships with the help of delegates from the Lawn Tennis Association, and Sir Brian is to retire from the chairmanship and the committee after the annual meeting on that date.

Mr Hadingham became a member of the club in 1957, joined the committee in 1976 and is more widely known for his 50-year association with Slazengers. He became managing director of the sporting goods company in 1973 and chairman of Sparks, the sports charity.

Sir Brian has served on the committee for almost 23 years and became chairman when Herman David died in 1974. "I have enjoyed the honour and privilege of serving our great club for many years", he says. "But I am convinced it is in the best interests of the club and the championships that a new chairman should take over at the end of the year."

Sir Brian's term of office has been notable for advances on several fronts. Wimbledon's conservative traditions have not prevented them from making more and more money for British tennis.

They have also increased prize money from £97,100 to £904,246; introduced Sunday play and an earlier start; expanded the women's draw to the same size as the men's; and made expensive and enterprising improvements to the premises.

The Wimbledon chairman is one of the most influential figures in world tennis because he is the boss of the most renowned tournament. Wimbledon dominates British tennis because of its traditions, the power that comes from holding the purse strings, and the fact that an important segment of Britain's primarily middle-class tennis community attach considerable social importance to membership of the All-England Club.


R E Hadingham: new chairman

Dowdeswell eligible for Britain

Colin Dowdeswell, who was born within a stone's throw of Wimbledon, can now play for Britain. A men's doubles finalist at Wimbledon in 1975, Dowdeswell has been given permission by the International Tennis Federation to play for this country in international competitions.

Dowdeswell, aged 28, was brought up and educated in Rhodesia but he has always carried a British passport and has been resident in London for the past three years.

But to represent Britain he has needed to get special permission from the Davis Cup nations committee because he appeared for Rhodesia in 1976.

Paul Hutchins, Britain's national team manager, said: "With this ruling Colin is eligible to be considered for both the Davis Cup and Kings Cup teams. He is also eligible to represent a county.

"He has now given up his job as a stockbroker in the city to take up tennis on a full-time basis.

"Obviously I will be deciding whether to select him once I have seen his results through the summer as well as deciding on the combination of players to have in the team when we play Chile in our Davis Cup tie at Eastbourne from September 30 to October 2."

Cox made to struggle by 18-year-old

By a Special Correspondent

All the leading seeds moved into the third round of the ESAB tournament in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday, although the No 3, Mark Cox, had to battle hard before overcoming Chris Clarke, aged 18, from Buckinghamshire by 7-6, 6-3.

Clarke, who plays for the Gerrards Cross club, led 4-0 in the first-set tie-break before losing it 7-4 and was 2-0 ahead in the second set.

"I'm 40 now, and the years are catching up on me, but I should loosen up as the week goes on, and, if one of the young players is going to beat me, it would probably have been today", Cox said. He is seeded to meet the No 2 seed, Rod Frawley, in the semi-final on Friday.

Yesterday Frawley had a comfortable victory over the local player, Harvey Slater, who faded after holding his first two service games. Frawley eventually won 6–2, 6–1. Christopher Mottram beat Paul Bailey, from Hongkong, without dropping a game and Richard Lewis and John Feaver both went through, dropping only one game apiece.

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: C Mottram bt P Bailey, 6–0, 6–0; C Kermode bt A Scott, 6–2, 6–3; C Warren bt C Peet, 6–3, 6–3; R Coull bt T Mabbit, 6–3, 6–4; R Lewis bt D Davis, 6–0, 6–1; P Hand bt N Beecham, 6–2, 7–6; J Feaver bt M Briscoe, 6–1, 6–0; P Reakie bt S Barnes, 6–2, 4–6, 6–1; P Lavasalk (Swe) bt P Leyfield, 6–1, 6–2; N Fulwood bt A Broomhead, 6–2, 7–5; M Bailey bt C Harris, 2–0, ret; M Cox bt C Clarke, 7–6, 6–3; P Coyle bt J Caldeira, 6–0, 6–0; J Paish bt K Brumpton, 6–0, 6–2; M Walker bt N Barton, 6–1, 6–7, 6–4; R Frawley bt H Slater, 6–2, 6–1.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: D Parnell bt J Smith, 6–0, 6–0; V Marler bt S Longbottom, 7–6, 6–4; L Gracie bt S Bennett, 6–2, 6–0.

GOLF

No early lunch for Plaxton

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Jonathan Plaxton, one of the seven seeds in the English amateur championship (the eighth having turned professional) survived a crisis in the first round at Wentworth yesterday. Turning five up against Philip Richardson, of Muswell Hill, he saw the lead melt away to only one up in the heat of the midday sun and needed a birdie four at the last to be sure of reaching the second round.

Plaxton is a tall, slim, fresh-faced Yorkshireman, one of the young lions of the amateur game, a player good enough to lead the qualifying competition for the Open championship at Southport and Ainsdale two weeks ago. He must have felt that he would be taking an early lunch when he stormed away from his opponent with five holes in a row from the fourth.

Then the holes slipped away as Plaxton missed the green at the short tenth, missed a four-foot birdie putt at the twelfth and suffered cruel luck on the fourteenth, where his tee-shot five yards left of the hole kicked out of bounds. It became only one up when Richardson holed from off the green at the fifteenth.

The next two holes were exchanged so that Richardson needed to win the eighteenth to stay alive. He contrived a stunning four after twice tangling with the trees on the right, somehow coaxing a wedge through the jungle on to the green and holing from eight feet. Just as well for Plaxton that he played a model hole – drive and one-iron to 30 feet for a matching birdie.

Stephen Keppler, of Surrey, another young man with a future, was brought back in similar vein from four up to two up before beating Simon Mylward, of Harefield Place, by 3 and 1, officially recorded as 2 and 1 because of Keppler's generosity. Keppler, another seed, turned only one up after what he described as "a terrible seven-iron" at the ninth.

A three was enough to haul in the short tenth and birdies at the next two holes took him to four up. He played a fine wedge out of rough on a tight line at the eleventh and found the long twelfth with a soaring four-iron.

Mylward's four-iron struck the telling blow at the short fourteenth, leaving him 15 inches from the hole against Keppler's 15 yards. He got back to two under with his man in the trees at the sixteenth but was himself tricky in the undergrowth at the seventeenth and conceded, though Keppler gallantly called it a half.

Ted Dexter got through another round, by 2 and 1, against Keith Gough, of Burnham Beeches. Dexter is due to commentate on the Test match at Headingley tomorrow and one more victory here would sabotage that venture. It may be some comfort to the BBC that Dexter now faces Peter Hedges, one of the expected winners.

David Lane (Goring and Streatley) achieved a remarkable recovery against Karl Gunther (mid-Kent). He took three putts at five of the first eight holes and lost them all.

From that disastrous position he catapulted back to win eight holes in succession and the match by 5 and 3. He had only two birdies, at the long 12th and the short 14th, but he would surely have had others had there been a need to go for the first putt.

FIRST ROUND: [illegible]

Newton: cavalier who left his mark

By Peter Ryde

The serious accident to Jack Newton, whose right arm was severed by an aircraft propeller on Sunday, removes from the golfing scene, for a long time at least, one of the game's cavaliers. He has not been seen in Britain much since 1978 when he decided to try his luck on the American circuit as well as in his native Australia; but he is remembered better than some who return each year.

British crowds enjoyed him for his good looks, his long hitting, his partiality for a pint, and his willingness, like any good Australian, to turn to cricket in his off-duty moments. Above all he is remembered for the courageous way he stuck to Tom Wtson over 90 holes in the 1975 Open, yielding only at the last in the 18-hole play-off. Watson was the better golfer, even in the year of his first British title, but Newton stuck bravely to his task, saving himself repeatedly with his putter.

Newton has not won a major title outside Australia, although he is credited with 19 tournament victories around the world; but he has been up there with the best. In 1980 he finished in a tie for third place in the Masters behind Severiano Ballesteros and went out of his way in an interview afterwards to let the American press know that the Spaniard was something more than a lucky winner – in fact, a rising star in world golf.

Ben Hogan was four years older than Newton, who is 33, when he broke half the bones in his body in a car crash, yet his greatest achievements lay ahead. Newton has the constitution of an ox and the heart of a lion, useful qualities in such a situation.

●Newton was said yesterday by doctors at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Sydney, to have made a rapid improvement, AP reports, although his condition was still serious. He could be out of hospital within two months.


Newton: his long hitting pleased the crowds

CRICKET: APPLAUSE FOR TOURISTS, APPEAL FOR OLD

Tonic for the New Zealanders

By Peter Marson

EDGBASTON: The New Zealanders beat Warwickshire by 172 runs.

The New Zealanders, having performed impressively both with bat and ball, gained a resounding triumph yesterday, when Warwickshire, set to make 299 runs to win, crumbled for 126 by 4.45. New Zealand should go into the second Test match at Headingley tomorrow in good heart and in excellent spirit.

In particular, Howarth has excelled, in the first place by his firm, yet unobtrusive captaincy and then with the bat. There had been encouraging performances also from Edgar and Jeff Crowe. But, unquestionably the bowling of Lance Cairns has topped the bill. His seven wickets for 46 runs yesterday was by some distance his best performance for New Zealand.

Cairns can bowl surprisingly quickly and his change of pace as he goes through his jack-in-th-box routine was altogether too much for Warwickshire's batsmen, though Willis's flourish as the innings closed rather spoiled an otherwise impressive analysis.

Warwickshire had declared overnight at 195 for five, leaving the New Zealanders with a lead of 140 runs. The prospect of a good day ahead with, possibly, a good finish was tainted only by Edgbaston's emptiness.

Warwickshire had paid the touring team the compliment, unusual these days, of fielding a near full-strength side, probably because the youthful element in the county's staff had been involved in the Warwick Under-25 Cup competition.

New Zealand resumed with Franklin doing his fleeting chances of a Test place no good by following his 33 in the first innings with 17 more yesterday before he got out to a sketchy shot. His performance fell some way behind that of Jeff Crowe whose selection for Headingley following a poor display at the Oval had been in doubt.

Crowe, his confidence raised by his solid knock of 63 in the first innings, hit a jaunty 79 in 81 minutes. The Smith brothers at mid-on and mid-wicket made nonsense of a skyer when he had made 47, and there were two lovely sweeps to the boundary of which Denis Compton would have been proud before Gifford's honour was satisfied with a deft, nonchalant left-handed catch off his own bowling.

With the New-Zealanders 158 for three at lunch, Edgar having pushed on unhurriedly to 46, Howarth declared. If Warwickshire were to come close to their target of 75 runs an hour, they needed Amiss to repeat the resolution of his first innings knock of 79.

Alas, after Lloyd had fallen in the fourth over to an excellent catch at first slip by Howarth off Chatfield's bowling, Amiss lost his leg stump to become the first of Cairns's seven victims.

NEW ZEALANDERS: First innings 336 for 6 dec (J V Coney 68, J J Crowe 63, G P Howarth 55).

Second innings

T J Franklin b Hogg	17
B A Edgar not out	46
J J Crowe c and b Gifford	79
B L Cairns b Gifford	7
J V Coney not out	0
Extras (b 7, w 1, n-b 1)	9
Total (3 wkts dec)	158

J G Wright, *G P Howarth, E J Gray, †I D S Smith, M C Snedden and E J Chatfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–27, 2–142, 3–150.

BOWLING: Small 6–0–22–0; Hogg 6–0–17–1; Gifford 13–3–50–2; P A Smith 6–1–32–0; Lloyd 7–1–28–0.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 195 for 5 dec (D. L Amiss 78, A. M Ferreira 55 not out. Bowling: Snedden 14-1-52-0; Chatfield 19-4-60-2; Cairns 17-5-41-1; Coney 6-0-22-0; Gray 9-5-4-1)

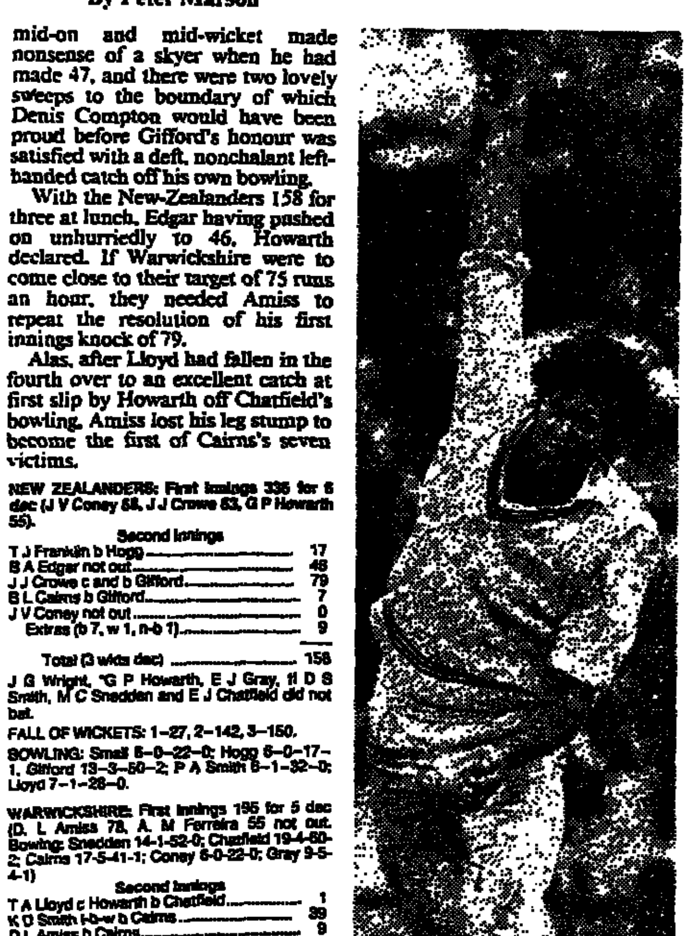
Second innings

T A Lloyd c Howarth b Chatfield	1
K D Smith l-b-w b Cairns	39
D L Amiss b Cairns	9
G W Humpage b Cairns	10
P A Smith st Smith b Gray	5
A M Ferreira not out	11
†G A Tedstone c Coney b Cairns	0
G C Small l-b-w b Cairns	3
N Gifford b Cairns	0
*R G D Willis b Cairns	37
W Hogg b Snedden	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 3)	10
Total	126

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–35, 3–49, 4–67, 5–71, 6–71, 7–75, 8–79, 9–124, 10–126.

BOWLING: Snedden 10.2-0-45-1; Chatfield 6-2-13-1; Cairns 17-5-46-7; Coney 7-4-9-0; Gray 3-1-3-1.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and N T Plews.



Old's club to appeal over ban

Warwickshire are to appeal against a three-day suspension imposed on Chris Old, the former England cricketer, for writing unauthorized newspaper articles. The Test and County Cricket Board's disciplinary committee, reviewing Old's case in London yesterday, insisted that a £2,000 fine for an article in *The Sun* suggesting that his former club, Yorkshire, should dismiss Geoff Boycott and Ray Illingworth, should stand.

They reduced a 12-day suspension, imposed earlier this month, to one championship match. By lodging the appeal Warwickshire have freed Old to play in today's championship fixture between his county, who are third in the table, and Kent, who are fifth.

The sentence is suspended until the club's appeal can be heard by the Cricket Council's appeals committee.

Boycott appeared before the disciplinary committee to answer an allegation that he made a remark to Billy Ibadulla, an umpire, when he was given out leg-before wicket in Yorkshire's match against Sussex at Headingley earlier this month – one of 14 leg-before decisions in the match. The committee decided there was no case to answer.

● Paul Parker, the Sussex vice-captain who won one England cap in 1981 but has been out of form, has been dropped for the county championship match against Essex starting at Hove today. His place is taken by Ralph Cowan.

Sussex, who have failed to win any of their last seven championship matches, make two other changes: Phillipson, a batsman, is replaced by the left-arm spinner, Waller, and Jones takes over from the injured le Roux.

Miller, the former England all-rounder, has recovered from a back injury and returns for Derbyshire against Hampshire, who may include Emery in their attack.

FOOTBALL

Supporter wants to pay Bradford City's debts

Bradford City have won more breathing space in their fight for survival. Mr Justice Harman, in the High Court in London, adjourned until Friday a winding-up petition by the Customs and Excise, claiming £22,885 unpaid VAT, supported by the Inland Revenue with a claim for £173,000.

The judge was told that one of the club's supporters, Mr J Crossley Tordoff, had agreed to put £22,000 into a special deposit account at Lloyds Bank, Brook Street, Ilkley, for the benefit of the Customs and Excise. If Mr Tordoff could also reach agreement with the Inland Revenue for the dismissal of the petition, the £22,000 would be paid over to the Customs, together with the balance of the debt and the legal costs of bringing the petition.

In the event of negotiations breaking down and the club being compulsorily wound-up, the money would revert to Mr Tordoff.

The petition for the compulsory winding-up of the club was presented by the Customs last May. At a hearing earlier this month, Simon Mortimore, counsel for the club, said that active steps were being taken through its receiver to sell the club as a going concern.

● Frank Barlow, the former Chesterfield manager, is at Scunthorpe this week helping with pre-season training. Allan Clarke, the Scunthorpe manager, said: "He's among the best young coaches in the game and I would welcome him here, but there are other clubs interested and he wants to see them."

Tough move by Hungary

Budapest (Reuter) – Hungarian sports authorities, cleaning up after a football bribery and match-rigging scandal, have ruled that from January 1 clubs must become self-financing and pay players and officials solely from gate receipts and other earnings, the official news agency MTI reported yesterday.

In the past clubs have been funded by parent sports organizations and by state subsidies and national football association bonuses.

First and second division clubs will be allowed to employ a maximum of 20 players, each with average monthly pay of 5,250 forints (about £79), and five to eight full-time officials.

Only pitch maintenance ands players' kit and travel expenses will continue to be paid by the parent organizations, MTI said. Some of these are linked with factories, industries, the military and other large institutions.

Many offers spring from bare coffers

The new manager of Exeter City, the former England captain, Gerry Francis, met his players for the first time yesterday and put all but one on the transfer list. He made the decision because his budget is exhausted before the season starts. He hopes offers will come in which would make changes possible, he admitted: "At the moment, I can't do a thing. My hands are tied."

The exception is the top scorer, Steve Neville, and that is because of a particular contractual agreement. Francis said he would like to bring in two, top-class players to the Devon club, but added: "No player will leave here until I've had a good look at him. It may be that I feel there is enough ability here."

● Richard Borker, the Stoke City manager, yesterday signed Paul Dyson, the Coventry defender, for £150,000, then Robbie Savage, a Liverpool reserve midfield player, for £10,000. Stoke's first-choice goalkeeper, Fox, has signed a new contract.

● Iain Hesford, Blackpool's former England Under-21 goalkeeper was meeting Howard Wilkinson, the Sheffield Wednesday manager, yesterday to discuss a £50,000 move to the Yorkshire club. Hesford had refused to sign a new contract with Blackpool and wants to play in a higher division. Brentford are also showing interest in him.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: California Angels 5, Baltimore Orioles 2; Chicago White Sox 7, Toronto Blue Jays 4; Kansas City Royals 6, Cleveland Indians 1; New York Yankees 6, Texas Rangers 5; Minnesota Twins 17, Milwaukee Brewers 3; Boston Red Sox 3, Oakland Athletic 0.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 8, Los Angeles Dodgers 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, San Diego Padres 3; New York Mets 5, Atlanta Braves 4; Cincinnati Reds 4, Montreal Expos 2 (and 1-6); St. Louis Cardinals 9, San Francisco Giants 4.

GOLF

US TOUR EARNINGS: 1, H Sutton, $297,884; 2, L Wadkins, $295,957; 3, C Peete, $262,658; 4, B Crenshaw, $242,219; 5, G Morgan, $235,782; 6, T Kite, $229,547; 7, F Zoeller, $229,021; 8, S Ballesteros (Sp), $207,733; 9, T Watson, $193,978; 10, R Floyd, $180,352. British placings: 78, P Oosterhuis, $48,819; 103, N Faldo, $32,851.
US WOMEN'S TOUR EARNINGS: 1, J Carner, $183,944; 2, K Whitworth $148,737; 3, P Sheehan, $145,388; 4, B Daniel, $139,252; 5, H Stacy, $131,897; 6, A Miller, $130,247; 7, J Stephenson (Aus), $126,333; 8, P Bradley $125,898; 9, A Alcott, $125,570; 10, D White, $97,357.
CHASKA, Minnesota: 288: R Funseth, 73, 71, 74, 70; W Casper, 73, 69, 73, 73. Casper won play-off at first extra hole.

FENCING

VIENNA: World championships: Individual epee (British results) First round: Group 7: 2, S Paul, 2 wins (qualified). Group 17: 5 Livingston, 2 wins (qualified). Group 18: 1, J Llewellyn, 4 wins (qualified). Group 19: N Mallet, 1 win (eliminated). Group 20: G Liston, 1 win (eliminated). Second round: Pool 9: 5 Livingston, 2 wins (eliminated). Pool 10: 4, J Llewellyn, 2 wins (qualified). Pool 12: 3, S Paul, 3 wins (qualified). Third round: Group 7: 3, S Paul, 2 wins (qualified). Group 8: 4, J Llewellyn, 3 wins (qualified). Women's team foil: Semi-finals: West Germany 9, Hungary 4; Italy 9, Soviet Union 6. Third place play-off: Hungary 9, Soviet Union 7. Fifth place play-off: East Germany 8, China 7. Seventh place play-off: France 8, Poland 6. Final: Italy 9, West Germany 7.

MINOR COUNTIES

ROYSTON: Cambridgeshire 110 and 78 for 2; Bedfordshire 118 (Parry 7 for 28).
FELIXSTOWE: Hertfordshire 187 for 4 dec (W M Osman 78) and 3 for 0; Suffolk 185 (R J Robinson 78; D Surridge 4 for 58).
EXMOUTH: Berkshire 181 for 8 dec; Devon 112 for 5.
NEWPORT: Shropshire 190 (C Stone 4 for 75); Dorset 158 for 8.

UNDER-25 CHAMPIONSHIP

KNOWLE AND DORRIDGE: Warwickshire 173 for 7; Worcestershire 175 for 1 (M J Weston 87, T S Curtis 62 not out). Worcestershire won by nine wickets.

TENNIS

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire: First round (US unless stated): M Purcell bt R Ycaza (Ec) 6-3, 4-6, 6-1; T Tulasne (Fr) bt H Solomon 6-1, 6-4; G Moretton (Fr) bt D Keretic (WG) 6-7, 6-2, 7-6; F Luna (Sp) bt G Urpi (Sp) 6-2, 6-4; R Venter (SA) bt D Bedel (Fr) 7-5, 6-3; J Gurfein bt B Fritz (Fr) 2-6, 7-5, 6-1; J Aguilera (Sp) bt C Castellan (Arg) 6-2, 6-4; J Mattke bt M Rodriguez (Sp) 6-2, 6-2; R Arguello (Arg) bt E Adams 6-2, 7-5; B Gilbert bt D Pate 6-2, 7-6; G Ocleppo (It) bt A Tous (Sp) 7-6, 6-7, 6-2; V Winitsky bt J Velasco (Col) 6-2, 6-2; L Fargas (Sp) bt J van Nostrand 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.
SOUTH ORANGE, New Jersey: First round (US unless stated): J Alexander (Aus) bt S Lipton 6-1, 6-3; B Drewett (Aus) bt J Borowiak 6-3, 6-3; M Brunnberg bt N Saviano 6-3, 7-6; P Arnacone bt C Johnstone (Aus) 7-6, 6-1; T Moor bt K Flach 6-4, 6-3.
WASHINGTON: Final: J L Clerc (Arg) bt J Arias (US) 6-3, 3-6, 6-0.
GENEVA: European Junior Championships: Boys 18 and under: Second round: C Allgaardh (Swe) bt C Suk (Cz) 6-1, 6-2; K Carlsson (Swe) bt R Whichello (GB) 6-2, 6-2. Girls 18 to 18: Second round: A Kanellopoulou (Gr) bt A Brown (GB) 6-0, 6-2; S Walpole (GB) bt N Herreman (Fr) 6-2, 6-4; B Romano (It) bt H Olsson (Swe) 6-1, 6-3; P Huber (Aus) bt T Scheurer-Larsen (Den) 6-2, 6-4.
GRAND PRIX POSITIONS: 1, Y Noah, (France) 1,528 pts; 2, M Wilander (Swe) 1,431; 3, I Lendl (Cz) 1,241; 4, J McEnroe (US) 1,220; 5, J Higueras (Sp) 1,199; 6, J Connors (US) 1,145; 7, J Arias (US) 837; 8, J-L Clerc (Arg) 783; 9, G Mayer (US) 730; 10, J Curren (SA) 635.

BASKETBALL

BRAZIL: Women's world championships: Group A (in Brasilia): Bulgaria 78, Cuba 60; South Korea 85, Peru 49. Group B (in Rio de Janeiro): Australia 84, Japan 58; Poland 58, Yugoslavia 30. Group C (in Porto Alegre): China 90, Zaire 45; Soviet Union 85, Canada 62.

GLIDING

LASHAM: National Championships: Open class: Task 228 kilometre triangle through Oxford junction 15MI (38 entries 12 finishers): 1, M Carlton (ASW 22) 71.7kph, 1,000 pts; 2, J Taylor (Nimbus 3) 67.2, 970; 3, R Jones (Nimbus 3) 67, 968. Regional competition: Class A: Speed index above 104 per cent. Task same for both classes. 186 kilometre triangle through Enstone and Thame (22 entries, 7 finishers): 1, D Watt (ASW 20) 61.3 kph, 1,000 pts; 2, A Watson (Mosquito) 51.2, 822; 3, M Randle (Kestrel) 20.48, 906. Class B: Handicap below 103 per cent (18 entries, 3 finishers): 1, C Wilbey (Libelle) 58.2 kph 940 pts; 2, D Eade (LS Number four) 54.7 934; D A Smith (LS four) 41.7, 879. Overall: Open: 1, Jones 1,910; 2 Carlton 1,823; 3, Roberts 1,777. Class A: 1, Watson 1,598; 2, Kay and Watt 1,587; 3, Kay and Watt 1,587; 3, Randle 1,568. Class B: 1, Wilbey 1,813; 2, Smith 1,783; 3, Breeze 1,538.

CYCLING

MOSCOW: 4km individual Pursuit: V Kopovets (USSR), 4 min 37.88 sec (world record).

IN BRIEF

Miss Purton. is ahead of the German girls

The feature of Teresa Purton's win in the Modern Pentathlon competition at Moulins, France, over the weekend was her 196 shoot (1044 points) which few of the British men achieved, Michael Coleman writes. With 942 points in the ride, 1,082 fencing, 1,044 swim, and 1,270 in the run, the national champion totals 5,382 points well ahead of Sabine Krapf (5,121), and Tania Meyer (5,054), the new West German hopes. Wendy Norman, world champion, scored a zero in the riding and did not contest the run. Other British: Sarah Parker (4,679), Pippa Hollington 3,351 (zero ride, horse went lame).

GLIDING: Four pilots exceeded 90 kph and 23 were faster than 80 kph, at the open class national gliding championships and Lasham regional contests at Lasham airfield. The event is sponsored by Marconi Avionics. The big ships of 24 metres span again dominated with Ralph Jones, Nimbus 3, increasing his lead over Mike Carlton, Asw 22, to 200 points. Their speeds were 98.9 and 98.1 kph respectively. David Roberts, Nimbus 2, retains third place with a speed of 89.3 kph.

● WASHINGTON: A rib stress fracture will keep Tracy Austin, who is ranked fourth in the world in women's tennis, out of action until mid-August, according to a doctor's report released yesterday.

● Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina the top seed, beat Jimmy Arias of America 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 in the finals of the $200,000 (£131,000) DC National Bank tennis classic here yesterday. Clerc, who beat Arias a week ago in the finals of the US pro championships in Boston, has now won 10 matches in a row.

ATHLETICS: The Repulic of Ireland will have a team of 11 in Helsinki for the world athletics championships next month. Eamonn Coghlan, who is based in America, has been nominated for both the 1,500 and the 5,000m, but the 30-year-old's main objective will be the longer distance. John Tracey, twice a winner of the world cross-country championship, goes in the 10,000m.

CYCLING: The Professional Cycling Council will press for the readmission of South Africa to international competition when the International Cycling Union meets next month.

The council has already defied the international body by fining Murrat Hall and Neil Wylie, for racing in South Africa instead of imposing the mandatory 12 months suspension.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Frank Feighin, a 25-year-old wonder from amateur rugby league club Peckham, has signed for Kent Invicta, the Maidstone-based rugby league club who will be playing in division two this season.

● Oldham rugby league club yesterday signed Nick Wright, the New Zealand international full back. Wright has played twice for the Kiwi international side, including an appearance in the team which pulled off a shock victory over Australia in Brisbane three weeks ago.

FENCING: Vienna, (AFP) – Italy retained the women's team foil title at the world fencing championships with a 9–7 victory over West Germany in the final here yesterday. The Italians dominated the women's foil events, as Dorina Vaccaroni had already taken the individual title.

RUGBY UNION

Lord set to complete 'circus' deal

Sydney, Reuter – The Australian sports promoter, David Lord, said yesterday, he was close to "Knotting the last loop" which threatens to throttle the amateur code. But he refused to disclose details. "There has been any amount of conjecture as to the final make-up of the nations signed to compete in world professional rugby union," he said. "And that's all it can be at this stage – conjecture."

Lord was commenting on a weekend report from London that nearly all the Fijian national team were believed to have signed for the world rugby circus. According to the *Sunday Times*, the Fijians would play in an eight-team international tournament, replacing Argentina, who had been ruled out because of possible bitterness of British players over last year's battle for the Falkland Islands.

The seven other teams would be England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and France. The multi-million dollar venture is said to involve more than 200 of the world's leading players.

"It is sufficient to say at this stage the whole concept is well underway and all the players are totally aware of the situation," Lord said. "That's where the concept information starts and finishes until the last loop is knotted ... and that's not far away."

● GRENOBLE (AFP) – Robby Deans, the New Zealand full back, could be joining Grenoble, the French club, for the coming season.

MOTOR CYCLING

Segregated practice is safety move

By Adrianne Blue

Practice periods in the build-up to the British Grand Prix have been reorganised in an attempt to minimise the risk of a recurrence of the kind of accident suffered last year by Barry Sheene, the former world champion. Sheene crashed during "unofficial practice" then, when the fast 500cc motorcycle he was riding collided with a slower, 250cc machine, which was already on the ground.

Sheene had to fight for his life, and to have a series of pins inserted into his legs to enable him to begin the long, slow haul back to racing. He and others said at the time that there were too many motorcycles on the Silverstone track during open practice.

Now, as unofficial practice begins today for Sunday's grand prix, motorcycles will have to appear category by category, with the 500cc machines taking to the track today at noon.

BASKETBALL

Agreement reached with TV

Basketball has concluded an agreement with Channel Four similar to that reached between football and the two main television channels three weeks ago, a Special Correspondent writes. Club sponsors will be allowed a 16 square inch advertisement on players shirts and may win the right to have their names mentioned by the commentators on the games.

Just Juice, who last year sponsored the National Basketball League for around £120,000, have withdrawn, to concentrate on an autumn television advertising campaign. But basketball officials, who have secured nearly £200,000 worth of national sponsorship recently, are confident of finding a replacement in the next forthnight.

● PENSACOLA, Florida: A women's basketball team from the University of West Florida is to leave here today for a month-long good-will tour of South Africa (AP reports). The team includes two black and six white players.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

County Championship (11.00 to 6.30)
PORTSMOUTH: Hampshire v Derbyshire
SOUTHPORT: Lancashire v Gloucestershire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Somerset
THE OVAL: Surrey v Nottinghamshire
HOVE: Sussex v Essex
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Kent
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Glamorgan

Tour Match
UXBRIDGE: Combined Services v Australian Young Cricketers

Second XI championship
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire; Southend (South Church Park): Essex v Surrey; Bristol: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan; Sittingbourne: Kent v Sussex; Harefield: Middlesex v Northamptonshire; Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire; Taunton: Somerset v Lancashire; Moseley CC: Warwickshire v Worcestershire

Minor Counties championship
Felixstowe: Suffolk v Hertfordshire; Royston: Cambridgeshire v Bedfordshire; Lakenham: Norfolk v Cumberland; Exmouth: Devon v Berkshire; Newport: Shropshire v Dorset

RACING

Autumn Sunset a glowing milestone for Stoute

By Michael Seely

Michael Stoute once again proved himself to be the most versatile trainer in the buseness when winning the William Hill Stewards Cup at Goodwood yesterday with Autumn Sunset. Ten years ago Alphadamus first set the trainer on his chosen path in the same race. On this occasion Autumn Sunset gave Willie Carson his first success in the Sussex chourse's helter-skelter scramble.

History shows that three-year-old boast an outstanding record in the Stwards Cup and the punters made the right decision wheb they made Autumn Sunset favourite at 6-1 to become the fifth of that age group to triumph in the past six years.

Melindra flew out of the stalls and set a scorching pace but was passed two furlongs from home by the well handicapped Amorous. In a desperate duel to the line Autumn Sunset stayed on just the stronger to win by a head. Numismatist was three lengths away in third.

The local stwards held an inquiry into Melindra's running and accepted David Elsworth's statement that the Wokingham Stakes winner was hanging on the firm ground. The Whitsbury trainer also said Melindra was interfered with when Little Starchy lost his rider a furlong from home and may have lost interest after that.

Fortunately Richard Fox escaped with only cuts on his face after what might have been a serious accident after Little Starchy's saddle had slipped. "I usually fall better than that", the red-haired jockey said philosophically.

Autumn Sunset belongs to Jim McCaughey, whose previous big handicap success was gained with Shaftesbury in the 1980 Ebor Handicap. Races like the Ayr Gold Cup are now on the colt's agenda. "Autumn Sunset will have to go for the main sprint handicaps", Stoute said, "but not the Portland at Doncaster as five furlongs is too sharp for him nowadays."

Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott ran riot on an afternoon when glorious Goodwood was made even more magnificent by the blazing July sun. This irresistible combination sent their followers home happy by landing a treble of nearly 97-1 with John French, Precocious and Magnetic Field.

The four-times champion trainer has been slower than usual to find his best form this year. Cecil has always been an outstanding judge of the ability of his horses and he had prophesied at Ascot on Saturday that he thought he was about to strike a rich vein of success.

John French showed he was a three-year-old of class and ability when sprinting to an authoritative victory over Good as Diamonds in the Gordon Stakes. Majestic Endeavour and Russian Roubles dead-heated for third place. Russian Roubles obviously ran well below the form that saw him finish runner-up to Shareef Dancer at Ascot and then win the Welsh Derby.

The trainer was of course joking when he said: "My bad horses are still bad, but some of them appear to be getting better" there is no doubt that John French will now make his presence felt in the best company. "He's in the Benson & Hedges Gold Cup at York" Cecil said. "Although he's won over a mile-and-a-half today, this distance is really too far for him. Lester says that ten furlongs will suit the colt better".

The many admirers of Steve Cauthen were given plenty to shout about when the American jockey celebrated his first ride in public since his 12-day suspension for reckless riding at Newmarket when winning the Oak Tree Stakes on Fenny Rough. "She's blowing a bit," the trainer, Barry Hills, said about the filly who has not been seen in public since September. "Not nearly as much as me" Cauthen retorted. Cauthen watched two of his home-bred yearlings sell for a total of 650,000 dollars during his enforced holiday in the United States.



Winning look: Piggott sees John French in top form in the Gorden Stakes

Cumani plans a mile-long smile in Old Country style

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Luca Cumani, the young Italian who trains with success at Newmarket, can land his biggest victory in this country in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood today with Tolomeo. Old Country's triumph in the Italian Derby last year is Cumani's most memorable result so far. The pleasure that gave him will be equalled if Tolomeo wins England's miler's championship.

To do so Tolomeo must reverse his 2,000 Guineas placing with Lomond. I believe he can do that. His trainer believes he has never been better after two encouraging gallops on Newmarket Heath, where he was ridden by Lester Piggott, his partner today.

Tolomeo stayed a mile and a quarter well enough to finish a close third in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park earlier this month. Cumani hopes he will be even more effective now that he is reverting to a mile, over which distance he was beaten by Liomond at Newmarket and then by Horage at Royal Ascot.

"All I want is a good draw and a decent gallop from the word go, and then hopefully Lester and Tolomeo will do the rest," Cumani told me on Monday. His first wish was granted yesterday when Tolomeo was drawn two, almost on the outside of his field.

That means Piggott should be able to have this big, long-striding colt well placed all the way, free from the interference that can make a jockey's life a nightmare, especially on Goodwood's right-handed dogleg course when trying to ride a waiting race.

Cumani's wish for a strong gallop has also been guaranteed because that habitual front runner, Noalcoholic, is in the field. Three-year-olds have held the sway with a winning ratio of 20 to three ever since this race was open to four-year-olds in 1960. With the first four in this yer's 2,000 Guineas standing their ground, as well as Wassl, the winner of the equivalent Irish classic, that pattern is likely to be extended.

No man has had a greater influence upon the recent history of the Sussex than Vincent O'Brien, thanks to the deeds of Thatch, Artains, Jazzeiro and King's Lake. O'Brien relies today upon Lomond, who has not been seen publicly since he finished sixteenth in the Derby.

By putting him back to a mile his connexions have come round to Pat Eddery's thinking. He will be wearing blinkers for the first time in public. The first hint that they would eventually be needed occurred in the Irish Guineas at the Curragh, where Lomond hung this way and then that under pressure when asked to tackle Wassl. His chances are questionable.

Kuwait Tower is another whose form has to be taken on trust because he has not been seen since the 2000 Guineas. He was to have run in the Derby until a virus forced his withdrawal on the eve of the race.

Vacarme (2.30) and Tapaculo (4.10) are other likely winners for Piggott as he seeks to add to his collection another Ritz Trophy, which goes annually to the leading jockey at the meeting.

My contention that Vacarme is the best two-year-old colt we have seen out so far this season will be put to the test in the Richmond Stakes, sponsored for the first time by Overseas Containers Ltd.

Besides winning his first and only race at Ascot by six lengths, Vacarme impressed in knocking 1.36 seconds off the record. It was an achievement for a seasoned campaigner let alone a two-year-old running for the first time.

Hoyer, the colt that Vacarme left trailing in his wake, paid his conqueror a vivid tribute by winning his next two races, at Haydock and then at Salisbury. The nice aspect about today's race, apart from its new-found sponsorship, is the fact that Vacarme has not scared the opposition away. Eight are taking him on but I am not scared of any of them.

Tapaculo, a half-sister to the good three-year-old High Hawk, by Tap On Wood, ran well enough in her first race at Newmarket to indicate that, with the improvement you might expect a first race to produce, she could prove good enough to foil the Queen's promising newcomer, Elusive, and inspire in the Findon Maiden Fillies Stakes.

The Goodwood Stakes has again been sponsored by Pimm's Ltd. Willie Carson must be fancying his chances of quenching his thirst and winning it on Morgan's Choice, specially as the old war horse has struck a seemingly unstoppable winning vein.

If Morgan's Choice succeeds Carson can round off the day in style by winning the last race on British, who is improving all the while judged on the way he won his last race at Sandown a week ago. In the Singleton Handicap there is little between Sharpish, Debaj and Django on known form.

● Glorious Goodwood took on a special meaning for one Corals customer yesterday when he selected all six winners to win more than £11,000 for just 20p. The bet was placed in a Corals shop in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and for a 20p stake on the firm's speciality bet, a Coral 6 the successful client collected £11,261.

Rajpoura on course

The Aga Khan's Rajpoura beat the English challengers, Ghaiya, Funny Reef and Sylph, in yesterday's 12-furlong Prix de Minerve at Evry. Ridden skilfully by Yves Saint-Martin, Rajpoura was third from last with a furlong to run but made up eight lengths over the last 300 yards, beating Ghaiya by two and a half lengths. A head away in third was Dacertina, followed by Aborigine, Funny Reef and Sylph, Desmond Stoneham writes.

Alain de Royer-Dupre, the trainer, will race Rajpoura in the Prix du Pomone at Deauville and the Prix Verneille. Rajpoura will probably then run in the Prix de L'Arc de Triumphe. This is the same programme followed by Akiyda, who ended her career by winning the Arc.

● Foggy Buoy and Spiders Web are the English runners among 22 contenders the maximun number, declared for todays O'Malley's Construction Galway Plate at Galway.

STATE OF GOING: Goodwood: Good to firm. Redcar: Firm.

Goodwood

Draw advantage: High numbers best

Tote Double: 3.0, 4.10. Treble: 2.30, 3.40, 4.40

[Television: (BBC 2) 2.30, 3.0, 3.40 and 4.10 races]

2.0 SINGLETON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,690: 5f) (11 runners)

101 23-0200 MAC'S PALACE (D) (H E Sheikh Hazza Bin Zayed Al Nahayan) M Blanshard 9-7 B Rouse 10

[illegible]

2.30 OCL RICHMOND STAKES (Group II: 2-y-o: £24,760: 6f) (9)

[illegible]

3.0 PIMM'S GOODWOOD HANDICAP (£8,201: 2m 3f) (12)

[illegible]

3.40 SUSSEX STAKES (Group I: £63,032: 1m) (12)

[illegible]

4.10 FINDON STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £4,903: 6f) (13)

[illegible]

511	0	JAMRA (Rashid Mohammed Alkhalifa) C Horgan 8-11	B Rouse 2
514		NADIRAH (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) 8-11	T Rogers 1
515	0	NASHWAH (Prince F Kahled) P Walwyn 8-11	R Fox 5
519		REGGAE DANCER (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen 6
520	00	SOOLYN (A Parry) D Whelan 8-11	T Ives 8
522	2	TAPACULO (Lady Pilkington) B Hanbury 8-11	L Piggott 4
523		TENDER LOVE (P Meyer-Furst) M Smyly 8-11	J Mercer 11

9-4 Inspire, 3 Tapaculo, 9-2 Elusive, 6 Reggae Dancer, 7 Birdwood, 8 Brigomaide, 10 Nadirah, 16 others.

4.40 HEYSHOTT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,861: 1m 6f) (8)

601	140-112	HARLY (N Shuaib) J Dunlop 9-7	L Piggott 5
603	0-11110	JOWOODY (D) (K Parris) B Hills 8-8	S Cauthen 2
604	4-30112	GILDORAN (R Sangster) B Hills 8-2	— 4
607	022124	MOON JESTER (T Marshall) M Usher 8-0	D McKay 7
608	0011	BRITISH (D) (Lady Beaverbrook) W Hern 7-12	W Carson 1
610	0-002	AMERICK (Mrs M Watson-Smyth) G Harwood 7-10	A Clark 3 8
612	303131	ABSAROKE (Mrs W du Pont III) G Pritchard-Gordon 7-7	A Mackay 6
616	002042	TUGAWAY (Mrs Y Perry) D Whelan 7-7	R Hills 3 3

5-2 British, 7-2 Gildoran, 5 Americk, 7 Harly, Jowoody, 8 Absaroke, Moon Jester, 25 Tugaway.

Goodwood selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Sharpish. 2.30 Vacarme. 3.0 Morgans Choice. 3.40 Tolomeo. 4.10 Tapaculo. 4.40 British.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Sharpish. 2.30 Vacarme. 3.0 Appeal To Me. 3.40 Tolomeo. 4.10 Tapaculo. 4.40 Absaroke.

Goodwood results

Going: good to firm

2.0 MOLCOMB STAKES (Group III 2-y-o: £13,228: 5f)

PRECOCIOUS b c by Mummy's Pet – Mrs Moss (Lord Tavistock) 9-0 L Piggott (30-100 fav) 1

Sajeda ch f by Mandrake Major – Slouda (A Foustok) 8-7 T Ives (6-1) 2

[illegible]

FENNY ROUGH br f by Home Guard – Geraldville (Mrs R Hastings) 8-7 S Cauthen (14-1) 1

Silverdip br f by The Minstrel – Royal Dilemma (G Strawbridge) 8-8 P Cook (8-11 fav) 2

Linda's Fantasy ch f by Raga Navarro – Loch Leven (J Bray) 8-5 J Mercer (6-1) 3

Also Ran: 5 Pig Tail (4th), 11 Whar A Pity (5th), 100 Live With Me (6th). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win: £8.30. Places: £2.30, £1.60. DF: [illegible]

Mel's Choice br g by Birdbrook – Port Meadow (M Britain) 5-7-4 M Fry (50-1) 4

Also Ran: 7 Melindra, 12 Mummy's Pleasure, Roman Ruler (5th), 13 Morse Pip, 14 Wild Wild Wheels, Hollywood Party, 16 Little Starchy, 20 Expressly Yours, 25 Diamond Cutter, Shining Out, 28 Cree Bay, Ferryman, Murillo, 33 Amstruther, Azaam, One Degree (6th), 50 Gangawayhame, Dawn's Delight, Out Of Hand, 23 ran.

TOTE: Win: £5.00. Places: £1.80, £3.70, £4.70, £8.50. DF: £34.00. CSF: £55.60. Tricast: [illegible]

Russian Roubles b c by Nijinsky – Squander (O Phipps) 8-10 W Carson (Evens fav) 18

Also Ran: 11-2 By Decree (5th), 50 Tivian (6th). 6 ran.

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £2.00, £3.70. DF: £29.20. CSF: £79.76. H Cecil at Newmarket. 2½l, 2l. 2m 35.55sec.

4.10 NEW HAM STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £4,546: 7f)

SATINETTE b f Shirley Heights – Silk Stocking. (Lord Porchester) 8-11 W Carson [illegible] 1

[illegible]

Redcar

Draw: No advantage.

2.15 BREAKWATER STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £1,816: 7f) (11 runners)

[illegible]

2.45 RED CROSS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,075: 1m) (7)

[illegible]

6	40101	VITIGESON (D) T Fairhurst 8-10 (5 ex)	R Elliott 5
9	0004	CECILE (C) J FitzGerald 8-0	M Wood 4

9-4 Kellathi, 3 Aires Do, 4 Flying Scotsmen, 11 Midnight Flit, 9 Vitigeson, 14 Moloka, 20 others.

3.15 CLEVELAND CONSTABULARY HANDICAP (£3,256: 6f) (10)

2	0120	SYLVAN NAVARRO (B) (D) P Mitchell 3-8-8	A McGlone 3 5
4	0010	CUDGEL (CD) P Rohan 10-9-2	J Seagraves 10
5	1/04-0	SAMMY WATERS C Booth 4-9-0	G Oldroyd 6
7	1123	WILLIE GAN (CD) Denys Smith 5-8-11	D Leadbitter 3 3
8	2003	TOWER OF STRENGTH J Winter 4-8-10	E Hide 8
9	2001	MARY MAGUIRE (D) Mrs M Nesbitt 6-8-8 (7 ex)	A Crook 4
10	0013	BETTABET GERAGHTY (B) (CD) G Huffer 5-8-7	M Miller 2
11	0000	A LA VAI J Spearing 5-8-0	P Robinson 7
12	0020	BLESSED SILENCE P Asquith 5-7-13	K Darley 1
14	0042	MUSIC NIGHT (CD) D Garraton 6-7-11	L Charnock 9

3.45 ST JOHN AMBULANCE HANDICAP (£2,257: 1m 2f) (5)

[illegible]

4.15 SAND DUNE STAKES (maidens: £1,429: 2m 115yd) (7)

[illegible]

4.45 MERMAID STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,228: 5f) (8)

[illegible]

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Torski. 2.45 Kellathi. 3.15 Sylvan Navarro. 3.45 Video Man. 4.15 Mr McGiff. 4.45 Green Gypsy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Fleeting Shadow. 2.45 Moonlight Flit. 3.15 Tower Of Strength. 3.45 Video Man. 4.45 Green Gypsy.

Doncaster

Draw advantage: High numbers best

Tote: Double 7.15, 8,15: Treble 6.45, 7.45, 8.45

6.15 DUINDIGT STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 6f) (16 runners)

5	00	BOYS IN BLUE (B) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond 2
6	0	BREWIS M W Easterby 9-0	J Seagrave 16
7	0	BURNT ASH W Holden 9-0	R Morse 7 9
11	000	COUNT D'ARCY (B) B Hills 9-0	R Street 15
13	2320	FENCHURCH COLONY M H Easterby 9-0	K Hodgson 4
14	0	FLYING TONY R Sheather 9-0	R Cochrane 8
15		IL SARACENO P Burgoyne 9-0	A McGlone 3 14
16	0	IMPERIAL SALUTE Thompson Jones 9-0	P Cook 10
17	22	JAMES WINKLE J Hindley 9-0	B Taylor 1
20	00	MIAMI HOLIDAY M W Easterby 9-0	J Bleasdale 5
28		WESTMOUNT SQUARE H Cecil 9-0	N Day 11
31	0	JUST A THOUGHT M H Easterby 8-11	M Birch 12
32	0	MISS CARLA P Rohan 8-11	M Wood 7

[illegible]

6.45 ROTHERHAM HANDICAP (£2,442: 7f) (11)

[illegible]

7.15 CAEN STAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 1m 6f 127yd) (13)

[illegible]

7.45 WEMBLEY HANDICAP (Amateurs: £1,410: 1m 4f) (12)

4	1140	APPLE WINE (CD) [illegible]
6	3001	GRAPHICS SOLAR (D) [illegible]
7	10-00	THE FRIEND (D) (B) [illegible]
9	2140	BRAVE MAIDEN (D) (B) [illegible]
10	220-0	RIO DEVA R Hollinshead [illegible]
11	0022	COMTEC PRINCESS [illegible]
13	0-013	HABUS (CD) M H Easterby [illegible]
15	0/00-0	FIONAS PRIDE E Carter [illegible]
16	0	PORDIEL R Thompson [illegible]
17	00-U0	MARKIE R E Peacock [illegible]
19	0/000-	TABERNACLE K Bridgwater [illegible]
22	00-00	BETH OF HOUNDHILL [illegible]

7-2 Graphics Solar, 4 Comtec Princess, [illegible] Brave Maiden, 10 The Friend, 12 Rio Deva [illegible]

8.15 SAN SIRO STAKES (2-y-o: £2,068: 7f) (6)

[illegible]

8.45 WARSAW HANDICAP (£2,001: 1m) (17)

[illegible]

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.45 Westmount Square. 6.45 Easy Air. 7.15 Not To Worry. 7.45 Habus. 8.15 Coquito's Star. 8.45 Smackover.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.15 Imperial Salute. 6.45 Easy Air. 7.15 Whiskey Time. 7.45 Comtec Princess. 8.45 Coquito's Star. 8.45 Qualitair Prince.

Redcar results

Going: firm

2.15 JOLLY SAILOR HANDICAP [illegible]

[illegible]

TOTE: Win: £34.40. Places: £4.20, £1.60, £2.30. DF: £84.50. CSF: £58.93. J Watts at Richmond. 2l, 4l. Dame Ashfield (2-1 jt fav) 4th. 10 ran.

5.15 SOUTH GARE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,545: 6f)

FORZANDO b c by Formidable–Princely Maid (T Warner) 8-6 B Raymond (11-8 fav) 1

Refinded D McKeown (6-2) 2

Ricca Girl J Seagrave (17-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.10, £1.10, £3.80. DF: £1.90. CSF: £5.23. M Jarvis at Newmarket. 1l, 7l. Highest Tender (11-1) 4th. 8 ran.

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We urgently require a SECRETARY in the Faculty Office to assist the Faculty Clerk in the day to day operation of this busy office, dealing with a variety of Faculty business and the admission of science students to the College through the UCCA procedures.
It is envisaged that after a suitable period of training, the successful applicant will be sufficiently experienced to take over the post of Faculty Clerk (Grade 4 post – £7,348 – £8,348 p.a.). Therefore, in addition to the normal secretarial skills (shorthand and typing), applicants should possess initiative and tact so as to be able to handle enquiries from students and staff. University experience or similar would be advantageous.
Salary initially on Grade 3 (£6,297 – £7,348 p.a.). Four weeks' holidays plus extra days at Christmas and Easter. Please apply in writing, giving full personal and career details, to Mr G A Cuthbert, Assistant to the Secretary, Kings College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, or telephone for an application form on 01-836-5454, ext 2288 (quoting reference 242368).

Senior Secretaries

Finance EC1 **Investment Banking, EC2**

We are a leading, international financial organisation presently seeking three experienced secretaries for the following varied and interesting posts:
SENIOR SECRETARY to the Finance Director (Newgate Street, EC1). Applicants should ideally have experience in an accountancy or legal background, and have been educated to A level standard. There will also be an opportunity to provide Secretarial assistance to the Tax Manager,
SENIOR SECRETARY to Executive Director in charge of banking operations in the UK, as well as involvement with various overseas offices.
SENIOR SECRETARY to work for two bankers: one involved with our Italian business, the other with Austria and Germany, but this is not a bi-lingual secretarial position.
All applicants must have a minimum shorthand/typing standard of 100/60 wpm, and a familiarity with word processors would be helpful.
Salaries ca £8,000 pa. Benefits include LV's, interest-free season ticket loan, medical coverage, life assurance and pension.
Please send CV's (with contact telephone number where possible) to Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd, Personnel Dept., 27 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AQ.
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Merrill Lynch

YOUNG SECRETARY
For Chairman's Office
£7,000 + Bonus + Free Lunches

The Chairman, and his Assistant, of the American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organisers, need a secretary. The ideal applicant will be aged 20+ with speeds of 100/60 wpm and a knowledge of French. Experience of word processors an advantage but not essential since training will be given. Other benefits include 4 weeks holiday, free medical insurance and non-contributory pension scheme.

Please write to:-
CATHERINE LYNCH
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£8,000 – CROYDON AREA

The position will involve dedicated back-up to our busy dynamic Managing Director who heads a successful communications and advertising group incorporating photography, design and P.R.
Good shorthand typing skills required plus ability to handle administration and liaison work involving a high degree of initiative.
A rewarding position with a young team, applicatants aged between 25-35 should write in own hand in first instance enclosing detailed c.v. to Mr D. J. Hill, Company Secretary, Academy Communications Group, Academy House, 48/44 Stafford Road, Wallington, Surrey SM 6 9AA.

SECRETARY/PA
c. £7,500 p.a.

The Company Secretary of a private Property Investment Company based in Central London requires a Secretary/PA. The person appointed will have good secretarial skills in addition to a responsible attitude, the experience and the organising ability to cope with the demands of the position. Negotiable salary plus usual fringe benefits.
Please write with C.V. in confidence an advise either a daytime or evening telephone contact number to D A Meeves

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Small investment co needs a secretary to organise office. You must be numerate, painstakingly accurate, able to work under pressure and keen to learn about investment management. There is lots of scope for someone who is bright and full of initiative.
Starting salary c.£7000 + profit sharing

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The Secretary General of an international organisation representing the world's copper industry requires a well educated, experienced Secretary able to work unsupervised, often under pressure. Organising ability and a good working knowledge of French are essential. Word-processing experience will be an advantage.
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Major International City Bank wishes to appoint an excellent P.A. (24+) with sound banking experience, confidence, smart appearance for their Executive Director heading U.K. Marketing. He is very much the "go-ahead" front executive and needs a P.A. to assist at every level. skills 100/60 mortgage sub, bonus, early salary review etc.

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Working for the General Manager of this company you will need the tact and diplomacy to get on well with clients and at all levels within the company, administrative ability and be fairly numerate. There is some shorthand and typing but you will be usually doing your own correspondence. Modern offices, very good benefits, including generous lunch allowance, age preferred 25-40.
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A business background and social awareness are essential to the role. Age 28-35.

Directors' Secretaries Tel 01 629 9323

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The charming Senior Partner of a medium-sized firm of Chartered Accountants, near Moorgate, needs a confident, intelligent PA aged 28-35, to assist in all aspects of his busy and varied workload. You will have a second secretary to help you and in addition to good sh/typ speeds of 100/60 and experience of audio. You should have an 'A' level education and be able to think on your feet.

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Your own office as Senior Secretary/PA to the partner of WC1 Solicitors. Legal experience, good shorthand typing and audio skills are requested. Age 25-45.

WEST END 439 7001
CITY 377 8600

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Watford based medical supply company require an experienced secretary to work for the Managing Director and also to fulfil a full personnel role. Duties will include payroll input (33 staff), recruitment, pension and medical scheme, responsibilities, excellent prospects, shorthand skill is required. Aged ideally 25-40 years. Please contact Mr Cochrane 01-806 2411.
C & C Pers. Cons.

Secretary/PA

Global newsletter seeks high IQ, numerate, non-smoker, non-clock watcher, conscientious, conservative, girl 21-35. Computer exp. helpful, pref. uncommitted. Offers long hours, high pay, challenge, education, pos. travel, variety, demanding work. SW3 Send C.V. and photo to:– Mr B Brown 170 Sloane St., SW3

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English businessman needs a PA Secretary with first class skills, numeracy and Dir exp. in stockbroking or similar to organise a small Knightsbridge office & deal with all his personal work, domestic matters, and VIP clients. 30+

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JAYGAR

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Busy PR consultancy off Jermyn Street requires Senior Secretary age 25+. Experience of working at Director level and PR experience preferred. Position requires initiative willingness to take a lot of responsibility and boundless enthusiasm, coupled with fast typing/sh.
Salary £7,000 + neg
Tel Victoria Legge Bourke
01 930 6711
(no agencies)

MEDICAL ENTREPRENEUR

Seeks capable, ambitious Secretary/PA with sense of humour, who does not watch the clock. Age 30-40 to help develop interesting new industry. Excellent shorthand/typing and first rate bookkeeping experience. Salary c. £9,000.
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Excellent opportunity to join leading Merchant Bank (offices close to Liverpool Street Station) good sec skills & admin ability.

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Why not call into our offices at 46 Old Bond Street on Thursday evening, July 28th between 5 pm and 7.30 pm for a refreshing drink and the chance to discuss our range of temporary and permanent legal secretarial positions. If you have 1 years' legal experience, good secretarial skills and a keen eye for an excellent opportunity then join us this Thursday!

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CIRCA £11,000
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This super American Oil Company Central London requires a person 25+ to 'A' level standard with 120/60 sh/typ and W.P. experience to provide admin backup to the President. Experience at a senior level essential. Excellent fringe benefits.
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A very good first or second job opportunity exists in a small and friendly agency. The right person will be intelligent, have a cheerful personality and be willing to help out where and when necessary. Fast, accurate typing is essential and shorthand would be useful. An excellent telephone manner is important.
Please telephone Charlotte Smith on 734 8951 during office hours.

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Young, progressive Interior Design and Furnishing Company based in the West End requires an outgoing, friendly and well-educated secretary in their early 20s to work as part of a team.
Applicants should have excellent typing skills, a confident and pleasant telephone manner, and be able to use their own initiative. Shorthand would be an advantage, a sense of humour essential. Salary according to age and experience.
Please write with details to Humber Contract Interiors, 5 Bywell Place, Wells St., W1 or for further information, phone Rosemary on:-
636 2327
(No agencies)

Advertising PA/Sec £6,000 + bonus

You'll be entirely involved in above and below the line advertising operations – so previous ad agency exp desirable. Lively. 20+ PA with shorthand to join 2 fun MDs. Press liaison etc. Contact Gail Buckley immediately on 629 9574.
115 New Bond St, W1

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We have vacancies for two Secretaries, each working for two account executives in the financial/public affairs area.
We are looking for reliable, confidential Secretaries who pay attention to detail and can cope with deadlines. They will have an A level education, sound secretarial skills (90/55 min) and at least 2 years' experience.
If you would like to work in a stimulating and informal environment, write with CV to Tessa Dorcey, Daniel J Edelman Ltd, Stanhope House, Stanhope Place, London, W2 2HH. Tel 723 3444.

PR/PUBLISHING

Expanding company in Covent Garden requires Secretary 21+ with good typing/sh. Some PR experience preferred, job needs someone with initiative, enthusiasm, common sense and willingness to become involved in all areas of hectic, friendly company. Salary £6,500 neg.
GERALD OLIVER 01 240 3353
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PA/SECRETARY

Young advertising agency require top class PA to run office. Good secretarial skills essential plus ability to work under pressure and on own initiative. Plenty of admin work, media buying and press relations. Good telephone manner, client liaison. Age 21+. Salary £6,000 + bonus.
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Required in the Examination Department of the Royal College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1. Good typing ability required, shorthand an advantage. Administration of part 1 membership examination & some committee work involved. Good working environment, free lunches & 4 weeks annual holiday, starting salary according to age & experience within range £5,267 to £6,159 subject to review 1st January.
Telephone 01-262 5425 for job description & application form.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST TELEPHONIST

Required by small Covent Garden publicity agency. At least 5 O'levels including English & maths. Suit 2nd jobber.
Please apply in writing to:-
FIONA HARMER
CSA Publicity
28a James St.,
Covent Garden, London,
WC2E 8PA

T.V. ADVERTISING AND DIRECT MARKETING COMPANY, W8

Require well presented Receptionist/Typist to operate Kinsman switchboard you should be calm under pressure and prepared to expand your job description to cover other aspects of office management. Salary negotiable.
Write with full C.V. to Mrs Instone,
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20, Canning Place, London, W8 5AD

University of London
ASSISTANT

An Assistant is required for the Science & Engineering Section. The work is mainly concerned with the administration of the BSc degree including maintenance of full student records. The work provides an opportunity to gain experience of administration of University examinations and to work on one's own. Other duties include assistance with University Committees. Applicants should have a good general education (but knowledge of science or engineering subjects is not necessary). Accurate typing and shorthand are essential. General office experience is desirable.
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Further details and application form from The Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU or telephone 636 8000, ext 3247, quoting reference no. AH84. Closing Date: 12 August 1983.

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20+ for partner of well established Mayfair property consultants. Efficient (shorthand 120 typing 65) with sense of humour. Salary £6,750 pa+
Phone 491 2959

NATIONAL CHARITY URGENTLY REQUIRE
ADMINISTRATIVE/ SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT
£5,000 pa
(previous experience not necessary)
If you are 18-20 years old, possess 2 'A' levels and 50/60 wpm typing and are seeking a worthwhile job then please contact Wendy Robinson at The Fund Development Office. Telephone 01-839 5611 (day) or 01-732 4472 (eves) by no later than Friday, August 5, am.

SEC/PA–£11,00. Leading oil co require Sec/PA to assist Director. Suitable applicant should have at least 5 year's previous experience at director level, together with the usual secretarial skills and knowledge of the Wang word processor. For further details please call Trisha Love 437 9411. Centrepoint (Emp Agy).

A PRIVATE HOSPITAL GROUP. – Based in W1 require immediately an experienced, accurate audio typist with word processing experience or willing to learn. Age 25-30. Starting salary £6000. Telephone 486 7131 332.

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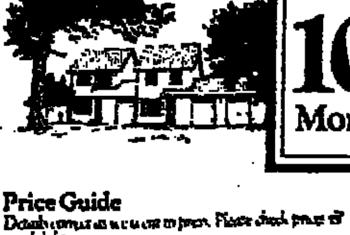
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(continued on page 26)

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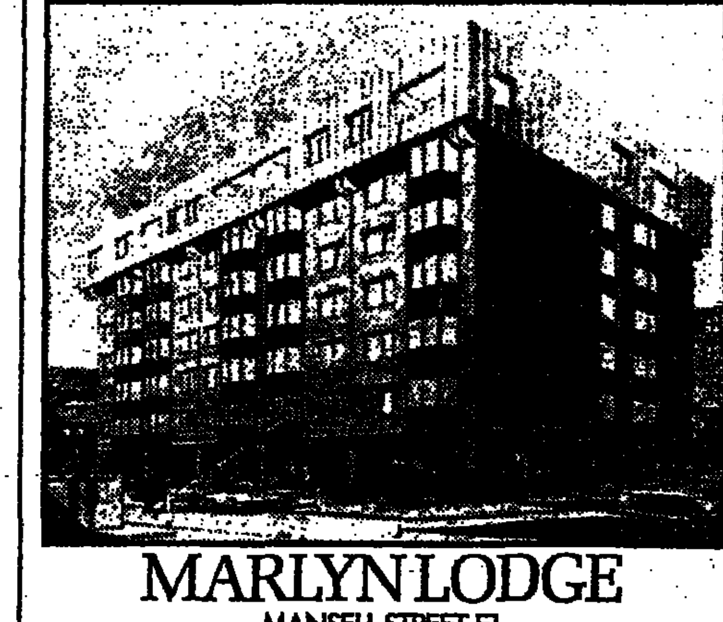
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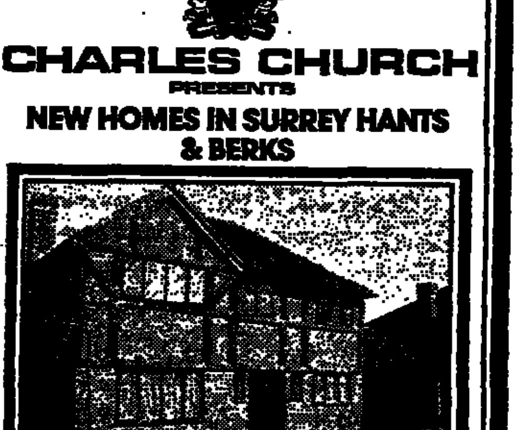


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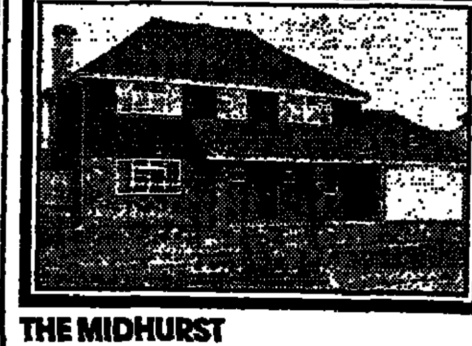
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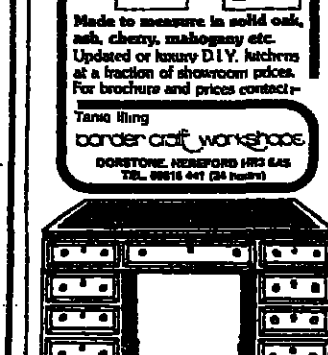
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Residential property/Baron Phillips

Builders challenge planning authorities

Sixteen areas in south-east England were this week designated by a consortium of builders as sites on which a series of "mini new towns" will be built. The developments will, in addition to housing, include schools and other community facilities.

The building group, to be known as Consortium Developments, is made up of 10 leading companies: Barratt Developments, Bovis Homes, Broseley Investment, Comben, Wimpey, New Ideal, Christian Salvesen, John McLean, William Leach and Wilcon Houses.

The decision to pool their skills and resources was taken with the specific object of setting up a united front against local authorities and the planning system generally. The scheme to build what amounts to small townships instead of mere housing estates was evolved in an effort to solve problems that exist outside Greater London and to provide homes and amenities that are acceptable to community, developer, and future residents alike.

In the past two or three years there has been fierce debate between housebuilders and local planning authorities over the need for more new homes in areas where the former claim that people want to live. Indecision by central government, anxious not to upset either side for political reasons, has not helped to resolve the differences.

Each of the pilot sites selected by the new consortium is thought to consist of about 800 acres on which it is planned to build between 7,000 – 8,000 new homes of various types ranging from houses offering basic accommodation to four and five-bedroom luxury dwellings. The exact locations, and the size of development, have not been revealed but the sites are believed to consist of a mixture of green field, former aerodromes and derelict land.

Last week, Mr Tom Baron, secretary of the Volume House-Builders group, chairman of Christian Salvesen and a leading figure in the consortium said: "The expansion of existing towns and the development of new communities in the south-east has been severely restricted by lack of public sector investment. And proposed government cuts can only make this worse. We believe the private house-building sector can provide a solution to this problem without relying on government or local authority funding."

Behind the launch of the new scheme is the extremely thorny problem of land availability, which has created difficulties for the builder and high prices for the buyer. For some time organizations such as the House-Builders Federation have been conducting a campaign to convince both local and central government to release more land for development.

The Government went part of the way by launching land registers aimed at identifying unused, or under-used, land in public ownership. But recent federation figures suggest that only about 11 per cent of the 100,000 or so acres on the registers is actually usable for housing schemes.

Although a certain amount of work has been undertaken on inner city regeneration many builders firmly believe that this goes only part of the way towards solving the long-term problem of providing homes for a society which is increasingly being pushed into home ownership.

The greatest demand for new homes is understood to come from the south-east part of the country, especially in areas of high growth such as Berkshire where "clean" manufacturing companies are establishing themselves.

Figures released by the Greater London Council suggest that migration from the London area between 1981 and 1991 could be as high as 500,000. A sizeable proportion would consist of people moving with their companies because of the increasing cost of maintaining office buildings in Central London. There would also be a high proportion leaving the capital in search for jobs.

While some areas outside of London seem set for a period of great prosperity, this will emphasize the necessity to provide land for house building. Some counties appear reluctant to make that land available despite their keeness to attract new industry.

Piltdown mansion

Built on the site of a sensational anthropological "find" that turned out to be a hoax – "Piltdown Man" (the missing link in man's evolution) – the Victorian Barkham Manor in Sussex is being offered by sale by Humberts in Lewes. The manor has a hall, four reception rooms, six bedrooms and three bathrooms, and stands in around 35 acres. There is also a four-bedroom oast house, a staff flat, a thatched barn and a range of loose boxes. Offers in the region of £475,000 are expected.

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Beautiful old and totally restored property in the centre of Dartmouth, comprising large quarry tiled shop floor area with spot lights. Pine dressers and shelving (at present a kitchen shop) with superb 3 bedrm maisonette above with large reception rm, gas log fire, fully carpeted throughout, gas ch. £85,000 Freehold the whole or would divide into 2 units. Phone anytime Dartmouth (08043) 3508.

WEYBRIDGE
COMPACT 3 BED TOWN HOUSE IN DELIGHTFUL WOODED GARDEN
2 receptions, all mod cons, gas c.h. near station. £53,000 freehold.
Weybridge 47186

NORTHILL, BEDS
A1 3 miles, period detached cottage. 3 double beds, 1 with en suite, 2 receps, kitchen, shower room and bathroom, central heating, barn, garage, gardens. £75,000. (076727) 664.

Gloucestershire
Luxury Bungalow
Country setting. 12 miles from Cheltenham. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, indoor swimming pool, enormous conservatories. In one acre garden. Planning permission for adjoining mews block, for conversion to 4 bedroom bungalow. Offers over £100,000. For photographs and details ring 024282 383.

FARMHOUSE ON SHROPSHIRE / WELSH BORDER
with exceptional views in secluded position with 1½ acres plus and garden, only 2 miles from old market town. 3 receps, 5 bedrooms, all services, for sale freehold by private owner. Details from
0691 652027

Bembridge, I.o.W
Charming secluded thatched cottage, ½ acre, 3/4 beds, baths, large sitting room with open fire & bread oven. All main services, 2 mins sea, good beach. £55,000.
Tel: Chillerton 233

WILTSHIRE
Wylye Valley, 6 miles west of Salisbury charming Regency village house. 4 beds, 2 receps, bathroom, kitchen, playroom, cellar, conservatory, garage, outbuildings. ½ acre partly walled garden. Offers on £95,000.
Tel: Salisbury 790334

HOVE
Immaculate 2 bed, 2 bath, flat. Sea views. Convenient shops. Garage available. Favoured block. £35,000 including f&f. 01-352 1665.

SUFFOLK (NORTH) £76,500
23 Miles Norwich,
10 miles Southwold
Medieval thatched timber framed house in 2½ acres garden and woodland. Exposed beams and inglenooks. 5 bedrooms, 5 reception. Additional 4 acre field and bungalow available by negotiation. Tel daytime Mon-Sat Norwich (0603) 60077 or (09867) 2153

Nottinghamshire,
Southwell
5 mls. det 4/5 bed hse. in unspoilt village. 2 receps, lux. kitchen & bathrm. gdn. £65,000.
063686 582

SEAFRONT
On private estate unobscured panoramic view and access. Architect design, modern brick built 4/5 bedroom bungalow, gardens, garage or boatstore
£65,000
Tel: 0883-49966

BARNSOLE
Close to Deal and Dover
Convenient for Canterbury. Charming, 2 bedroom, living room, large kitchen, cottage with private spaces. Ideally suited as week-end retreat/holiday home. Freehold £28,750. Possession by agreement. For further details please phone 01-491 4888.

PAINSWICK, GLOS.
A unique country house completely secluded in 15 acres of woodland & pasture. Superbly built & oriented. Open-plan living/dining room leading to vine-covered terrace. Fully-fitted 28ft kitchen. Study. Large studio. 4 bedrooms, bath, shower room. Private water supply. 3 acre fenced paddock with water supply & stone barn.
£125,000 (or £110,000 with 4 acres). Phone (0452) 812813. For appointment.

Warwicks/Oxon Border
Elizabethan listed village farmhouse. Architect-modernised 4 beds, 2 baths, 3 receps. Stables, large barn. 5½ acres.
£120,000
Tel Tysoe (029588) 238

SANDWICH
Listed Cottage
Impeccable condition, ready for immediate occupancy. 23ft reception opening to 60ft south-facing, walled flower garden, easily maintained. Specially designed galley kitchen, shower cloaks, 2 bedrooms, fitted cupboards, bathrm, gas ch. Close shops. Freehold £35,000. Tel (0304) 612394 before 11 am.

HASELMERE
Detached family house, easy reach mainline station (Waterloo 55 mins.) Mainly South facing, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathroom, 3 receptions, cloaks, kitchen/breakfast room, double glazing, Gas C.H. double garage, logger, swimming pool, garden chalet, approx 2 acres, formal/woodland. Direct access National Trust. Beautiful views. £120,000.
Hindhead 6468

IRELAND
Co Leitrim
Cottage and 3 acres Fhld. Electric and water. Grants for improvement. Fine rural area. Prime fishing and lakeland haven. Ideal as holiday home, smallholding, and/or investment. £17,000 ono. Write Box 1842 H The Times.

LITTLEWICK GREEN
Near Maidenhead
Country cottage set in open farmland 1 mile from M4. 3 bedrms, 2 bathrms, cloakroom, farmhouse kitchen, lounge, inglenook and dining rm all with a wealth of exposed beams. Dble gge and lovely gdns. Offers. £110,000. Tel 062882 311

Woodford Green, Essex
Well maintained 3 bedroomed semi-detached house. Gas ch. through lounge, patio and doors. Garage and shed. Easy reach of shops and buses. £45,000.
Tel: 01-551 2832

DONEGAL
Upper Fanaboy, Falcarragh, Bungalow 2/3 beds, living rm, kit. 22 yrs old. Beautiful views Errigal & Muckish mountains. Situated on 1½ acres £20,000. Also avail 4 sep plots land (poss farming/bldg) lot. 4 acres approx £5,000. Also sep bog land for peat cutting - 26½ acres.
Tel: 0294 72420 after 6pm

Great Missenden, Bucks
Opp. to acquire 17th cent converted farm house in surroundings of outstanding natural beauty. There are many interesting features in this 3 bedroomed house. Sole agents: Pont Props. 01-235 3036.

KENT, NEAR ASHFORD
CHARING X 60 MINS.
Prestigious late 19th century country house. 3 excellent reception, study, kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms Oil C.H. S/c staff cottage, living room, kitchen, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, garaging for 4 cars, stabling. Delightful gardens, grounds and paddocks including new hard tennis court
ABOUT 5¾ ACRES
£150,000
BURROWS & DAY
10 Bank St., Ashford, Kent, TN23 1DJ (0233) 24321

WALTERS ASH
IN THE CHILTERNS
Twixt High Wycombe & Chequers 3 bed det chalet bungalow, gas C.H., dble. glazed, garage, green house, shed, pond in delightful secluded garden. Sun lounge, kitchen, all appliances, fully fitted master bedrm., lux bathrm., carpets throughout. £68,500 Fhd.
NAPHILL 3404

17th CENTURY BARN CONVERSION
Nearing completion, overlooking national trust parkland in The Riverside village of Godmanchester, Cambs. 3 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, large hall, study, dbl gge & studio, and outbuildings. Offers in the region of £ 75,000 are invited for this beautiful unique freehold property.
Full details from
24, Sapley Road, Hartford, Huntingdon, Cambs.

LYTHAM ST ANNES
Overlooking the Green and Ribble Estuary in conservation area. Unique detached chalet bungalow, set in secluded, walled gardens. Ground floor lounge, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with showers and toilets. Laundry room. First floor lounge, bedroom and playroom. Gas ch, double garage. £120,000. Enquiries phone
LYTHAM 735050

AT BUCKLEBURY BERKSHIRE
BETWEEN NEWBURY & READING ONLY 4 MLS. M.4. ACCESS NO. 12
A most attractive country house in secluded position in this sought after area. Portico, hall drawing room, dining room, lge. study. Fine kit. breakfast rm. Utility clk. rm. Boiler rm. 5 beds. 3 baths. Gge & Loose boxes, mature gdn. & grnds. In all about 1 acre. Oil C.H. full double glazing. Folio N1472/G
Tel. Neates (0635) 42961

MARESFIELD PARK
(3 miles Ashdown Forest) unique Architect designed & supervised modern maintenance free Bungalow. 34ft lounge/dining room (can be divided). Fitted kitchen, cloakroom, utility. Master bedroom with en suite bathroom. 2nd bathroom, 2 further bedrooms, guest suite comprising sitting room and fourth bedroom, central heating, double glazing, cavity wall insulation. Double garage, half acre garden. £89,500.
BRAXTONS,
Uckfield (0825) 3344

BUCKS – OXON BDRS
A superb period home in secluded situation set in 24 acres with far reaching southerly views. Hall, 3 main reception rooms, large kitchen, usual offices. Master suite of bedroom, bathroom, dressing room, 5 further double bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, attics, central heating, extensive outbuildings, garaging, tennis court, formal gardens, level paddocks. M40 8 miles. Thame and Aylesbury 5 miles.
Apply Raffety Buckland
Aylesbury (0296) 25552

WOLVERHAMPTON
CODSALL. The Old Farmhouse. Outstandingly attractive period country cottage of enormous appeal, extensively modernised and improved, including de luxe kitchen and bathroom, excellent accommodation of great character, 3 receptions, "Poggenpohl" breakfast kitchen, utility, 4 bedrooms, de luxe bathroom, 2 garages, charming matured garden. Ref D8. Offers around £85,000. Walker, Barnett & Hill, 3-5 Waterloo Rd, Wolverhampton. Tel 771511 772771

CORNWALL
Helford river with about 140ft water frontage. A detached hse with scope for modernisation. Reception hall, clkrm, 37ft sitting-/dining rm, kit-brkfst rm, study 6 bedrms, bathrm. Going for 2 Gdns, about 1 acre. Offers invited prior to auction
Stratton & Holborrow
Lemon Villas,
Truro, Cornwall.
(0872) 74646/8

BRISTOL 3 miles south. Spacious family home of character. Architect conversion with Napoleonic origins. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (1 en suite) fitted kitchen, utility, garage. Secluded walled garden £79,500 0275 802549

KENT
Bexley – A spacious detached family house, comprising large entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 recep rooms, kit, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double garage, 115ft south facing rear garden. £94,000.
Edwin Evans & Sons – 228 0051

LAKE DISTRICT
Barn Conversion, 2 beamed bedrooms, Aga, trout fishing & dipping pool, mature gardens, mountain views, Duddon estuary. £32,000
Tel: Millom (0657) 2068

BOURNEMOUTH
Centre. Compact sunny penthouse 4th floor. Lift, porterphone, patio doors to south and west terrace overlooking town, 5 mins centre, 100 yds to gardens, tennis courts etc. Backing golf course. 30ft lounge/diner with attractive archway. Bedroom, bathroom, 2 W.C.'s. Immaculate decor. £38,500 to include carpets, sun blinds, venetians etc.
Telephone 0202 25216

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDERS
Cavendish £65,000. Charming period house in historic village close to green & church. 3 rec., 4 beds., kit., bath., 2 cloaks, attic, cellar, stables & gge. Walled-rose gdn. 1.1 acres.
RUTTERS
0284 62131

ASHOW NR KENILWORTH WARWICKSHIRE
Spendid detached residence with lovely views to the South over the river Avon. 4 beds., 2 bath., 3 excellent recep. Clkrm., good hall, well fitted kit. with adjoining utility room. Dble. gge., full C.H. & most attractive gardens. Early possesion avail.
CHAS. B. ODELL & CO.
0926-54869

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS Bodmin Moor & Dartmoor, secluded converted chapel large extension, 3 bedrms ½ acre £57,000. Could be reduced if purchaser opts to complete some internal finishes North Tamerton 254

LONDON FLATS

ST JOHN'S WOOD. Quiet situation p b 2 room flat, modern bath and kitchen. Close transport. £34,750. Tel. Windsor 63522

HARROW. Light spacious 2 bed, k & b, p b top flat, full CH. gdn. £31,760. 01-861 0892 eves.

FARMS & SMALLHOLDINGS

SOUTH HERTS
London 14 miles
A Residential, Arable and Stock Farm
Comfortable farmhouse. Modern manager's house. 2 Cottages. Excellent Range of Modern Buildings
151 ACRES
For Sale as a whole or in lots
FAULKNERS
49 HIGH STREET,
KINGS LANGLEY,
HERTS.
Tel (09277) 68166

KINGSTON. An unusual & charming specially designed residence set in magnificent secluded grounds of about ½ acre located in prestigious private road lying between Coombe Hill Golf Club & Coombe Wood Golf Club. Entrance lobby cloakroom, drawing room, arch to dining area, kitchen utility room, ground floor bedroom, ground floor bedroom, en suite bathroom, 3 further bedrooms, bathroom, W.C., greenhouse, garage/workshop 1st time on the market. Offers invited in excess of £200,000 Sole agents Harrods Estate Offices. 01-589 1490.

MIDHURST. A fine ½ timbered black & white Elizabeth period listed cottage residence delightfully located close to polo grounds at Cowdray Park with views across wooded valley. 2/3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, oil C.H. Secluded grounds about ½ acre. £150,000. Sole Agents: HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES. 01-589 1490.

SYMPATHETICALLY RESTORED 5-bed House, c1700, mullion windows, inglenook, etc, quiet outskirts of market town, plus building plot with planning permission: £83,950. Tel (0749) 2125.

PURLEY. – Elegant Arch des res in just over 1 acre private. Sec gdns in prestigious res. area. Newly refurbished to very high standard and ready to occupy. 4 recpts & clk, new kit, b'fast rm, with doors to lge patio. 6 beds 2 baths (1 en suite both with sep shwr). Spacious lux easy to run home. F/hold. £325,000, to include ftd cpts, ctns & light fits of high quality. 01-660 4700 anytime.

RENOWNED VILLAGE 20 miles south, character cottage 3/4 beds etc. every possible convenience, garden. Godstone 843184-eves.

ESCAPE TO IDYLLIC HEBRIDEAN stone cottage on seashore, unmodernised. 2 double bedrooms, 1 single. Fully furnished, beamed sitting room, breakfast room, kitchen. Moorland garden plus small paddock. Offers around £20,000. 0482 842440 (eves).

NEAR TEWKESBURY, GLOS. – Very impressive Victorian house set back in its own beautiful grounds overlooking the River Severn: 2/3 beds, 2 recs, 3 baths: exceptionally good value as owner wishes quick sale: recommended early viewing. – Tel 01-244 9739 (no agencies).

LINCS-WOLDS VALLEY Derelict cottage, front lake, (2½ acres), 5 acres grazing, natural beauty. £50,000. Tel: 050-784 257

OXFORDSHIRE–WOODSTOCK. Beautifully appointed, tastefully presented self-contained flat being one of only five in elegant Georgian residence, close centre of historic village. Entrance hall, living room, kitchen/dining room, double bedroom, bathroom, well maintained gardens. Inspection essential. Offers invited in the region of £35,000 to include fitted carpets throughout, co-ordinating curtains and window blinds and other contents. Carter Jonas, 15 St Giles, Oxford. Telephone 0865 511444.

OXFORDSHIRE–WOODSTOCK. Beautifully appointed, tastefully presented self-contained flat being one of only five in elegant Georgian residence, close centre of historic village. Entrance hall, living room, kitchen/dining room, double bedroom, bathroom, well maintained gardens. Inspection essential. Offers invited in the region of £35,000 to include fitted carpets throughout, co-ordinating curtains and window blinds and other contents. Carter Jonas, 15 St Giles, Oxford. Telephone 0865 511444.

CHALDON. £74,950. Ideal family house in unspoilt village but only 20 miles London. 6 beds, 2 recepts, large modern kitchen, 2 baths, garage, gas ch, mature garden. Tel Caterham 43866.

SOMERSET, WELLS 4 bedrm chalet bungalow. Magnificent view to Quantocks and Mendips. Open fields to rear. £49,750. Priddy 666.

WINDSOR. Superb Regency town house grade II listed, fully modernised. Accomodation arranged on 3 floors. Comprising drawing room, dining room, ftd. kitchen, cloakroom, bedroom 1 with ensuite bath, bedroom 2 with ensuite shower room, full gas C.H. Secluded garden. Many extras. £58,50 F/H. Tel. Windsor 59543 eves/wk'ends.

SUPERB marine residence in prime position on favoured south coast residential estate. Spacious family accommodation comprised of 4 reception rooms, superb principle suite of bedroom, en suite bathroom and impressive his, hers en suite dressing room with extensive wardrobing by Limelight. 3 further bedrooms and bathroom suite of bedroom, sitting room and bathroom ideally suited for au pair or relative. Gas fired CH, full double glazing, cavity wall and roof insulation. Direct access to beach. Ample private parking for boat/caravan. Offered at below current market valuation for quick contract at £170,000 to include all fitted carpet, curtains/fixtures and fitting. Tel (09062) 2776

LEICESTERSHIRE To let: weekend cottage in the garden of large country mansion. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception. Apply in writing to A J Granger, Shakespear McTurk & Graham, 11 St Mary's Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

SW SCOTLAND, Dalbeattie 2 bedroom flat in fine house with walled garden and garage. Offers over £27,000. Tel 0556-610262

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:
THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EZ
or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page £5 a line.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Love the LORD your God, obey him and hold fast to him that is life for you
Deuteronomy 30 20 (N.E.B.)

BIRTHS

ATMITAGE on 23rd July to Caroline and Simon a daughter Holly Victoria a sister for Dominic

BIRD. – On July 23, in Chichester, to Judie (nee Oswald) and Tony – a daughter a sister for Lucy and Tom

BUCKLEY. – On July 18 to Harriet (nee Russell) and Robert – a daughter Hannah Clare

COOPER. On July 23rd at St Thomas's Hospital, London, to Averil (nee Wormald) and Adrian a daughter

CRICHLOW. On 21st July to Vangh and Ana (nee Leddy) a daughter Lurie Fionnuala

DENMAN. On July 21st at Redhill General Hospital to Marilyn and Jonathan, a son (Stephen Mark), a brother for Martin and Michael

DUMAS – on July 25th 1983, to Mavina (née Heyman) and Raymond a daughter Lucy a sister to Caroline

HANDY – On July 23 to Jane (nee Orrell) and Roger, a son, Calvin Alexis, a brother for Freyla

JAMES: On July 25 to Di and Tony a beautiful sister for Tiffany

JOSEY. On July 24 at St David's Hospital, Bangor, Wales, to Gwenfil (nee Parritt) and Michael, a daughter Emma

KEANE on July 26th at the Central Middlesex Hospital, to Doreen (nee ...

DEATHS

VYVYAN – on 24th July Hilda May (nee Bradbury) aged 89, for over 64 years the beloved wife of the late Dr Maurice Courtenay Vyvyan M.A., BSC, SJ Biology. Funeral on Friday 29th July 2.30pm at Wateringbury Church. Flowers to C B Benfield and son Wateringbury

WALKER, Dr Edward Oliver. On July 23rd, suddenly whilst on holiday in France. Funeral to be held at St Mary's Church, Hale, Hampshire on Friday July 29th at 2.30pm. Mainly family no flowers please

WHITE – on Sunday July 24th Niels William John aged 89 beloved by all his family, died peacefully while at home Petts Wood. Funeral service at Eltham Crematorium 10.45 am Thursday July 28th.

YOUNG, Stephanie Grace, on the 6th July 1983 at Christchurch, New Zealand in her 93rd year. Daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs W Bryan Brown, wife of the late Charles Le Fanu Young and mother of the late Guy Young. Headmistress of St. Margaret's College, Christchurch 1931-49 (Messages to Mr & Mrs Parham, 14 Cracroft Terrace, Christchurch 2, New Zealand)

MEMORIAL SERVICES

COLLINS. There will be a memorial service for the late Sir David Charles Collins, CBE, chairman of Westland Aircraft Limited 1970-77, at St John the Baptist Church Yeovil at 12 noon today

ROUTLEDGE – A Thanksgiving Service for the life of Myles Routledge will be held in St Mary's Church, Stansted on Tuesday 9th August at 3p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

CLEPHANE In loving memory of Peter. Dearest husband, father, brother, grandad 28th July 1981. Also always in our thoughts Irene 29th Januray 1982

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ELLISON. – The family of the late Henry Leopold Ellison wish to thank all who expressed their sympathy by word, letter, card, flowers or donations, and those who attended the Service. Mrs Ellison also wishes to acknowledge her deep gratitude for all the help received during her husband's long illness. In particular, she wishes to thank the staff of Dawlish Hospital, Redhills Hospital, Exeter and Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Community Health Services and Torquay and St Chad's Nurses. Also thanks to Coleridges, Funeral Directors for their efficient and sympathetic arrangements, and all who helped to make the Service a comfort and blessing

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HIGH SEASON HOLIDAY BARGAINS

		Inclusive holidays (flight & accom) 1 wk	2 wks	Return Flights
Rhodes/Kos	27 July	£169	£239	£129
Greek Islands, Sicily	29 30/7, 6.13/8	£184	£224	£139
Algarve, Spain, France	30.31/7, 6.13/8	£174	£217	£119
Crete, Lesbos	31/7 1.8.9/8	£185	£227	£149
Corfu	1 8.15/8	£167	£209	£139
Rhodes, Kos	3.10.17/8	£194	£252	£149

Holidays inclusive of accommodation in villas, apartments, hotels and tavernas, and flight from various airports subject to supplements and availability.

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
125 Aldersgate Street, London, EC1
Tel: 01-260 1365 or Sheffield (0742) 331 100
ATOL 1170

GREEK ISLANDS AUGUST SPECIALS

Weekend departures for Villa/Taverna/Hotel holidays at incredible prices throughout August.

CORFU
Sunday morning
Gatwick/Manchester
31/7 - £229
7/8 & 14/8 - £239

SPETSES/POROS
Friday evening
Gatwick/Manchester
29/7 - £229
5/8 & 12/8 - £253

CRETE
Saturday midday - Gatwick
6/8 - £239, 13/8 - £259
Tel: 01-828 1887 (24 hrs)

AIRLINK

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SAIL WITH THE LEADERS!!!

FLOTILLA SAILING CLUB

PILGRIM-AIR

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE

FRANCE, MID WEST COAST

UP, UP AND AWAY

GREECE + ISLANDS FLIGHTS AND HOLS.

BRITTANY BARGAINS

LOW COST FLIGHTS

STERLING TRAVEL

RENTALS

WANTED

SERVICES

FOR SALE

FURNISHED RENTALS MAYFAIR, W1

Luxury 1st floor flat to rent – long let – large recep., 1 bed, bath and kitchen. Portered block. £190.00 p.w. inc. C.H. & C.H.W.

Newly decorated flat on 7th floor of purpose-built block. 2 beds, recep. and dining hall, bath and kitchen. 24 hour porterage. Long let. £290.00 p.w. inc. C.H. & C.H.W.

Urgently required in Central London, top quality 4/5 bedroom houses and flats for good covenant long term tenants.

Hampton & Sons
6 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1
Tel. 01-493 8222 Telex 25341

SERVICED FLAT AVAILABLE

One bedroom, daily cleaning, linen, heat. All found £95 per week for Company let.

Telephone owner anytime 01-834 4874

Gascoigne-Pees

Sloane Sq. SW1 spacious 4 bed. flat, 2 large recep. K & 2 bath. Avail. now for long Co. Let. £560 pw.

Chelsea SW3 Very pretty 1 dble. bed hse. with recep., K & B. Avail. now long Co. Let. £240 pw. neg.

Sloane Sq. SW1 Convenient 1 bed flat with recep. K & B. Avail now for long Co. Let. £120 pw.

01-581 8166

A Black Horse Agency



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The Letting Agents
Head Office: 9 Heath Street, NW3.
Central London Office: 3A Wimpole Street, W1.
01-794 1125

APPOINTMENTS

HOUSE STEWARD/STEWARDESS
required

to help run an elegant, official household in London.

Excellent opportunity for someone with hotel management, training and banqueting experience.

Top salary offered with private married/single accommodation provided.

To apply, send full details of experience and training to:

Personnel Office,
AMERICAN EMBASSY
24 Grosvenor Sq, London W1A 1AE

AUGUST

We need a responsible messenger/office person, aged 18+, to work in our Curzon St., W1 office during August. Hours 9.30 – 5.30 Mon – Fri. Ideal job for University undergraduate. Apply

Jackson Stops & Staff
01-499 6291 ext. 33

GRAPE PICKING in the south of France. Earn £100 + pw on Holiday and get a Tan. Departures in September & first week in October from Gloucester Road Coach Station to the French wine producing areas. ONLY £34.99. As featured in the National Press. Grape Harvest Travel Co, London House, 266 Fulham Rd., SW10. 01-402 0246, 01-262 1769; 01 937 5966.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LEGAL EXEC/SOLICITOR. Extensive litigation experience essential for newly set up legal department. Age 30-50. Essex. Kaye Hartigan. 836 2875. Centacom Law Staff (Agency)

TEMPTING TIMES

Graduate Appointments

TEMPTING . . .

Are you able to keep your cool while those around you are losing theirs? If so, we would like you to join our winning team who earn excellent rates in interesting assignments (many long-term). However, we expect first class skills, 100/60, a minimum of two years experience and a very adaptable personality. Our clients demands are unremitting so for an immediate appointment contact

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Please phone Sue Girling

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft redundancy scheme providing for appropriating the redundant church of Lapford Saint Mary to residential use and for vesting the Talbot Chapel in the Redundant Churches Fund (Lichfield diocese) and a draft amending redundancy scheme providing for appropriating the redundant church of Bolton Saint George to use as a museum and craft centre ...

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

FLAT SHARING

SHORT LETS

U.K. HOLIDAYS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

AUCTIONS & ANTIQUES

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

PROPERTY

SEASONAL SALE

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

COMPANY NOTICES

THE TIMES NEW HOMES RING 01-837 3311 or 3333

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

Ceefax AM News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; agony aunt between 8.30 and 9.00; and food and cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00.

Blue Peter Goes Silver! Highlights from the 1968 expedition by Land Rover to Morocco, celebrating the programme's Silver Anniversary. 9.25 Jackanory. Rosalind Ayres reads part three of The Secret Garden 9.40 The Amazing Adventures of Morph (r) 9.45 Why Don't You...? Ideas for young people at a loose end (r) 10.10 Closedown

News After Noon with Michael Cole and Noreen Bray. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.30 King Rollo (r) 1.35 Bric-a-Brac with Brian Cant (r)

Brett Maverick in The Lazy Ace. Starring James Garner as the charming card sharp, in town for one last game before he retires. (r). 3.20 Interval 3.25 A Year in the Life of The River Keeper. Londoner Bernard Aldrich escaped from the metropolis to become the river keeper on Lord Mountbatten's Estate (r). 4.18 Regional news (not London).

Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.45 Cartoon: Boss Cat in The Unscratchables (r) 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 The Children of Destiny. Magnus Magnusson describes the childhood of Mary Queen of Scots (r)

40 News with Moira Stuart 6.00 South East at Six

5 Nationwide presented by Richard Kershaw and Hugh Scully

30 Paddles Up. Heat three in the canoeing competition and seven of the best women paddlers race against the clock. The two fastest join the four men in next week's final.

15 The Day of the Dolphin (1975) starring George C Scott as a marine biologist who is teaching dolphins to communicate with humans. Outside forces learn of his experiment and the learned scientist finds himself mixed up in international intrigue. Directed by Mike Nichols.

10 News with Michael Buerk.

15 Come Dancing. Peter Marshall is at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, London, for the final of the competition between North West and Home Counties South, the holders.

10 Play: Being Normal, by Brian Phelan. The story of how a child's abnormality affected her parent's marriage. Starring Anna Carteret and David Suchet (see Choice).

30 News headlines.

35 A View of the Pier. Gavin Henderson on a nostalgic trip around Britain's coast to see the reminders of Victorian holidays. With Harry Strutters Hot Rhythm Orchestra.

05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News at 6.30 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.58; sport at 6.45 and 7.45 Chris Tarrant talks to Bernie Clifton in Blackpool at 6.50; Eve Pollard reviews the morning papers at 7.05; Bowie video at 7.55; David Van Day's star forecast at 8.05; preview of the day's television at 8.35; video news at 8.40; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 8.50; Roland Rat in Cardiff at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street 10.25 Science International. A look at the latest developments in scientific research 10.35 Sport Billy and the Monster From the Loch 11.00 Island Wildlife: The Vanishing Peatlands. The plant life of the Irish bogs 11.50 Cartoon Time: Hit and Run.

12.00 Button Moon Rocket adventures with puppets (r) 12.10 Rainbow (r) 12.30 The Electric Theatre Show John Doran talks to Esta Charkham, one of the country's leading casting directors.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Emmerdale Farm. The strains of parenthood are becoming apparent to Matt and Dolly Skilbeck (r) 2.00 A Plus. Gill Nevill is at the Thaxted Music Festival to hear the English Sinfonia playing Bach's Third Orchestral Suite. The conductor is Steuart Bedford.

2.30 A Country Practice. Drama series about a medical practice in a remote Australian sheep town. 3.30 Definition Cryptic crossword game for all the family. The celebrity guests are Hilary Pritchard and Leslie Thomas.

4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy (r) 4.15 Cartoon featuring Victor and Maria 4.20 Emu's World. Another adventure for Rod Hull and his unpredictable pet (r) 4.45 What's Happening. The second quarter final in the topical news quiz. The contestants are Radio Tay and Downtown Radio. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. American comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted children.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames News.

6.25 Help! Julie Walters with news of opportunties for unemployed people.

6.35 Crossroads Kath Brownlow has a tricky situation to handle.

7.00 Where There's Life . . . Dr Rob Buckman joins a group of cancer sufferers as they go to Mexico in search of a cure.

7.30 Coronation Street. What does the future hold for Bet Lynch and her fancy man, Des Foster?

8.00 Starburst. Variety show with topping of the bill, French singer Sacha Distel. Among others on the programme are Lorraine Chase, The Nolans and Mike Reid.

9.00 Jemima Shore Investigates: Death a la Carte. The investigative television reporter becomes involved in the mysterious disappearance of a romantic chef. Starring Patricia Hodge and Stratford Johns.

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Film: The Killing of Angel Street (1981) starring Liz Alexander, John Hargreaves and Alexander Archdale. The first in a season of films from Australia and New Zealand. Drama about high-rise flats speculators and their efforts to intimidate the residents of a street they want to develop. Directed by Donald Crombie.

12.20 Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt.

Anna Nygh as Sylvia Plath: Letters Home (Channel 4 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● Anna Nygh and June Brown give scintillating performances as, respectively, Sylvia Plath and her mother, Aurelia in LETTERS HOME (Channel 4 9.00pm) which has been adapted for television from Rose Goldenberg's play, itself based on the hundreds of letters written by the talented American poet to her mother, covering the period from her arrival at Smith College to her suicide 14 years later, letters which reflect the sympathy between the two women. The mercurial moods of the super-intelligent Sylvia are well chronicled but it still comes as a surprise to learn that the student with the glittering prizes attempts suicide at her first set-back, giving the impression that she is used to getting what she wants. Following recovery, she wins a scholarship to Cambridge where she is also lionised and eventually marries the poet, Ted Hughes. Alas, coping with children and her husband's infidelity proves too much. The last letters to her mother disguise the anguish inside, leaving one with the thought that perhaps all her letters home were disguising the real Sylvia Plath.

● What is the reaction of parents when they discover their child is likely to be suffering from an abnormality? Brian Phelan's play BEING NORMAL (BBC 1 10.10pm) is based on the real life experiences of one such couple who suspected that their eldest daughter was physically retarded. David Suchet and Anna Carteret play the parents who discover that daughter Sadie's pituitary gland is not working, causing little or no growth. The strain this has on the marriage is examined as the husband, a pond-hopping businessman, becomes less tolerant of his wife's inability to cope with the situation. The story, told in flashbacks, is commendably unemotional and Maxine Todd, as the six-year old Sadie, is an absolute delight.

● A mysterious woman and the tensions she creates is the basis of David Marshall's play REMEDIAL EXERCISES (Radio 4 3.00pm). Jamie (Julian Firth) returns to his prep-school home one spring holiday during World War Two to find his normally staid headmaster father (Michael Spice) showing more than a passing interest in a new member of his staff, Jill (Phoebe Nicholls), a refugee from Hitler's Germany.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Education in Trinidad 6.30 The History of Mongolism 6.55 Physics: Gaseous Diffusion 7.20 Victorian Moral Painting 7.45 Resources for a City. Closedown at 8.10.

10.05 Gharbar.

10.30 Play School. 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 Open University: The First Years of Life: The World at One 12.55 Health Choices: Going Shopping 1.20 Closedown.

2.15 Glorious Goodwood. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of four races from today's card – the OCL Richmond Stakes (2.30) the Pimm's Goodwood Stakes (3.00); the Sussex Stakes (3.40); and the Findon Maiden Fillies Stakes (4.10). 4.25 Closedown.

5.10 Music: Harmonic Analysis (2). Wagner's Tristan and Isolde – the opening bars of the 'Prelude' and the closing bars of the 'Liebestid' are played and discussed.

5.35 SOS Coastguard* Episode eight: The Crash.

5.55 The Great Egg Race. The final programme in the series and teams representing Metal Box Limited, the Military Vehicles Engineering Establishment and Paul Hepworth Associates have the task of designing, building and racing an egg walker. (r).

6.25 Museum of the Year. The second heat is between Armley Mills Industrial Museum, Leeds, and Norton Priory Museum, Runcorn.

6.55 Six Fifty-five. Among the guests is Alan Whicker who talks about his beloved island of Jersey.

7.25 News summary with subtitles.

7.30 The Travel Show presented by Paul Heiney and Lucie Skeaping.

8.00 Timewatch presented by John Tusa. Three topics in this month's examination of history with hindsight – the history to Tyburn and its use as a deterrent; why the British Secret Service failed to uncover the Cambridge network of Russian spies; and a new light on William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror.

9.00 Film Buff of the Year. The first semi-final and the contestants answer questions on musical biographies, Charles Laughton, Alexander Korda and Shakespeare on film.

9.30 Worlds Apart. Raj Gonds – Reflections in a Peacock Crown. The once powerful rulers of central India, now in isolation.

10.20 The Vocal Touch. Singer Precious Wilson with guests Alvin Stardust and Neil Innes (r).

10.55 Newsnight.

11.45 Open University: Ceramics under Stress 12.10 Bicycles: Framed for Success. Ends at 12.40.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Start Here. The first in a series of repeats of this award-winning science programme for children aged between 10 and 14 years old. Set in an ultra-modern house, children, under the guidance of Konrad the Robot, learn how to make an indoor rocket range; to crush a tin can without touching it; to use air to break wood; and how to stay dry under water (r).

6.00 Ulster Landscapes. Norman Ulster is the title of this fourth programme in the series analysing Ulster's chequered history. Today's programme examines the colonisation of the Norman's furthermost conquest.

6.30 The Munsters* Lily rents a room in the house to an Adonis named Eddie. Everybody, in particular Marilyn, is impressed by the young man – except Herman who believes that Eddie is not what he seems.

7.00 Channel Four News. with Peter Sissons, Trevor McDonald and Sarah Hogg. News headlines at 7.30 and business news at 7.35 is followed by Jane Corbin and Lawrence McGinty's Science Focus.

7.50 Comment. The political soap box this week is taken by the Conservative MP for Richmond-on-Thames, Jeremy Hanley.

8.00 Brookside. Barry's hopes of demolishing the old pub comes to nothing when a preservation order is slapped on the building and, later, Samantha is scared out of her wits.

8.30 Opinions. Jonathan Steinberg: If the Depression Lasts Until 1996. Mr Steinberg, formerly an investment banker in Hamburg, New York and London, now a lecturer in Economic History at Cambridge, believes that the present economic crisis has been caused by using old ideas that should be jettisoned.

9.00 Letters Home. A special television adaptation of the play based on the hundreds of letters the American poet, Sylvia Plath, sent to her mother (see Choice)

10.40 Edible Gold. Christopher Logue's pick of the poems. Tonight his choice is Alexander Pope's, To Miss Blount. It is read by Liane Aukin.

10.45 K491. A documentary filmed during the Helmsley Festival in North Yorkshire. Mihaly Duffek, the Hungarian concert pianist, and individual members of the Helmsley Festival Orchestra, are shown in rehearsal for Duffek's first public performance in the West – Mozart's Piano Concerto No 24 in C minor – at an 18th century country house, Duncombe Park.

11.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News; Midweek: Henry Kelly.†
10.00 News; Gardeners' Question Time. Replies to listeners' letters.
10.30 Morning Story: "Sun Walks" by Hill Slavid. The reader is Cyril Shaps.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Baker's Dozen, Richard Baker with records.†
12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer advice. Today's topic is banks. Are they charging us too much for their services?
12.27 Pay any Price, by Ted Allbeury (4). Starring Michael J Shannon.
12.55 Weather, travel, programme news.
1.00 The World at One. News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 Woman's Hour. Harry Mortimer, "king" of British brass bands, is the guest of the week. Also, an item in which Margaret Horsfield talks about her collection of letters from India. And part three of The Third Miss Symons, read by Pauline Letts.
3.00 News. Afternoon Theatre: Remedial Exercises, by David Marshall. A drama about a visit to a prep school which forces a father and son to reconsider their views about each other. Starring Julian Firth and Michael Spice. With Phoebe Nicholls.†
4.00 News. Just After Four: women's cricket. With Rachael Heyhoe-Flint.
4.10 File on 4.
4.40 Story Time: "Tulku" by Peter Dickinson (8). The reader is Garard Green.
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 My Music: Quiz. Steve Race test the musical knowledge of John Amis, Frank Muir, Ian Wallace and Denis Norden.†
7.00 News. The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. With Roger Cook, invesigator extraordinary.
7.45 Eccentric Travellers. Gottlieb Wilhelm Leitner. Martin Jarvis plays the man who was in constant danger when he travelled among the violent tribesmen of Dardistan in India, carrying out a language study.
8.30 Elkins in Israel. Michael Elkins on modern Israeli history.
8.45 The Oxford Movement. Richard Harries, Dean of King's College, London, charts the course of the Oxford Movement. Second of two programmes. The contributors include Bishop Trevor Huddleston and Rowan Williams.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes reviews of Sir Sidney Nolan exhibition (at the Chester Summer of Music Festival) and of Edward Cowie's new music drama Kate Kelly's Road Show; 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight. News.
10.30 Radio Active. Comedy sketches.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. I'm the King of the Castle, by Susan Hill (8). The reader is Lynn Farleigh.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

England VHF with it above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: We Can Do That (Employment in the 80s) (3) 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Musical Drama. 11.50 A Humanist Testimony.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests. Haydn (Symphony No 30), Donizetti (Della crudele, from Act 1 of L'elisir d'amore), Dvořák, arranged Burghauser (cello concerto in A, played by Milos Sadlo with Czech Philharmonic Orchestra).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued). Mozart (Piano Concerto No 2, K39), Strauss (German motet, Op 62), Sibelius (Karelia Suite, Op 11).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: William Byrd. Records. Motets of the 150s, especially his two volumes of Cantiones Sacrae.†
10.00 Raff and Liszt. Piano recital. Performed by Malcolm Binns. Includes the Andante-Finale and March from the opera King Alfred, and the Gladiators (Romances Op 8).†
10.45 Telemann. Two concertos and a Cantata. Records. Includes Concerto in E minor for recorder, flute and orchestra.†
11.35 Amphion String Quartet: Frank Bridge and Michael Berkeley. Includes Bridges Quartet No 1 in E minor, and Berkeley's String Quartet 1981 – first broadcast performance.†
12.30 Alistair Cooke's Jazzmen. Fats Waller. (r)†
1.00 News.
1.05 Beethoven. Violin sonatas (last in series). Gyorgy Pauk (violin) and Peter Frankl (piano) – the Op 1 No 2, and the Sonata in G, Op 96 (r).†
2.00 Music from Poland and Russia: Moniuszko, Chopin, Mieczyslaw Karlowics, Rachmininov, Tchaikovsky (Manfred Symphony). The Chopin is the Andante spianato and Grande polonaise brillante Op 22.†
4.00 Choral Evensong. Direct from St George's Church, Hanover Square, London.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. The presenter is Jeremy Siepmann. Includes Prokofiev's Piano concerto No 1 and music by Ibert and Reznicek.†
6.30 Jazz Today: Presented by Charles Fox.†
7.00 Schubert and Wolf (new series). Songs performed by singers who were active between the wars. Tonight: Herbert Janssen, with Gerald Moore at the piano.
7.30 Proms 83. From the Royal Albert Hall. Part 1: Haydn and Dominic Muldowney (see panel).†
8.15 Six Continents. A selection of foreign radio broadcasts. Presented by Angus McDermaid.
8.55 Proms 83. Part 2. Strauss (see panel).†
9.20 Breakfast on the Ward, by Alan Golightly. Alison Steadman reads this work.
9.40 Schubert. The Winter Journey. Song cycle performed in English. Sung by Ian Partridge, with Jennifer Partridge at the piano.†
11.00 William Lawes. Record. Pavane and Airs in G minor, played by Charles Medlam (bass viol), William Hunt (bass viol) and John Toll (organ).†
11.15 News.

VHF – Open University: 11.20 Social Skills; 11.40 – 12.00 The James Bond Formula.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Haydn: Symphony No 49 in F minor (La passione). Dominic Muldowney: Piano concerto–1st performance. Soloist: Peter Donohoe.
8.35 Strauss: Also sprach Zarathustra. BBC SO, conducted by Mark Elder. Radio 3.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
5.00 Colin Berry.† 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02 Sports Desk. The Hunniford show comes live from the British Paraplegic Sports Society's International Games at the Ludwig Guttmann Sports Centre for the Disabled, in Stoke Mandeville. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Robert Mandell. Rhapsody for Strings.† 8.15 Listen to the Band.† 9.00 The Organist Entertains with Nigel Ogden.† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Show With No Name. 10.30 Racing Desk. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Folk on 2.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Tony Blackburn with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Blackpool. 12.30pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Mike Smith. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Music around the World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Kings of Jazz. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Brahms Miniature. 8.30 Peter Clayton's Zodiac. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Wagner's Ring. 10.15 Whip Hand. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 I Call it Genius. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Music around the World. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Stories by Saki. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Whip Hand. 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Peter Clayton's Zodiac. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Hear and Now 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 A Musical Offering. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

BBC 1 Wales: 1.27-1.30 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.05 am News and weather. Scotland: 9.00-9.25 Blue Peter Goes Silver. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.05 am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 1.27 pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.05 am News and weather. England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.10 am Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalam 2.35 Interval 3.45 Years Ahead 4.25 For What it's Worth 4.55 Pili-Pala 5.00 Ynysoedd Yr Eirth 5.30 Munsters 6.00 Brookside 6.25 WKRP in Cincinnati 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Ynys Hir 7.55 Llun Ar Y Sgrin 8.25 Y Byd Ar Bedwar 8.55 Film: Gun in The House. Woman shoots an intruder and is charged with murder. 10.35 Opinions 11.00 Alfred Hitchcock presents: Poison 11.30 Gair Yn El Bryd 11.35 Closedown

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25 am Wilkie in Winter. 10.50 Dinah Saur Show. 11.00 Crazy World of Sport. 11.25 3-2-1 Contact. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Star Class Golf. 3.00-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00-6.30 News. 12.20 am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV WEST except: 6.00 pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 10.25 am Film: Convict 99*. Will Hay comedy. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Music on the Move. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.25 am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Black Beauty. 11.05 Stingray. 11.30-12.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 12.20 am News, closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.00-12.10 pm Button Moon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Carry on Laughing. 12.20 am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 News. 10.25 Father Murphy. 11.15 Flying Kiwi. 11.40 Laurel and Hardy*. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Paint along with Nancy 10.55 Poseidon Files 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00-6.35 Lookaround 12.20am News 12.23 Closedown

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News 10.25 Siberia 11.15 Fangface 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy 1.20pm News 1.25-1.30 Where The Jobs Are 2.30-3.30 The Chisholms 6.00 news 6.02 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 Northern Life 12.20am Epilogue 12.25 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Portraits of Power 10.50 Animal Adaptations 11.00 Video Sounds 11.30 Vicky the Viking 11.55-12.00 Wonderful stories of Professor Kitzel 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00-6.35 Calendar 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am To The Wild Country 11.15 Flying Kiwi 11.40-12.00 Fangface 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30-3.30 Love Boat 5.15 Tales at Teatime 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30-7.00 Video Entertainers 12.20am Late Call 12.25 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon 10.40 Music of Man 11.35-2.00 Sport Billy 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00-6.35 About Anglia 12.20am Orthodox Way, Closedown

TSW As London except: 10.25am Film: Mosquito Squadron (David McCallum) 11.50-12.00 Cartoon 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30 Flame Trees of Thika 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7.00 Carry on Laughing 12.20am Postscript 12.26 Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing 10.25 Lost Kingdom 10.50 Galway Way 11.50-12.00 Cartoon 12.30pm-1.00 Indoor Bowls 1.20-1.30 News 2.30-3.30 Father Murphy 5.15-5.45 Over the Garden Wall 6.00-6.35 Summer At Six 12.20am News 12.25 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact 10.00 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail 10.30 New Fred and Barney Show 11.00-12.00 Nova 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.30 Simon and Simon 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters 5.15-5.45 Wonder of the Underwater World 6.00 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 News 12.20am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



Full steam ahead: The King George V passing Chester racecourse yesterday en route to Shrewsbury (Photograph: John Voos).

All aboard for one of the world's seven great railway journeys

One of the "great railway journeys of the world" is coming to Britain, and yesterday 77 VIPs were given a foretaste of it. The full round-Britain trip, taking 16 days and passing through some of the finest scenery in Scotland, starts next May. It will cost a mere £1,425.

It took a shipping line, P&O to revive railway travel in the grand manner, and the preview trip from Euston to Chester and back boasted a line of shining Pullman coaches 30 years old, belonging to the Steam Locomotive Operators Association. For part of the journey, between Chester and Shrewsbury, they were pulled by the former Great Western Railway steam Locomotive, King George V.

The regular trips will be hauled by a rented British Rail diesel locomotive, though for one of the most dramatic scenic stretches, from Inverness to the Kyle of Lochalsh, the Pullmans will be headed by a steam locomotive on the old Dingwall and Skye Ferry Railway.

Yesterday Mr Michael Montague, the chairman of the English Tourist Board, welcomed the innovation. "I am enthusiastic about these tours", he said. "They will revive the age of leisurely rail travel and show to advantage our cities and countryside. According to P&O the last round-Britain train was the Northern Belle which was cancelled on the outbreak of war in 1939".



The itinerary is certainly unhurried: there are scheduled stays at York (overnight), Edinburgh (three nights), Skye (overnight), Gleneagles (three nights), Windermere (two nights) and Chester (overnight).

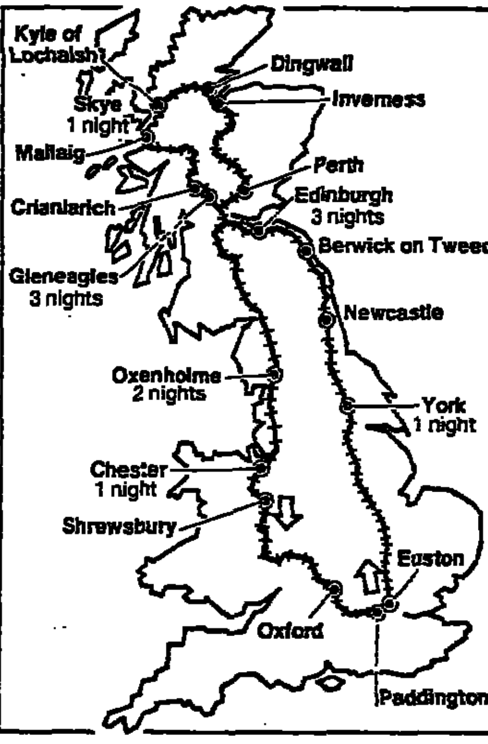
The trip is one of seven in a "Great Journeys of the World" series planned by P & O. Others include The Istanbul Train, the original Orient Express route to Varna; the Cape to Cairo Express; the Raj Express, north to south through India; a trip through the Gobi desert to China and another through Asia Minor to Egypt.

So far 2,000 seats are scheduled, over the seven trips, and already 1,200 places have been sold. Mr Andrew Cochrane, the chief executive of P & O Holidays, predicted that most of the train's clients would be from abroad.

Hard-up rail enthusiasts might catre to note that the £1,425 round-Britain journey can actually be achieved for £100, travel only, via a second class Rail Rover ticket permitting unlimited travel through Britain for one week. A first class ticket costs £50 more.

A similar ticket for two weeks costs £160 for second class and £230 for first class. Children aged five to 16 travel half price.

The rover tickets cover basic travel between all BR stations, Sealink shipping services to and from the Isle of Wight, Lake Windermere, and Tilbury to Gravesend, and sailings on the Firth of Clyde



Outraged citizens save pups of war

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

Rarely does all the ominous talk of war in Central America or elsewhere cause the Pentagon switchboard to be inundated by fearful and outraged citizens.

Yesterday it happened, but not because of war. It was because the *Washington Post* revealed that the Department of Defence was going to shoot dogs with high-powered weapons so that scientists could study their wounds. Many of the callers were children.

Such was the wrath of the nation that Mr Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defence, quickly issued a succinct instruction that "no dogs will be shot for medical experimentation or training".

The plan was to shoot scores of dogs and other animals at a newly built $70,000 (£46,000) establishment in Washington named ominously and officially the Wound Laboratory.

The Wound Laboratory said it wanted to shoot dogs in order to train aspiring doctors for battlefield medicine and to research better ways of treating wounds in battles.

Trade surplus soothes debt fears

Continued from page 1

sluggish while economic recovery at home has sucked in increasing quantities of imports, including extra consumer goods to meet booming demand, and raw materials to fuel higher domestic production.

In the first half of 1983 Britain's deficit on visible trade widened to more than £1,000m. A surplus of £3,200m on oil trade could not cover a record £4,240m deficit on non-oil trade. Much of the determination is directly attributable to manufacturing where imports now exceed exports for the first time since the Industrial Revolution.

The Treasury's unpublished summer forecast is thought to predict a small deficit on current account this year, compared with a surplus of £4,000m in 1982. But the June figures suggest this could be unduly pessimistic.

The Trade Department said yesterday that while the underlying volume of non-oil exports had changed little since the end of last year, import volume seemed to have levelled off

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Changing the tune to the Latin beat

A crowded day.

With only three more full parliamentary days to go until the long recess, there was much business to be transacted.

Labour members protested about the deteriorating situation in Central America. Conservative members protested about the deteriorating situation in Central London. The latter protests took place after Mr Tom King, the Minister of Transport – to the acclaim of the protesters – seized control of London Transport from Mr Kenneth Livingstone's Greater London Council. Londoners heard of the coup in the customary way: A sudden broadcast from the dispatch box from Mr King.

The broadcast contained regime: "The present system has served the travelling public and the transport operators badly. Since 1907 costs on London Transport have risen way beyond inflation; public subsidy has risen thirteenfold and fares have doubled in real terms."

There was the usual assurance that the coup had widespread support: "Last year the all-party transport select committee unanimously recommened that the improvement of transport facilities in London should be regarded as a matter of national priority."

There was the inevitable cult of personality. "I shall myself establish new liasion arrangements between British Rail and London Regional Transport." Finally, there was the appeal to the capital to remain calm: "These new arrangements are designed to improve efficiency and to get a better deal for the London traveller."

The secessionist coup was opposed by forces on the Labour benches loyal to the mystical concept of a Greater London.

Mr Ronald Leighton, the left-wing member for Newham North-east, claimed to speak in the name of the people: "The capital will resent the minister arrogating to himself such wide and dictatorial powers and eliminating any democratic participation by ordinary Londoners". The phrase "ordinary Londoners" being Mr Leighton's way of describing the GLC. But the secessionist leader, Mr King, was assured by London Tory members of the capital's gratitude and loyalty. He left the dispatch box in triumphant mood.

Earlier, there was the first major escalation in the Central American conflict: a point of order by Mr David Winnick.

Since 1979 he has been the Labour member for Walsall North. He was out of the House between 1970 and 1979. But from 1966 until 1970 he sat for Croydon South. In those years he would constantly rise, under standing orders No 9, to demand an emergency debate on American aggression in Central America, only nowadays the procedure for doing so comes, for some complex reason, under standing order No 10 there having been a great inflation since the 1960s.

Mr Winnick's demands, under standing order No 9, for an emergency debate on Vietnam were part of our youth for those of us starting out in the Commons gallery on provincial newspapers in the 1960s.

The reference books say that he is 50. Yet like so many 1960s figures now reaching ages undreamt of in that era of youth, Mr Jagger, for example – he looks scarcely different. What matters is his music. It remains as it always was. "Increasing military involvement by the United States . . . so-called military advisers . . . British Government echoing American President."

Earlier, with Mr David Steel still a banned person at Etterick Bridge, there was a power struggle between Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal chief, and Mr Simon Hughes, the hammer of Mr Peter Tatchell. At Prime Minister's question time, Mr Beith commented on the fact that Mrs Thatcher had that day attended a service in honour of William Wilberforce.

He asked her if, while there, she reflected on the need to oppose oppression. The upshot of her reply was that she had. Later, Mr Hughes began a question with: "In view of the thanksgiving service earlier today for William Wilberforce and the passage by a Liberal government of the abolition of slavery . . ."

Goaded beyond endurance by such Liberalism, the Conservative Mr Peter Tapsell later spluttered: "Might it not be worth recalling that William Wilberforce was a High Tory." Mrs Thatcher agreed, even though she has not yet abolished slavery among her ministerial colleagues.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh give a garden party at Buckingham Palace; the Prince and Princess of Wales are also present, 4 to 6.

The Duke of Gloucester presents awards to Australian Science Scholars, Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, 6.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the National Association for Gifted Children, attends a residential course at Packwood Haugh School, Shrewsbury, 10.

The Duke of Kent, President of The Scout Association, visits the Norfolk International Jamboree Camp, Royal Norfolk Showground, Norwich, 2.30.

New exhibitions

Private Views: self-portraits and portaits selected by Anthony Rae, Ramsgate Libary Gallery, Guildford Lawn, Ramsgate, Mon to Wed 9.30 to 6, Tues and Sat 9.30 to 5, Fri 9.30 to 8, closed Sun; (until Aug 20).

Tomorrow's Technology Today, Design Centre, Vincent Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9 to 5; (until Sept 10).

Landscape in Britain 1850-1950, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (until Aug 28).

Lawrence Gowing Retrospective exhibition, Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Aug 7).

Children's art exhibition, Wiltshire Museum, Long Street, Devizes; Tues to Sat 11 to 1 and 2 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (until Aug 20).

Prints by Norman Stevens, Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, closed Sun and Mon; (until Aug 13).

Work by Noel H. Leaver, Towneley Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5, closed Sat; (until Oct 2).

Music

Organ recital by Andrew Dean, St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, 8.

Organ recital by Stephen Cleobury, Norwich Cathedral, 8.

Concert by Cardiff Festival Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.

Organ recital by R. A. Megraw, First Presbyterian Church, Rosemary Street, Belfast, 1.10.

Organ recital by Paul Brough, Hereford Cathedral, 1.15.

Recital by Henry Herford (baritone), and Robin Bowman (piano), St Mary's Centre, Chester, 1.10.

Organ recital by Mark Burgess, Ryde Parish Church, Isle of Wight, 8.

Piano recital by Philip Mead, St Edward's Church, Bedford, 1.10.

Thai classical music and dance performance by group from Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, St Nicholas' Chapel, King's Lynn, 8.

Concert by Alberni String Quartet, Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge, 8.

Organ recital by James O'Donnell, Robinson College Chapel, Cambridge, 1.30.

Talks, lectures

Margaret Drabble: Landscape and Literature, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield, 7.15.

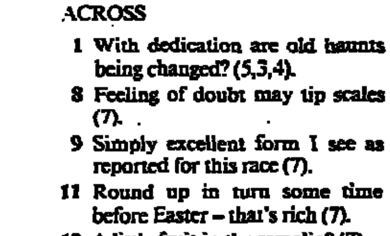
General

Summer fête in aid of Save the Children Fund, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, from 10.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,192

ACROSS

1 With dedication are old haunts being changed? (5,3,4).
8 Feeling of doubt may tip scales (7).
9 Simply excellent form I see as reported for this race (7).
11 Round up in turn some time before Easter – that's rich (7).
12 A little fruit in the seraglio? (7).
13 Spoke at length on many a type of shoe-leather (5).
14 Various women tend to make such provision (9).
16 One who finds out heat burns (9).
19 Issue a right kind of sound system (5).
21 Choose to sort mail – that's best (7).
23 Backing on ref nipping in to contain pandemonium (7).
24 What we must do about book-heading that is creating misgiving (7).
25 Runners in 20 races? (3-4).
26 In critical manner producing noisy closure (12).



DOWN

1 Shaggy description of female attire say? (7).
2 Broad Street looks most lavish (7).
3 But Garfield as this president did not make this century (9).
4 Prisons to make cuts (5).
5 Justice on the stage is trivial (7).
6 Mounted the coach, being stand-offish (7).
7 Deserving first prize, so well-behaved! (2,4,2,4).
10 Book part accommodation for meeting-place (7-5).
15 Heroic courage seemingly of operatic work party (7-2).
17 Worthy – if incompetent? (7).
18 Without object of making target smaller (7).
19 Puts up with early trains not starting after the second (7).
20 Business area where growth is evident (7).
22 Shoot better (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,191

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Births: Thomas Campbell, poet, Glasgow, 1777; Sir George Biddell Airy, astronomer royal 1835-81, Alnwick, Northumberland, 1801; Giouse Carducci, poet, Nobel laureate 1906, Valdi Castello, Italy, 1835; Enrique Granados, Léride, Spain, 1867; Hilaire Belloc, La Celle-Saint-Cloud, France, 1870.
Deaths: John Dalton, chemist and physicist, Manchester, 1844; Ferrucio Busoni, Empoli, Italy, 1924. The first Atlantic cable laid by the Great Eastern, 1866.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on social security benefits and pensioners' lump sum payments.

Lords (2.30): Tributes to Sir Peter Henderson, Clerk of the Parliaments and declaration of Mr John Sainty as Clerk of the Parliaments. Motions on social security benefits.

New books – hardbacks

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Colder Eye, the modern Irish writers, by Hugh Kenner (Allen Lane, £14.95)
All the Queen's Men, Power and Politics in Mary Stewart's Scotland, by Gordon Donaldson (Batsford, £14.95)
Catch a Fire, the Life of Bob Marley, by Timothy White (Elm Tree, £9.95)
French and Germans Germans and French, by Richard Cobb (University of New England, £10.95)
Monetary Policy since 1971, conduct and performance, by Maximilian Hall (Macmillan, £6.95)
Pleasures and Terrors: Aaron Siskind, by Carl Chiarenza (Hutchinson, £30)
Scotland, a new study, by Chalmers M. Clapperton (David & Charles, £15)
The Jazz Tradition, by Martin Williams (Oxford, £14.50)
Victorian & Edwardian Cotswolds from old photographs, by David Viner (Batsford, £7.95)
Wales in Verse, edited and with an introduction by Dannie Abse (Secker & Warburg, £5.95)

PH

The papers

Commenting on US policy in central America, the Daily Mirror says: "It used to be called gunboat diplomacy, with President Reagan it is more like cowoby diplomacy . . . like the plot of a poor 'B' movie".

The Daily Star blames Government economic policies for rises in gas prices at a time when British Gas is making huge profits and almost a million people are having difficulty paying their bills. If gas is profitable, let the customer benefit, the paper says.

Alfresco drinking

The following is a selection of recommended London pubs with gardens, patios and terraces: Canonbury Tavern, 21 Canonbury Place, N1; Cross Keys, Lawrence Street, SW3; Founders Arms, Bankside, SE1; Freemasons Arms, Downshire Hill, NW3; Green Man, Wildcroft Road, SW15; Old Ship, Hammersmith, 25 Upper Mall, W6; Olde Windmill, Clapham Common South Side, SW4; Prince Albert, Princess Road, NW1; Prospect of Whitby, Wapping Wall, E1; Rose and Crown, Wimbledon, 55 High Street, SW19; Scarsdale Arms, Edwardes Square, W8; Six Bells, 197 Kings Road, NW3; Spaniards, Spaniards Road, NW3; Swan, cosmo Passage, Southampton row, WC1; White Swan, riverside, Twickenham, Middlesex. PHS

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.80	1.72
Austria Sch	28.90	27.35
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada $	1.93	1.85
Denmark Kr	14.78	14.08
Finland Mkk	8.82	8.42
France Fr	12.24	11.74
Germany DM	4.10	3.90
Greece Dr	135.50	126.50
Hongkong $	11.37	10.72
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lira	2420.00	2300.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.37
Norway Kr	11.57	11.02
Portugal Esc	186.00	176.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.87
Spain Pta	228.00	217.00
Sweden Kr	12.20	11.60
Switzerland Fr	3.33	3.16
USA $	1.56	1.51
Yugoslavia Dnr	143.00	136.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 334.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 8.0 at 708.9

Roads

London and South-east: A33: Roadworks on Winchester bypass S of A31 junction; 30 minute delays. Congestion likely on Constitution Hill, The Mall and area around Buckingham Palace because of garden party this afternoon. A355: Farnham Road, Slough, closed northbound; diversions.

Wales and West: A483: Roadworks and temporary lights at Ammanford, Dyfed; long delays. M5: Lane closures between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch).

Midlands and East Anglia: M61: Northbound entry sliproad closed at junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). A45: Lane closures on Orwell Bridge, Ipswich bypass, Suffolk. A45: Roadworks on Nene Valley Way at junction of Bedford Road roundabout, Northampton.

North: A66: Roadworks and temporary lights at Bowes, Co Durham. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49 Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A725: Lane closures at Bogsbrae, Strathclyde. A9: Single lane traffic with temporary lights S of Auchterarder, Tayside.

Stamp booklets

Three new stamp booklets in the series on rare breeds of farm animals, railway engines and postal history, are available from today from philatelic counters. They may also be obtained from the British Philatelic Bureau, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh EH3 5TT, and will be on sale at post offices as stocks of current booklets are exhausted.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen	Peak
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm
Basildon	med	6 to 9 pm*
Bath	high	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm*
Bradford	high	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	low	9 am to noon
Carlisle	med	6 to 9 pm*
Darlington	high	noon to 3 pm*
Dudley	high	noon to 3 pm*
Edinburgh	high	6 to 9 pm*
Exeter	low	–
Glasgow	high	6 to 9 pm*
Hull	high	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	high	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	med	6 to 9 pm*
Maidstone	low	–
Norwich	low	–
Preston	high	noon to 3 pm*
Reading	high	3 to 6 pm*
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	high	noon to 3 pm*
Salford	high	noon to 3 pm*
Southampton	med	noon to 3 pm*
Swansea	high	noon to 3 pm
Tewkesbury	high	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	low	9 am to noon

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

Weather forecast

A weak cold front will move SE across E and S Scotland and N England, while a ridge of high pressure will extend to W Scotland and Northern Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Misty, some fog patches at first, sunny intervals and isolated thundery showers developing; wind N, moderate; max temp 25 to 27C (77 to 81F).

W Midlands, central N, NE England: Misty at first, mostly dry with some sunny intervals; wind N, moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Rather cloudy with some drizzle in places, some bright intervals later; wind N, moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Cloudy with some light rain at times, becoming brighter with sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

NE, NW, Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Dry with sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate, increasing fresh later; max temp 15 or 16C (59 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Dry with sunny periods, some rain in N; generally warm.

SEA PASSAGES: S. North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind N, light; increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth, becoming light or moderate. English Channel (E): Wind N; light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea; Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 5.16am Sun sets: 8.57pm
Moon sets: 7.26am Moon rises: 10.32pm
Last quarter: August 2.

Lighting-up time

London 9.27 pm to 4.47 am
Bristol 9.37 pm to 4.57 am
Edinburgh 10.01 pm to 4.38 am
Manchester 9.45 pm to 4.47 am
Penzance 9.43 pm to 5.14 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	17	63	Guernsey	s	22	72
Birmingham	f	25	77	Inverness			
Blackpool	s	20	68	Jersey	s	26	79
Bristol	f	26	79	London	f	25	77
Cardiff	f	25	77	Manchester	f	23	73
Edinburgh	f	21	70	Newcastle	f	22	72
Glasgow	c	18	64	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

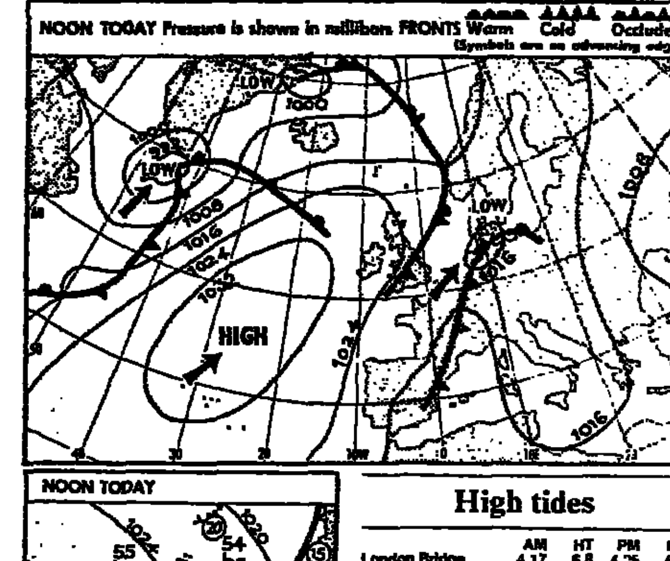
London

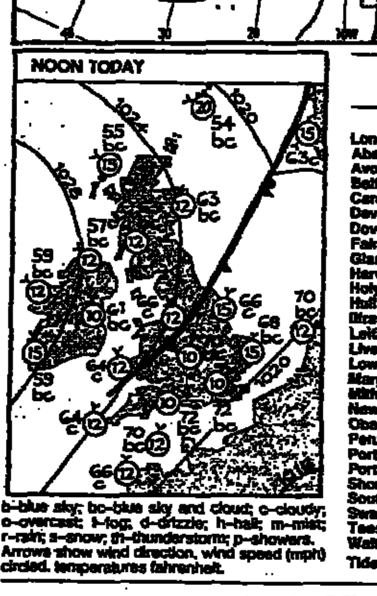
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 28C (82F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 17C (63F). Humidity: 6 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,013.2 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Poole, 29C (84F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Aldergrove, 0.55in; highest sunshine: Cleethorpes, 11.7hr.

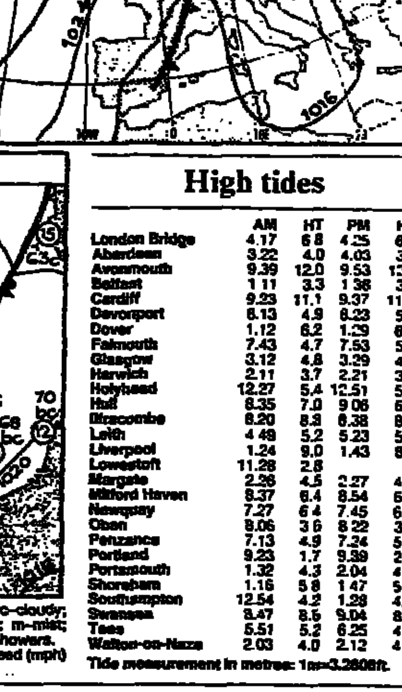
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b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

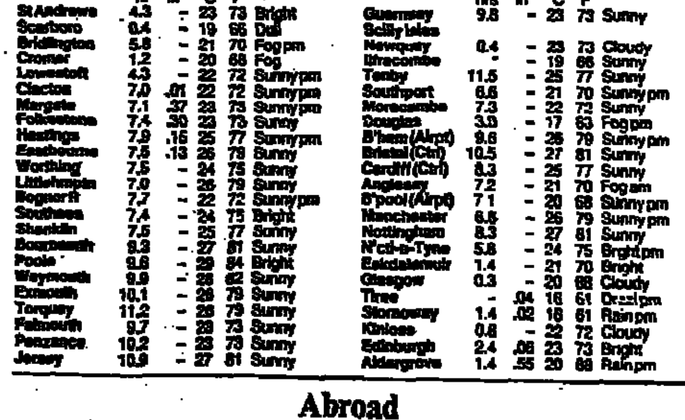
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.17	6.8	4.25	6.8
Aberdeen	3.22	4.0	4.03	3.9
Avonmouth	9.39	12.0	9.53	12.2
Belfast	1.11	3.3	1.38	3.0
Cardiff	9.23	11.1	9.37	11.3
Devonport	8.13	4.9	8.23	5.2
Dover	1.12	6.2	1.29	6.4
Falmouth	7.43	4.7	7.53	5.0
Glasgow	3.12	4.8	3.29	4.3
Harwich	2.11	3.7	2.21	3.8
Holyhead	12.27	5.4	12.51	5.0
Hull	8.35	7.0	9.06	6.7
Ilfracombe	8.20	8.3	8.38	8.6
Leith	4.49	5.2	5.23	5.1
Liverpool	1.24	9.0	1.43	8.6
Lowestoft	11.28	2.8		
Margate	2.26	4.5	2.27	4.6
Milford Haven	8.37	6.4	8.54	6.5
Newquay	7.27	6.4	7.45	6.6
Oban	8.06	3.6	8.22	3.8
Penzance	7.13	4.9	7.24	5.3
Portland	9.23	1.7	9.39	2.0
Portsmouth	1.32	4.3	2.04	4.3
Shoreham	1.16	5.8	1.47	5.8
Southampton	12.54	4.2	1.28	4.2
Swansea	8.47	8.5	9.04	8.8
Tees	5.51	5.2	6.25	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	2.03	4.0	2.12	4.0

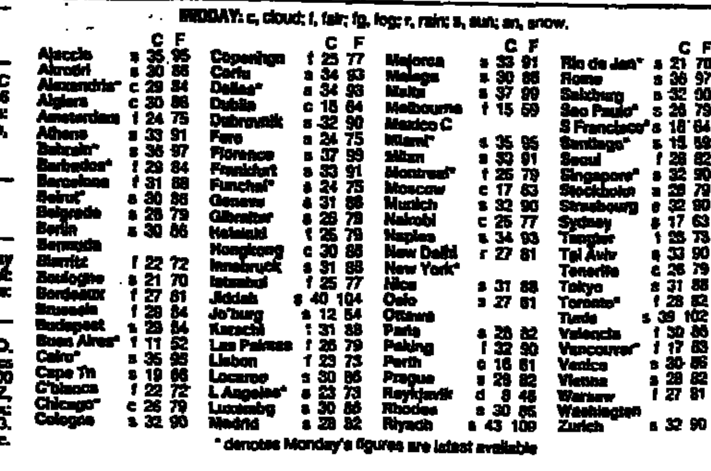
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	4.3	–	23	73	Bright
Scarboro	0.4	–	19	66	Dull
Bridlington	5.8	–	21	70	Fog pm
Cromer	1.2	–	20	68	Fog
Lowestoft	4.3	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Clacton	7.0	.01	22	72	Sunny pm
Margate	7.1	.37	23	73	Sunny pm
Folkestone	7.4	.30	23	73	Sunny
Hastings	7.9	.16	25	77	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	7.5	.13	26	79	Sunny
Worthing	7.5	–	24	75	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.0	–	26	79	Sunny
Bognor R	7.7	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Southsea	7.4	–	24	75	Bright
Shanklin	7.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Bournemouth	9.3	–	27	81	Sunny
Poole	9.6	–	29	84	Bright
Weymouth	9.9	–	28	82	Sunny
Exmouth	10.1	–	26	79	Sunny
Torquay	11.2	–	26	79	Sunny
Falmouth	9.7	–	23	73	Sunny
Penzance	10.2	–	23	73	Sunny
Jersey	10.9	–	27	81	Sunny
Guernsey	9.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	0.4	–	23	73	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	*	–	19	66	Sunny
Tenby	11.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Southport	6.6	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Morecambe	7.3	–	22	72	Sunny
Douglas	3.3	–	17	63	Fog pm
B'ham (Airpt)	9.6	–	26	79	Sunny pm
Bristol (Ctl)	10.5	–	27	81	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctl)	8.3	–	25	77	Sunny
Anglesey	7.2	–	21	70	Fog am
B'pool (Airpt)	7.1	–	20	68	Sunny pm
Manchester	6.6	–	26	79	Sunny pm
Nottingham	8.3	–	27	81	Sunny
N'ctl-n-Tyne	5.8	–	24	75	Bright pm
Eskdalemuir	1.4	–	21	70	Bright
Glasgow	0.3	–	20	68	Cloudy
Tiree	–	.04	16	61	Drizzl pm
Stornoway	1.4	.02	16	61	Rain pm
Kinloss	0.8	–	22	72	Cloudy
Edinburgh	2.4	.06	23	73	Bright
Aldergrove	1.4	.55	20	68	Rain pm

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	35	95
Akrotiri	s	30	86
Alexandria*	[illegible]		
Algiers	[illegible]		
Amsterdam	[illegible]		
Athens	[illegible]		
Bahrain*	[illegible]		
Barbados*	[illegible]		
Barcelona	[illegible]		
Beirut*	[illegible]		
Belgrade	[illegible]		
Berlin	[illegible]		
Bermuda	[illegible]		
Biarritz	[illegible]		
Boulogne	[illegible]		
Bordeaux	[illegible]		
Brussels	[illegible]		
Budapest	[illegible]		
Buen Aires*	[illegible]		
Cairo*	[illegible]		
Cape Tn	[illegible]		
C'blanca	[illegible]		
Chicago*	[illegible]		
Cologne	[illegible]		
Copenhgn	f	25	77
Corfu	s	34	93
Majorca	s	33	91
Malaga	s	30	86
Rio de Jan*	s	21	70
Rome	s	36	97

[illegible]

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available